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CHECK-LIST
OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME XIV

CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

A Continuation of the Work of James L. Peters

Edited by
RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR.
In consultation with
Ernst Mayr

VOLUME XIV

Parulidae Drepanididae Vireonidae Icteridae Fringillinae
Carduelinae Estrildidae Viduinae

By
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INTRODUCTION

The eight taxa covered in this volume (Parulidae, Drepanididae, Vireonidae, Icteridae, Fringillidae, Carduelinae, Estrildidae, and Viduinae) contain only about six percent of the living species of birds, but these are among the best known of the entire class. For many of these species there is comparatively abundant information on their natural history, general biology, physiology, ethology, and even genetics. A comparable amount of data could not be found for any similar assemblage of birds. However, in spite of the abundance of taxonomically useful information, or more probably because of it, the systematics of these birds are among the most unsettled and controversial in the Class Aves.

One would hope that each volume of the Check-list would have a useful life span of at least a few decades. But, even though the authors have adopted a conservative approach and avoided recent radical innovations, Volume XIV, covering birds of interest to so many biologists, ranging from physiologists to ethologists, will certainly show its age earlier than other volumes in the series. If this volume is a touchstone from which rapid advances and changes are made, then it will have served an important function.

Once again the editor is grateful for the cooperation of the authors and to those who read manuscripts and offered suggestions. I have been fortunate in having the editorial assistance of Mrs. Nanette W. Plotkin; the short interval between this volume and the last to be published (Vol. XII, 1967) is largely due to her efforts. Mrs. Michael D. McBride has continued to contribute her time and skill in preparing the index.

Manuscript for this volume was completed 1 July 1968. Only minor modifications were made after this date.

3 September 1968 RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR.

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CHECK-LIST
OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME XIV

ORDER PASSERIFORMES

SUBORDER OSCINES

FAMILY PARULIDAE[1,2]

GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR. AND BURT L. MONROE, JR.

cf. Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 2, pp. 398-761 (North and Middle America).
Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 8, pp. 284-526 (North and South America).
Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1193, pp. 4-16 (*Coereba,* Peru).
———, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, pp. 2-59 (Peru).
Bent, 1950, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 179, pp. 379-382 (life history *Coereba flaveola bahamensis*).
———, 1953, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 203, 734 pp. (life histories North American Parulidae).
Bond, 1956, Check-list Birds West Indies, ed. 4, pp. 140-164; plus supplements for 1956 to 1967.
Amer. Ornith. Union, 1957, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 5, pp. 477-520.
Griscom and Sprunt (editors), 1957, Warblers Amer., xii + 356 pp. (life histories, song, distribution).
Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, pp. 236-274 (Mexico).
Bond, 1961, Birds West Indies, pp. 188-210.

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[1] Of the genera previously (e.g., Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 8, pp. 218-331) placed in the "Family Coerebidae," *Coereba* and *Conirostrum* (including *Ateleodacnis*) are, provisionally, here appended to the Parulidae. The other genera (*Diglossa, Chlorophanes, Iridophanes, Cyanerpes, Dacnis, Hemidacnis, Xenodacnis, Oreomanes,* and *Euneornis*) have been transferred to the Thraupinae. Further studies (e.g., Skutch, 1962, Condor, 64, pp. 113-116) have indicated the possibility that *Coereba* is so distinct that it might be best treated as a monotypic family, and that *Conirostrum* may be related to the Emberizine finches. Consequently, we have placed both these genera among the genera *incertae sedis* at the end of the family. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

[2] MS read by J. Bond, J. P. Hubbard, K. C. Parkes, and R. W. Storer.

Skutch, 1962, Condor, **64**, pp. 92-116.
Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1963, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., 24 (104, 105), pp. 313-339 (Venezuela).
Mengel, 1964, Living Bird, **3**, pp. 9-43 (speciation in North America).
de Schauensee, 1964, Birds Colombia, pp. 332-346.
———, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., pp. 441-456.

GENUS **MNIOTILTA** VIEILLOT

Mniotilta Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 45. Type, by monotypy, "Figuier varié" Buffon = *Motacilla varia* Linnaeus.

MNIOTILTA VARIA

Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus)

Motacilla varia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 333; based on the "Small Black and White Creeper" of Sloane, 1725, Nat. Hist. Jamaica, **2**, p. 309, pl. 265, fig. 1, and on "Le Figuier varié de S. Domingue (*Ficedula Dominicensis varia*)" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 529, pl. 27, fig. 5—Jamaica and Santo Domingo; restricted to Santo Domingo by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 304.

East of Rocky Mountains from southwestern Mackenzie, northeastern British Columbia, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and northern Newfoundland south to central Texas, southeastern Louisiana, central Alabama, central Georgia, central South Carolina, and southeastern North Carolina; winters from northern Mexico (rarely southwestern United States), southern Texas, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, central Georgia, and southeastern South Carolina south through Central America and West Indies (mainly Greater Antilles) to western Ecuador, central Colombia, and northern Venezuela.

GENUS **VERMIVORA** SWAINSON[1]

Vermivora Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 434. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia solitaria* Wilson = *Certhia pinus* Linnaeus.

---

[1] We are aware that no strong characters distinguish the genera

VERMIVORA BACHMANII

Vermivora bachmanii (Audubon)

Sylvia Bachmanii Audubon, 1833, Birds Amer. (folio), 2, pl. 185 — no locality; a few miles from Charleston, South Carolina, designated by Audubon, 1835, Ornith. Biogr., 2, p. 483.

Breeds, or formerly bred, in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, central southern Kentucky, central Alabama, and eastern South Carolina; recorded in breeding season from northeastern Oklahoma, western Arkansas, south-central Missouri, northern Kentucky, Virginia, and central North Carolina south to Louisiana, Mississippi, and southern Alabama; winters in Cuba and Isle of Pines; transient on northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, Florida Keys, and Bahamas.

VERMIVORA CHRYSOPTERA

Vermivora chrysoptera (Linnaeus)

Motacilla chrysoptera Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 333; based on "The Golden-winged Fly-catcher *Motacilla alis aureis*" of Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 189, pl. 299 — Pennsylvania; restricted to near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 307.

Southeastern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, eastern Massachusetts, and

Vermivora, *Parula*, and *Dendroica*. Nevertheless, since they can be defined, after a fashion, by morphological criteria such as bill shape, rictal bristles, and cranial characters, as well as by ethological criteria, and since each genus seems to comprise a group of species more closely related to each other than to species in the other genera, we have not followed the suggestion by Griscom (1957, in Griscom and Sprunt (editors), Warblers Amer., p. 349) that the three genera be combined into a single genus, *Vermivora*. Moreover, combining the three genera would necessitate many nomenclatural changes, including the erection of three new names, four name changes at the species level, and the suppression of the type genus of the family, *Parula*, as a junior synonym of *Vermivora*. In view of the foregoing, we prefer to preserve nomenclatural stability by retaining the three genera until a more thorough investigation has been made of their ethology and internal morphology. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

southern Maine south to southeastern Iowa, northern Indiana, southern Ohio, eastern Tennessee, northern Georgia, northwestern South Carolina, central northern Maryland, and southeastern Pennsylvania; winters from Yucatán Peninsula through Central America to central Colombia and northern Venezuela; rare transient and winter resident in Greater Antilles. Hybridizes regularly with *V. pinus* along southern extent of breeding range.

VERMIVORA PINUS

Vermivora pinus (Linnaeus)

Certhia pinus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 187; based on "The Pine-Creeper" of Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 140, pl. 277 — northern America; restricted to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 306.

Central eastern Nebraska, central Iowa, southern Michigan, northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, and southeastern Massachusetts south to northwestern Arkansas, central Tennessee, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, North Carolina, northern Virginia, central Maryland, and Delaware; winters in southern Mexico and Central America from Puebla, Veracruz, and Yucatán Peninsula south to Nicaragua, rarely to Panama and northern Colombia; rare transient and winter resident in Cuba and Jamaica. Hybridizes regularly with *V. chrysoptera* along northern extent of breeding range.

VERMIVORA PEREGRINA

Vermivora peregrina (Wilson)

Sylvia peregrina Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., **3**, p. 83, pl. 25, fig. 2 — banks of Cumberland river, Tennessee.

Southern Yukon, central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, central Labrador, and western Newfoundland south to south-central British Columbia, northwestern Montana, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, northeastern New York, southern Vermont, southern Maine, southern New Brunswick, and central Nova Scotia; winters from southern Mexico, in Guerrero and Oaxaca, south to Colombia and western Venezuela, rarely in Jamaica; transient in Bahamas and western Antilles and casually in southwestern United States.

VERMIVORA CELATA

Vermivora celata celata (Say)

Sylvia celatus Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mountains (Philadelphia ed.), **1**, p. 169 — Engineer Cantonment, near Council Bluffs [= Omaha, Nebraska].

Central Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and northwestern Quebec south to Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Island, central eastern Alaska, central Yukon, central Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and central Ontario; winters from southern California, southern Nevada, southeastern Arizona, central Texas, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, and South Carolina south throughout Mexico to Guatemala, southern Florida, and Bahamas.

Vermivora celata lutescens (Ridgway)

Helminthophaga celata lutescens Ridgway, 1872, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, **4**, p. 457 — Pacific coast, from Radiak [sic = Kodiak] to Cape St. Lucas; cotypes from Fort Kenai, southern Alaska, *fide* Deignan, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 526.

Southeastern Alaska south along coast and coastal ranges through British Columbia, western Washington, and western Oregon to southern California and central western Nevada; winters from central California and southern Arizona south to southern Baja California and through western Mexico to Guatemala, rarely east to Chihuahua and Nuevo León.

Vermivora celata orestera Oberholser

Vermivora celata orestera Oberholser, 1905, Auk, **22**, p. 243 — Willis, New Mexico.

Rocky Mountains and mountains of Great Basin from southwestern Yukon, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to central eastern California, central Nevada, southeastern Utah, southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas; winters from southeastern California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, and southern Texas south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, and Veracruz.

Vermivora celata sordida (Townsend)

Helminthophila celata sordida C. H. Townsend, 1891, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., **13** (1890), p. 139 — San Clemente Island, California.

Islands off southwestern California (San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) and off northwestern Baja California (Los Coronados and Todos Santos), and locally on coast of southern California; winters on islands in breeding range and on mainland from northern California south to northern Baja California.

VERMIVORA RUFICAPILLA

Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi van Rossem

Helminthophaga ruficapilla gutturalis Ridgway, 1874, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. North Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 191 — Fort Tejon, California, and East Humboldt Mountains, Nevada; type from East Humboldt Mountains, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 7, p. 343. Not *Compsothlypis gutturalis* Cabanis, 1860.

Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi van Rossem, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 179. New name for *Helminthophaga ruficapilla gutturalis* Ridgway, preoccupied.

Southern British Columbia and northwestern Montana south through Washington, Oregon, and Idaho to central California, central western Nevada, and northern Utah; winters from southern Sonora, Durango, and Nuevo León south through Mexico, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, to Guatemala.

Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla (Wilson)

Sylvia ruficapilla Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., **3**, p. 120, pl. 27, fig. 3 — near Nashville, Tennessee.

Southern Manitoba across southern Canada to Nova Scotia and south to southeastern Minnesota, northeastern Illinois, southern Michigan, northeastern Ohio, northeastern West Virginia, western Maryland, central eastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, southeastern New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; winters from Sinaloa (rarely), Durango, Nuevo León, and southern Texas to Guatemala; rare transient in Bahamas and Cuba.

VERMIVORA VIRGINIAE

Vermivora virginiae (Baird)

Helminthophaga virginiae Baird, 1860, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Birds North Amer., Atlas, p. x, pl. 79, fig.1 — Cantonment [= Fort] Burgwyn, Taos County, New Mexico.

Central Nevada, southeastern Idaho, northeastern Utah, and central northern Colorado south to southeastern California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico; winters in western Mexico from northern Jalisco and Guanajuato south to Guerrero and Oaxaca.

VERMIVORA CRISSALIS

Vermivora crissalis (Salvin and Godman)

Helminthophila crissalis Salvin and Godman, 1889, Ibis, p. 380 — Sierra Nevada de Colima, Mexico.

Chisos Mountains, southwestern Texas, south through Sierra Madre Oriental of northeastern Mexico to southern Coahuila, western Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas; winters from southern Sinaloa south to Colima, Michoacán, and Guerrero.

VERMIVORA LUCIAE

Vermivora luciae (Cooper)

Helminthophaga luciae J. G. Cooper, 1861, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 1, 2, p. 120 — Fort Mojave, near lat. 35° N., Colorado Valley, Arizona.

Southern Nevada, Utah, and southwestern Colorado south to northeastern Baja California, northern Sonora, and southwestern New Mexico; winters in western Mexico from Jalisco south to Guerrero.

VERMIVORA GUTTURALIS

Vermivora gutturalis (Cabanis)

Compsothlypis gutturalis Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 329 — Irazú, Costa Rica.

High mountains of Costa Rica and on Volcán de Chiriquí, western Panama.

VERMIVORA SUPERCILIOSA

Vermivora superciliosa sodalis Moore

Vermivora superciliosa sodalis Moore, 1941, Proc. Biol.

Soc. Washington, 54, p. 37 — between Chiricahui and Churo, *ca.* 7,200 ft., southwestern Chihuahua, Mexico.

Sierra Madre Occidental from southern Chihuahua south through western Durango and eastern Sinaloa to Nayarit and northern Jalisco; winters in southern breeding range.

Vermivora superciliosa mexicana (Bonaparte)

Parula mexicana Bonaparte (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 310 — Mexico; cotypes from Real Arriba, Puebla, *fide* van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 419.

Sierra Madre Oriental from Nuevo León and western Tamaulipas south to central Veracruz and west through México, Morelos, Tlaxcala, and eastern Michoacán to eastern Jalisco.

Vermivora superciliosa palliata van Rossem

Vermivora superciliosa palliata van Rossem, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 12 — Sierra Nevada de Colima, Jalisco, Mexico.

Southern Jalisco south through western Michoacán to Sierra Madre del Sur of Guerrero.

Vermivora superciliosa superciliosa (Hartlaub)

Conirostrum superciliosum Hartlaub, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **7**, p. 215 — Guatemala.

Highlands of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Ocotepeque, western Honduras.

Vermivora superciliosa parva Miller and Griscom

Vermivora superciliosa parva Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 183, p. 7 — near Jinotega, 3,500 ft., Nicaragua.

Highlands of central and eastern Honduras and Nicaragua.

GENUS **PARULA** BONAPARTE

Parula Bonaparte, 1838, Geog. Comp. List Birds Europe North Amer., p. 20. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia americana* Latham = *Parus americanus* Linnaeus [reference not verified].

Compsothlypis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 20. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat.

Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 39), *Parus americanus* Linnaeus.

PARULA AMERICANA

Parula americana (Linnaeus)

Parus americanus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 190 — northern America; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 284.

Sylvia pusilla Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., **4**, p. 17, pl. 28, fig. 3 — Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and New York; restricted to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 284.

Southeastern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, northern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and northern Nova Scotia south to eastern Texas, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, and central Florida; winters from southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán Peninsula south to Costa Rica, and from Florida and Bahamas south through West Indies to Grenada and Curaçao.

PARULA PITIAYUMI[1]

Parula pitiayumi graysoni (Ridgway)

Compsothlypis graysoni Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 492 — Socorro Island, northwestern Mexico.

Socorro Island, Revilla Gigedo Islands, northwestern Mexico.

Parula pitiayumi insularis Lawrence

Parula insularis Lawrence, 1873, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10**, p. 4 — Tres Marías Islands, Mexico.

Tres Marías Islands (María Madre, María Cleofas, and María Magdalena islands), Isabela Island, and adjacent mainland of Nayarit, Mexico.

Parula pitiayumi pulchra (Brewster)

Compsothlypis pulchra Brewster, 1889, Auk, **6**, p. 93 — Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua [= Sonora].

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[1] Possibly conspecific with *P. americana.* — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Chiefly along western slope of Sierra Madre Occidental from Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south to Jalisco and Michoacán.

Parula pitiayumi nigrilora Coues

Parula nigrilora Coues, 1878, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr., 4, p. 11 — Hidalgo, Texas.

Eastern Coahuila and lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas south to eastern San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz.

Parula pitiayumi inornata Baird

Parula inornata Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1,** p. 171 — Choctum, Verapaz, Guatemala.

Southern Veracruz and Chiapas south to eastern Guatemala and northern Honduras.

Parula pitiayumi speciosa (Ridgway)

Compsothlypis pitiayumi speciosa Ridgway, 1902, Auk, **19,** p. 69 — Boquete, Chiriquí, Panama.

Tropical zone from southeastern Honduras south through Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Veraguas, western Panama.

Parula pitiayumi cirrha Wetmore

Parula pitiayumi cirrha Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 88 — Isla Coiba, Panama.

Isla Coiba, Pacific coast of Veraguas, Panama.

Parula pitiayumi nana (Griscom)

Compsothlypis pitiayumi nana Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 282, p. 8 — Cape Garachiné, eastern Panama.

Tropical zone of Darién, eastern Panama and Córdoba, northwestern Colombia.

Parula pitiayumi elegans (Todd)

Compsothlypis pitiayumi elegans Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 204 — Anzoategui, Lara, Venezuela.

Tropical and subtropical zones of north coast of Venezuela, east to Paria Peninsula, and south in Orinoco Valley, central Venezuela, Amazonas, northern Brazil, and throughout Colombia, except extreme northwest and southwest; Trinidad, Tobago, and Margarita.

Parula pitiayumi roraimae (Chapman)

Compsothlypis pitiayumi roraimae Chapman, 1929, Amer.

Mus. Novit., no. 341, p. 4 — Arabupú, 4,200 ft., Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of mountains of southern Venezuela in Bolívar and Amazonas and on both Venezuelan and Brazilian slopes of Mt. Uei-tepui.

Parula pitiayumi alarum (Chapman)

Compsothlypis pitiayumi alarum Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 2 — Chaupe, 6,100 ft., east of Huancabamba, northern Peru.

Subtropical zone east of Andes in eastern Ecuador and northern Peru south to Huánuco.

Parula pitiayumi pacifica Berlepsch and Taczanowski

Parula pitiayumi pacifica Berlepsch and Taczanowski (ex Berlepsch MS), 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 52 (1884), p. 286 — Surupata, 3,700 ft., . . . and Cayandeled . . . , Ecuador; type from Surupata, 3,700 ft., Río Limón, Ecuador, *fide* Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 162.

Tropical zone of Nariño, southwestern Colombia, western Ecuador, and Tumbes, Piura, and Cajamarca, northwestern Peru.

Parula pitiayumi melanogenys (Todd)

Compsothlypis pitiayumi melanogenys Todd, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **37**, p. 123 — Yungas de Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Southern Peru, from Junín southeastward, and in La Paz and Cochabamba, western Bolivia.

Parula pitiayumi pitiayumi (Vieillot)

Sylvia pitiayumi Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 276; based on "Pico de Punzon celeste peche de oro" no. 109, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 421 — Paraguay.

Tropical zone from Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, and Tarija, eastern Bolivia, and northern Matto Grosso, central Maranhão, central Piauí, and southern Ceará, northern Brazil, south through Paraguay, southern Brazil, and Uruguay to La Rioja, Córdoba, and central Buenos Aires, northern Argentina.

GENUS **DENDROICA** GRAY[1]

Dendroica G. R. Gray, 1842, List Genera Birds, Appen., p. 8. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla coronata* Linnaeus.

cf. Webster, 1961, Auk, 78, pp. 554-556 (races of *graciae*).

DENDROICA PETECHIA

Dendroica petechia amnicola Batchelder

Dendroica aestiva amnicola Batchelder, 1918, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **6**, p. 82 — Curslet, Newfoundland.

North-central Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern and central Mackenzie across central Canada to central Labrador and south to central Alaska, northeastern British Columbia, south-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southeastern Manitoba, central Ontario, south-central Quebec, Newfoundland, and Magdalen Islands; winters from southern Baja California, Guerrero, Veracruz, and Yucatán south to Peru, Colombia, and French Guiana.

Dendroica petechia rubiginosa (Pallas)

Motacilla rubiginosa Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., **1**, p. 496 — Kodiak Island, Alaska.

Southern Alaska south to western British Columbia; winters from southern Baja California, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Yucatán Peninsula south to Panama.

Dendroica petechia aestiva (Gmelin)

Motacilla aestiva Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 996; based on "Figuier de Canada" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 58, fig. 2 — Guiana, summers in Canada; restricted to City of Quebec, Canada, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1957, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 5, p. 487.

Southeastern Alberta across southern Canada and northern United States to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and south to central southern Montana, central Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, central Alabama, central Georgia, and central South Carolina; winters from Veracruz and Yucatán south through Central America to Peru and northern Brazil; uncommon in migration in West Indies and rare in winter in southern Lesser Antilles.

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[1] *Dendroica potomac* Haller, 1940, Cardinal, 5, p. 50 — 12 miles south of Martinsburg, 450 ft., Berkeley County, West Virginia, is regarded as a hybrid between *Dendroica dominica* and *Parula americana*.

Sequence of species and species groups in *Dendroica* based in part on unpublished work of John P. Hubbard. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Dendroica petechia morcomi Coale

Dendroica aestiva morcomi Coale, 1887, Bull. Ridgway Ornith. Club, no. 2, p. 82 — Fort Bridger, Utah [= Wyoming].

Dendroica aestiva brewsteri Grinnell, 1903, Condor, 5, p. 72 — Palo Alto, California.

Dendroica aestiva ineditus Phillips, 1911, Auk, 28, p. 85 — Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Western Washington, central and southeastern British Columbia, and western Montana south to southern California, northwestern Baja California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, central New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and northwestern Texas; winters from Baja California, Guerrero, and Veracruz south through Central America to Ecuador, northern Colombia, Venezuela, and French Guiana.

Dendroica petechia sonorana Brewster

Dendroica aestiva sonorana Brewster, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 137 — Oposura, Sonora, Mexico.

Southeastern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas south to northeastern Baja California, Nayarit, and Zacatecas; winters from Guerrero and Tabasco south through Central America to western Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador.

Dendroica petechia dugesi Coale

Dendroica dugesi Coale, 1887, Bull. Ridgway Ornith. Club, no. 2, p. 83 — Moro Leon [= Moroleón], Guanajuato, Mexico.

Central Plateau of Mexico from southern San Luis Potosí and Hidalgo south to Michoacán, Guerrero, Morelos, and Puebla.

Dendroica petechia rufivertex Ridgway

Dendroica petechia rufivertex Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol.

Soc. Washington, 3, p. 21 — Cozumel Island, Yucatán [= Quintana Roo].
Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Dendroica petechia flavida Cory
Dendroica flavida Cory, 1887, Auk, 4, p. 179 — St. Andrew Island, Caribbean.
St. Andrew Island, western Caribbean.

Dendroica petechia armouri Greenway
Dendroica petechia armouri Greenway, 1933, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 13, p. 63 [= 69] — Old Providence Island.
Old Providence Island, western Caribbean.

Dendroica petechia eoa (Gosse)
Sylvicola eoa Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 158 — Crabpond, Jamaica.
Jamaica and Cayman Islands.

Dendroica petechia gundlachi Baird
Dendroica gundlachi Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, 1, pp. 194, 197 — Cuba.
Dendroica petechia flaviceps Chapman, 1892, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 310 — Rum Cay, Bahamas.
Lower Florida Keys, Cuba, Isle of Pines, and virtually throughout Bahamas.

Dendroica petechia albicollis (Gmelin)
Motacilla albicollis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 983; based on "Le Figuier de S. Domingue" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 494, pl. 26, fig. 5 — Santo Domingo.
Dendroica petechia solaris Wetmore, 1929, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 81(13), p. 1 — Z'Etroites, Gonave Island, Haiti.
Hispaniola, including Vache, Gonave, Tortue, and Siete Hermanos islands.

Dendroica petechia cruciana Sundevall
Dendroeca petechia cruciana Sundevall, 1870, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 26 (1869), p. 608 — St. Croix.
Puerto Rico, islands east of Puerto Rico, and throughout Virgin Islands.

Dendroica petechia bartholemica Sundevall
Dendroeca petechia bartholemica Sundevall, 1870, Öfv.

K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **26** (1869), p. 607 — St. Bartholomew.

Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, and Montserrat, northern Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica petechia melanoptera Lawrence

Dendroeca petechia melanoptera Lawrence, 1879, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1** (1878), p. 453 — Guadeloupe.

Guadeloupe, Désirade, Marie Galante, Îles des Saintes, and Dominica, central Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica petechia ruficapilla (Gmelin)

Motacilla ruficapilla Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 971; based on "Le Figuier de la Martinique" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 490, pl. 22, fig. 4 — Martinique.

Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica petechia babad Bond

Dendroica petechia babad Bond, 1927, Auk, **44**, p. 571 — St. Lucia, British West Indies.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica petechia petechia (Linnaeus)

Motacilla petechia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 334; based on "The Yellow Red-pole" of Edwards, 1758, Glean. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 99, pl. 256 — northern America; restricted to Barbados by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 376.

Barbados, Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica petechia alsiosa Peters

Dendroica petechia alsiosa Peters, 1926, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 9, p. 41 — Prune Island, east of Union Island, Grenadines.

Mayero, Union, Prune, and Carriacou islands, Grenadines, Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica petechia rufopileata Ridgway

Dendroica rufopileata Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7 (1884), p. 173 — Curaçao, Venezuela.

Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, Blanquilla, Margarita, and Islas Los Testigos, off northern Venezuela.

Dendroica petechia obscura Cory

Dendroica ruficapilla obscura Cory, 1909, Field Mus. Nat.

Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., 1(5), p. 217 — Isla Los Roques, Leeward Islands.

Islas Los Roques, Islas Las Aves, and Isla La Orchila, off northern Venezuela.

Dendroica petechia chrysendeta Wetmore

Dendroica petechia chrysendeta Wetmore, 1946, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 59, p. 52 — Laguna de Tucacas, Puerto López, Guajira, Colombia.

Guajira Peninsula, extreme northeastern Colombia, and Zulia, northwestern Venezuela.

Dendroica petechia paraguanae Phelps and Gilliard

Dendroica petechia paraguanae Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 10 — La Boca, Adícora, Paraguaná Peninsula, Falcón, Venezuela.

Paraguaná Peninsula, Falcón, northwestern Venezuela.

Dendroica petechia cienagae Zimmer and Phelps

Dendroica petechia cienagae Zimmer and Phelps, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1270, p. 14 — La Ciénaga, sea level, between Ocumare de la Costa and Turiamo, Aragua, Venezuela.

Coast of Carabobo and Aragua, north-central Venezuela, and small islands off Falcón (Cayo Sal, Isla Borracha, and Cayo del Norte).

Dendroica petechia aurifrons Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Dendroica petechia aurifrons Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., 13(76), p. 21 — Puerto de La Cruz, Anzoátegui, Venezuela.

Coast of Anzoátegui and extreme western Sucre (at Cumaná), north-central Venezuela, and islands immediately offshore, including Isla La Tortuga, Islas Las Tortuguillas, and Isla de Píritu.

Dendroica petechia castaneiceps Ridgway

Dendroica bryanti castaneiceps Ridgway, 1886, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 8 (1885), p. 350 — La Paz, Baja California.

Dendroica erithachorides hueyi van Rossem, 1947, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 11, p. 50 — San Ignacio Lagoon, Pacific coast of Baja California.

Mangrove swamps of both coasts of southern Baja California, south of lat. 27° N.

Dendroica petechia rhizophorae van Rossem

Dendroica erithachorides rhizophorae van Rossem, 1935, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, p. 67 — Tobari Bay, Sonora, Mexico.

Mangrove swamps from Sonora south at least to Nayarit; winters from Sonora south to Oaxaca.

Dendroica petechia oraria Parkes and Dickerman

Dendroica petechia oraria Parkes and Dickerman, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 39 (5), p. 87 — two miles south of Buena Vista [= about nine miles north of Tlacotalpan], Veracruz, Mexico.

Mangroves from southern Tamaulipas to western Tabasco; intergrading with *bryanti* in eastern Tabasco and Campeche.

Dendroica petechia bryanti Ridgway

Dendroica vieillotii bryanti Ridgway, 1873, Amer. Natur., 7, p. 606 — Mexico, from Honduras . . . and Yucatán . . . to Mazatlán; restricted to Belize, British Honduras, by Parkes and Dickerman, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 39, p. 87.

Mangroves of Yucatán Peninsula, from southwestern Campeche across northern Yucatán and south in Quintana Roo and British Honduras to Costa Rica (Limón).

Dendroica petechia xanthotera Todd

Dendroica bryanti xanthotera Todd, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 37, p. 123 — Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Mangrove swamps and brackish estuaries of Pacific coast from Guatemala to Costa Rica; populations from western border of Chiriquí, Panama, and from Isla Coiba, off Pacific coast of Veraguas, are intermediate between *xanthotera* and *aequatorialis*.

Dendroica petechia aureola (Gould)

Sylvicola aureola Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, Birds, pt. 9, pl. 28, pt. 11, p. 86 — Galapagos Islands.

Cocos Island and Galapagos Archipelago.

Dendroica petechia aequatorialis Sundevall

Dendroeca petechia aequatorialis Sundevall, 1870, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 26 (1869), p. 609 — Guayaquil; corrected to Panama City by Peters, 1931, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 334.

Pearl Archipelago and adjacent Pacific mainland of Panama, from western border of Province of Panamá east to western border of Darién.

Dendroica petechia erithachorides Baird

Dendroica erihtachorides [sic] Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, **9**, p. 283 — South America; types from Cartagena, Colombia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 382.

Atlantic coast of Panama, west to Almirante Bay, and Caribbean coast of Colombia, from Cartagena to Ciénaga Grande, Magdalena; Escudo Island, off Veraguas, Panama.

Dendroica petechia peruviana Sundevall

Dendroeca petechia peruviana Sundevall, 1870, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **26** (1869), p. 609 — Callao, Peru, and Guayaquil, Ecuador; type from Callao [?], *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1926, Arkiv Zool., **19A**(1), p. 30.

Nariño, extreme southwestern Colombia, along coast to northern Peru, possibly as far south as Lima.

DENDROICA PENSYLVANICA

Dendroica pensylvanica (Linnaeus)

Motacilla pensylvanica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 333; based on "The Red-throated Fly-catcher" of Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 193, pl. 301 — Pennsylvania; restricted to near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 314.

Central eastern Saskatchewan, central Ontario and southern Quebec east to northern Nova Scotia and south to central northern North Dakota, eastern Nebraska, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, northern Ohio, central Maryland, southeastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Maine; also south through Appalachians to central northern Georgia and northwestern South Carolina; winters from Guatemala to central Panama, casually to central Colombia and northern Venezuela; transient in Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and eastern Mexico.

DENDROICA CERULEA

Dendroica cerulea (Wilson)

Sylvia cerulea Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornith., **2**, p. 141, pl. 17, fig. 5 — Pennsylvania; restricted to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 289.

Southeastern Nebraska, northern Iowa, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, western New York, southern Quebec, and northern New Jersey south to eastern Texas, northern Louisiana, central Alabama, central North Carolina, southern Maryland, and Delaware; winters from Colombia and Venezuela south to Peru and Bolivia; transient in eastern Central America, West Indies, and Bahamas.

DENDROICA CAERULESCENS

Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens (Gmelin)

Motacilla caerulescens Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 960; based on "La Fauvette bleuatre de St. Domingue" of Buffon, 1770-86, Hist. Nat. Ois., **5**, p. 164 — Santo Domingo.

Central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and central Nova Scotia south to central Minnesota, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, northern Connecticut, and Massachusetts; winters mainly in Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and, sparingly or casually, on islands of western Caribbean, in northern Central America, and in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Dendroica caerulescens cairnsi Coues

Dendroica caerulescens cairnsi Coues, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 96 — mountains of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee; type from Craggy Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina, *fide* Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **70**, p. 358.

Appalachians from northeastern West Virginia and western Maryland south through eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to northern Georgia and northwestern South Carolina; winters, as far as known, in Bahamas and in Greater Antilles.

DENDROICA PLUMBEA

Dendroica plumbea Lawrence

Dendroeca plumbea Lawrence, 1878, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **1**, p. 47 — Dominica [reference not verified].

Dendroica plumbea guadeloupensis Brodkorb, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **44**, p. 3 — Saint Claude, Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

Dominica, Marie Galante, Terre-de-haut, and Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

DENDROICA PHARETRA

Dendroica pharetra (Gosse)

Sylvicola pharetra Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 163 — Bluefields Peak, Jamaica.

Jamaica.

DENDROICA PINUS

Dendroica pinus pinus (Wilson)

Sylvia pinus Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., **3**, p. 25, pl. 19, fig. 4 — pine woods of southern states; restricted to Georgia by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 291.

Southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and central Maine south to southeastern Texas, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, and northern Florida; winters from Arkansas, Tennessee, and South Carolina (casually along Atlantic coast to southern New Hampshire) south through southern breeding range to southern Texas and southern Florida.

Dendroica pinus florida (Maynard)

Pinacantor vigorsii florida Maynard, 1906, Directory Birds East. North Amer., p. 244 — Deep Creek and Enterprise, near Lake Ashby, Florida.

Florida Peninsula from Gainesville south to Everglades National Park.

Dendroica pinus achrustera Bangs

Dendroica bahamensis Maynard, 1899, Cat. Birds West Indies, p. 33 — New Providence, Bahamas. Not *Dendroica pityophila bahamensis* Cory, 1891.

Dendroica achrustera Bangs, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 292. New name for *D. bahamensis* Maynard, preoccupied.

Grand Bahama, Little Abaco, Great Abaco, Andros, New Providence, and Cay Sal, Bahamas.

Dendroica pinus chrysoleuca Griscom

Dendroica pinus chrysoleuca Griscom, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 71, p. 5 — Mt. Tina, Santo Domingo.

Hispaniola.

DENDROICA GRACIAE

Dendroica graciae graciae Baird

Dendroica graciae Baird (ex Coues MS), 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 210 — Fort Whipple, near Prescott, Arizona.

Mountains from southern Utah, southwestern Colorado, central northern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas south through Arizona, western New Mexico, eastern Sonora, and western Chihuahua to extreme northern Sinaloa; winters in highlands of western Mexico, south at least to Michoacán and Morelos.

Dendroica graciae yaegeri Phillips and Webster

Dendroica graciae yaegeri Phillips and Webster, 1961, Auk, **78**, p. 551 — Cerro San Juan, six km. west of village of Jalisco, Nayarit, Mexico.

Mountains of southern Sinaloa, southern Durango, western Zacatecas, Nayarit, and western Jalisco; winters in breeding range, and south at least to Michoacán.

Dendroica graciae remota Griscom

Dendroica graciae remota Griscom, 1935, Ibis, p. 548 — Volcán Viejo, Chinandega, Nicaragua.

Dendroica graciae ornata Brodkorb, 1940, Auk, **57**, p. 547 — Cerro de la Gineta, 800 m., Chiapas.

Mountains from Michoacán south through Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and western and central Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

Dendroica graciae decora Ridgway

Dendroica graciae decora Ridgway, 1873, Amer. Natur., **7**, p. 608 — Belize, British Honduras.

Pine ridges near coast of British Honduras and pine savannas of Mosquitia, eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua.

DENDROICA ADELAIDAE[1]

Dendroica adelaidae adelaidae Baird

Dendroica adelaidae Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1,** p. 212 — Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico and Vieques Island.

Dendroica adelaidae subita Riley

Dendroica subita Riley, 1904, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **47,** p. 289 — Barbuda.

Barbuda, Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica adelaidae delicata Ridgway

Dendroeca adelaidae delicata Ridgway, 1883, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5 (1882), p. 525 — St. Lucia.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

DENDROICA PITYOPHILA

Dendroica pityophila (Gundlach)

Sylvicola pityophila Gundlach, 1858, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **6,** p. 160 — Cuba.

Cuba and Grand Bahama, Little Abaco, and Great Abaco islands.

DENDROICA DOMINICA

Dendroica dominica albilora Ridgway

Dendroica Dominica, var. *albilora* Ridgway (ex Baird MS), 1873, Amer. Natur., **7,** p. 606 — Belize, British Honduras.

Mississippi Valley from southeastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, and western North Carolina south to eastern Oklahoma, central eastern Texas, southern Louisiana, south-central Mississippi, central Alabama, northwestern Georgia, and northwestern South Carolina; winters from lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas south through eastern Mexico (including Yucatán Peninsula) to Costa Rica; also on Eleuthera Island and in Cuba and Jamaica.

Dendroica dominica dominica (Linnaeus)

Motacilla dominica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,**

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[1] Almost surely no more than a West Indian representative of *D. graciae,* but we retain it as a full species until a detailed comparative study has been made. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

p. 334; based on "Le Figuier cendré de S. Domingue" (*Ficedula Dominicensis cinerea*) of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 520, pl. 27, fig. 3 — Jamaica and Dominica; restricted to Santo Domingo [= Hispaniola], by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list Birds North Amer., ed. 3, p. 315.

Central Virginia, eastern Maryland, southern Delaware, and central New Jersey south to central Georgia and central Florida; winters from southern South Carolina and central Georgia south through Florida, Bahamas, and Greater Antilles, east to Puerto Rico.

Dendroica dominica stoddardi Sutton

Dendroica dominica stoddardi Sutton, 1951, Auk, 68, p. 28, pl. 1 — near Freeport, Walton County, Florida.

Northern coast of Gulf of Mexico in extreme southern Alabama (Baldwin County) and northwestern Florida, east to central Bay County; winter range unknown but probably resident.

Dendroica dominica flavescens Todd

Dendroica flavescens Todd, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 22, p. 171 — Spencer's Point, Abaco, Bahamas.

Grand Bahama, Little Abaco, and Great Abaco islands.

DENDROICA NIGRESCENS

Dendroica nigrescens nigrescens (Townsend)

Sylvia nigrescens J. K. Townsend, 1837, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 7, p. 191 — no locality; cotypes from vicinity of Fort William, near Portland, Oregon, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 221, p. 536.

Southwestern British Columbia, western Washington, central Oregon, southwestern Idaho, northern Utah, southwestern Wyoming, and central Colorado south to central California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, and northern New Mexico; winters from southern California and southern Arizona, casually east to Gulf of Mexico, south to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Veracruz, casually to Guatemala.

Dendroica nigrescens halseii (Giraud)

Sylvia halseii Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, p. [13], pl. [3] — "Texas"; amended to central Mexico, by Oberholser, 1934, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 102.

Northern Baja California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and northern Sonora; winter range incompletely known; recorded south to Zacatecas.

DENDROICA TOWNSENDI

Dendroica townsendi (Townsend)

Sylvia townsendi J. K. Townsend (ex Nuttall MS), 1837, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 191 — forests of Columbia River [= Fort Vancouver, Clarke County, Washington, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 536].

Southern Alaska and southern Yukon south to Washington and east to southwestern Alberta, western Montana, and northwestern Wyoming; winters from west-central and southern California, Sinaloa, and Nuevo León south through western Mexico to Nicaragua.

DENDROICA OCCIDENTALIS

Dendroica occidentalis (Townsend)

Sylvia occidentalis J. K. Townsend, 1837, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 190 — forests of Columbia River [= Fort Vancouver, Clarke County, Washington, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 395].

Southwestern Washington south through coast ranges and Sierra Nevada to central California; winters in highlands from Sinaloa and Durango south to Nicaragua; rarely in coastal California.

DENDROICA CHRYSOPARIA

Dendroica chrysoparia Sclater and Salvin

Dendroeca chrysoparia P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28 (1860), p. 298 — Verapaz, Guatemala.

South-central Texas on Edwards Plateau; winters from Puebla and Yucatán (casually ?) south to Honduras and Nicaragua.

DENDROICA VIRENS

Dendroica virens (Gmelin)

Motacilla virens Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 985; based on "The Black-throated Green Fly-catcher" of

Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 190, pl. 300, upper fig. — Pennsylvania; restricted to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 317.

Dendroica virens waynei Bangs, 1918, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **6**, p. 94 — near Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

South-central British Columbia, south-central Alberta, and central southern Mackenzie east to southern Labrador and Newfoundland and south to central eastern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, south-central Ohio, eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, central Alabama, northern Georgia, northwestern South Carolina, western Virginia, western Maryland, southeastern New York, and Massachusetts; also on Atlantic coastal plain from southeastern Virginia and eastern North Carolina south to eastern South Carolina; winters from southern Texas and southern Florida south through eastern Mexico and Central America to Colombia, and through West Indies to Guadeloupe and Dominica.

DENDROICA DISCOLOR

Dendroica discolor discolor (Vieillot)

Sylvia discolor Vieillot, 1808 or 1809, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **2** (1807), p. 37, pl. 98 — United States and Greater Antilles; type from "the Antilles," *fide* Stenhouse, 1930, Novit. Zool., **35**, p. 271.

Southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, central Missouri, southern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, Massachusetts, and southern New Hampshire south to northeastern Texas, southeastern Louisiana, southeastern Alabama, central Georgia, central South Carolina, and central eastern North Carolina; winters in Bahamas, Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, islands off Yucatán, and islands of western Caribbean off Central America.

Dendroica discolor paludicola Howell

Dendroica discolor paludicola Howell, 1930 (Jan.), Auk, **47**, p. 41 — Anclote Key, Pasco County, Florida.

Dendroica discolor collinsi Bailey, 1930 (Feb.), Bull. Bailey Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 3 (1926), p. [1] — Dade County, Florida.

Southeastern South Carolina, eastern Georgia, and Florida Peninsula south to Key West and Cape Sable; winters from central Florida to Greater Antilles.

DENDROICA VITELLINA[1]

Dendroica vitellina crawfordi Nicoll

Dendroeca crawfordi Nicoll, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14**, p. 95 — Little Cayman Island.

Little Cayman Island and Cayman Brac.

Dendroica vitellina vitellina Cory

Dendroica vitellina Cory, 1886, Auk, **3**, p. 497 — Grand Cayman Island.

Grand Cayman Island.

Dendroica vitellina nelsoni Bangs

Dendroica vitellina nelsoni Bangs, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 494 — Swan Island, Caribbean.

Swan Islands, western Caribbean.

DENDROICA TIGRINA

Dendroica tigrina (Gmelin)

Motacilla tigrina Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 985; based on "Le Figuier brun de Canada" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **3**, p. 515, pl. 27, fig. 4, and on "The Spotted Yellow Fly-catcher" of Edwards, 1758, Glean. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 101, pl. 257, lower fig. — Canada.

Southern Mackenzie, northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, Manitoba, northern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to northeastern North Dakota, central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern New York, central eastern Vermont, southern Maine, southern New Brunswick, and central Nova Scotia; winters in West Indies, mainly in Greater Antilles, and casually in Yucatán, eastern Central America (south to Panama), and Tobago.

DENDROICA FUSCA

Dendroica fusca (Müller)

Motacilla fusca P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl.,

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[1] Obviously closely related to *discolor*, but lumping the two at this time seems premature. — **G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.**

p. 175; based on "Figuier étranger" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 58, fig. 3 — Guyane [= French Guiana, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 397].

South-central Saskatchewan east to central Quebec and south to central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, northeastern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, and Massachusetts; also south in Appalachians to northern Georgia and northwestern South Carolina; winters from Guatemala south to Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and central Peru; transient in Bahamas, West Indies, and eastern Mexico.

DENDROICA MAGNOLIA

Dendroica magnolia (Wilson)

Sylvia magnolia Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., 3, p. 63, pl. 23, fig. 2 — the Little Miami, near its junction with the Ohio . . . [and] not far from Fort Adams on the Mississippi . . . not many miles from Philadelphia; restricted to Fort Adams, Mississippi, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 286.

Southwestern Mackenzie, northeastern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland south to southern British Columbia, south-central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northeastern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio, and mountains of West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Pennsylvania, and northern Massachusetts; winters in Greater Antilles and Mexico and Central America, from San Luis Potosí south to central Panama, rarely to northern Colombia.

DENDROICA CORONATA

Dendroica coronata coronata (Linnaeus)

Motacilla coronata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 333; based on "The Golden-crowned Fly-catcher" of Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 187, pl. 298 — Pennsylvania; restricted to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 312.

Dendroica coronata hooveri McGregor, 1899, Bull. Cooper Ornith. Club, **1**, p. 32 — Palo Alto, California.

North-central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, north-central and northeastern Quebec, and northern Labrador south to southern Alaska, southern Yukon, northern and east-central Alberta, central and southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, north-central Wisconsin, south-central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, northwestern Connecticut, southeastern Massachusetts, coastal Maine, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland; intergrades with *auduboni* from southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, and central Alberta to central and southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta, mainly through passes in Canadian Rockies and mountains in northern British Columbia; winters from southwestern British Columbia, southeastern Washington, southern Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, central Michigan, and Massachusetts through Central America and Bahamas to Panama, Greater Antilles, and Virgin Islands (east to St. Croix); wintering intergrades with *auduboni* found from Pacific coast of United States east to western Great Plains (casually to Atlantic coast) and from northern British Columbia and central Alberta at least to northeastern Mexico (San Luis Potosí and Coahuila).

Dendroica coronata auduboni (Townsend)

Sylvia Auduboni J. K. Townsend, 1837, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 191 — forests of Columbia river [= near Fort Vancouver, Clarke County, Washington, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 535].

Dendroica auduboni memorabilis Oberholser, 1921, Ohio Journ. Sci., **21**, p. 243 — Ward, Boulder County, Colorado.

Southwestern and south-central British Columbia, southeastern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan (Cypress Hills), southwestern South Dakota, and northwestern Nebraska south to northern Baja California, southern Nevada, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and westernmost Texas; intergradation with nominate *coronata* noted under that form; intergrades with *nigrifrons* in extreme southern

Arizona (Huachuca and Chiricahua mountains); winters from southwestern British Columbia, southeastern Washington and adjacent Idaho, Colorado, and southern and western Texas south through Mexico to highlands of Guatemala and western Honduras; casual in eastern United States, Canada (Ontario), and Yucatán (Temax).[1]

Dendroica coronata nigrifrons Brewster

Dendroica nigrifrons Brewster, 1889, Auk, 6, p. 94 — Pinos Altos, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Northwestern Chihuahua south in Sierra Madre Occidental to west-central Durango; possibly resident, but only winter records are from Jalisco (Nevado de Colima), where it may also breed.[2]

Dendroica coronata goldmani Nelson

Dendroica coronata goldmani Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14**, pp. 66-67 — Hacienda Chancol, Huehuetenango, Sierra Chohumalanes, Guatemala.

Apparently resident in high mountains of western Guatemala in Huehuetenango and San Marcos and in adjacent Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná).

DENDROICA PALMARUM

Dendroica palmarum palmarum (Gmelin)

Motacilla palmarum Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 951; based on "Le Bimbelé ou fausse Linette" of Buffon, 1770-86, Hist. Nat. Ois., 5, p. 330 — Santo Domingo.

Southwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and extreme northwestern Ontario south to northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southeastern Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, central Michigan, and central Ontario; winters from southeastern United States (from Louisiana east to South Carolina) south to Bahamas, Greater Antilles, Yucatán Peninsula, British Honduras, islands of western Caribbean, and Mosquitia of eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua; casually to Pacific coast of Mexico (Oaxaca) and to Aruba and Curaçao.

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[1] Report from Costa Rica probably an error, *fide* Slud, 1964, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 128, p. 323. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

[2] Reports of this race from Guanajuato (Moore, 1957, in Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), 33, p. 250) and Zacatecas (Webster, 1958, Wilson Bull., 70, p. 253) refer to *D. c. auduboni.* — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea Ridgway

Dendroeca palmarum hypochrysea Ridgway, 1876, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, **1**, p. 85 — Atlantic States; type from Cambridge, Massachusetts, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 412.

Eastern and southern Ontario, central and southern Quebec, and southern Newfoundland south to central eastern New Hampshire, southern Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; winters from Louisiana east to North Carolina and south to northern coast of Gulf of Mexico and central Florida.

DENDROICA KIRTLANDII

Dendroica kirtlandii (Baird)

Sylvicola kirtlandii Baird, 1852, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **5**, p. 217, pl. 6 — near Cleveland, Ohio.

Central Michigan, from extreme southwestern Presque Isle and Alpena counties south to Kalkaska, Wexford, Clare, and Ogemaw counties; winters in Bahamas.

DENDROICA STRIATA

Dendroica striata (Forster)

Muscicapa striata Forster,[1] 1772, Phil. Trans., **62**, art. 29, pp. 406, 428 — Severn River [= Fort Severn, west coast of Hudson Bay, *fide* Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 315].

Alauda (*Anthus*) *breviunguis* Spix, 1824, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., **1**, p. 75, pls. 76-77, fig. 1 — Para, Brazil.

Dendroica striata lurida Burleigh and Peters, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61**, p. 119 — Nushagak, Alaska.

North-central Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska and central British Columbia, across southern Canada to southern Quebec, eastern New York, northwestern Massachusetts, central New Hampshire, central southern Maine, southern New Brunswick, and southern Nova Scotia; winters from Panama south to Chile, Peru, and eastern Argentina; transient mainly through eastern United States and West Indies.

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[1] This name is not affected by *Motacilla striata* Pallas, 1764 [= *Muscicapa striata* (Pallas), Muscicapidae], since the taxa have never been considered to be congeneric. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

DENDROICA CASTANEA

Dendroica castanea (Wilson)

Sylvia castanea Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornith., 2, p. 97, pl. 14, fig. 4 — Pennsylvania.

Central Manitoba (possibly west to northeastern British Columbia), northern Ontario, central Quebec, New Brunswick, and central Nova Scotia south to southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, northern New York, central Vermont, and southern Nova Scotia; winters from eastern Panama to northern Colombia and Venezuela; transient in Cuba, Yucatán, and eastern Central America, rarely in eastern mainland Mexico.

GENUS **CATHAROPEZA** SCLATER[1]

Catharopeza P. L. Sclater, 1880, Ibis, pp. 40, 73, 74. Type, by original designation, *Leucopeza bishopi* Lawrence.

CATHAROPEZA BISHOPI

Catharopeza bishopi (Lawrence)

Leucopeza bishopi Lawrence, 1878, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **1**, p. 151 — St. Vincent.

St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

GENUS **SETOPHAGA** SWAINSON

Setophaga Swainson, 1827 (May), Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, fasc. 5, p. 368. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1827 (July), Zool. Journ., 3, p. 360), *Motacilla ruticilla* Linnaeus.

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[1] Bond (1967, Check-list Birds West Indies, Suppl. 12, p. 19) treats *Catharopeza* and *Dendroica* as subgenera of *Parula*. Although *Catharopeza* may prove to be no more than an aberrant *Dendroica* we believe that the genus should be maintained until its true affinities are better understood. Its present position is intended to imply a close relationship to *Dendroica*. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

cf. Parkes, 1961, Wilson Bull., 73, pp. 374-379 (generic relationships and taxonomic position).

SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA

Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus)

Motacilla ruticilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 186; based on "The Red-Start (*Ruticilla americana*)" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 67, pl. 67; on "Serino affinis avicula . . . ." Sloane, 1725, Nat. Hist. Jamaica, 2, p. 312; and on "The Small American Redstart" Edwards, 1747, Nat. Hist. Birds, **2**, p. 80, pl. 80 — America; restricted to Virginia by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 326.

Motacilla tricolora P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst. suppl., p. 175; based on "Figuier noir et jaune de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 391, fig. 2 — Cayenne [= French Guiana].

Southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central northern Washington, eastern Oregon, northern Idaho, northern Colorado, southeastern Montana, southeastern Oklahoma, northeastern Texas, southeastern Louisiana, southern Alabama, northwestern Florida, central Georgia, central North Carolina, and southeastern Virginia; winters from Mexico and West Indies south through Central America to northern Peru, Venezuela, northern Brazil, British Guiana, and French Guiana.

GENUS **SEIURUS** SWAINSON

Seiurus Swainson, 1827 (May), Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, fasc. 5, p. 369. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1827 (July), Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 171), *Motacilla aurocapilla* Linnaeus.

SEIURUS AUROCAPILLUS

Seiurus aurocapillus aurocapillus (Linnaeus)

Motacilla aurocapilla Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 334; based on "The Golden-crowned Thrush" of Edwards, 1758, Glean. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 91, pl. 252 — Pennsylvania (*teste* Linnaeus); "on the coast of Hispaniola, about ten leagues from land" (*teste* Edwards).

Seiurus aurocapillus canivirens Burleigh and Duvall, 1952, Wilson Bull., **64,** p. 39 — Margret, Fannin County, Georgia.

Northeastern British Columbia, central southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, western North Dakota, southeastern Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, western South Carolina, and central and northeastern North Carolina; winters from northern Mexico, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, and South Carolina south through Florida Peninsula, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America to northern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Seiurus aurocapillus cinereus Miller

Seiurus aurocapillus cinereus A. H. Miller, 1942, Condor, **44,** p. 185 — four miles west of Fort Howe Ranger Station, 4,000 ft., Powder River County, Montana.

Southern Alberta south along eastern slopes of Rocky Mountains to southeastern Colorado and central Nebraska; winters, so far as known, in southern Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

Seiurus aurocapillus furvior Batchelder

Seiurus aurocapillus furvior Batchelder, 1918, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **6,** p. 81 — near Deer Pond, Newfoundland.

Central and southern Newfoundland; winters in Bahamas, in Cuba, and from southern Mexico south to Panama.

SEIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS

Seiurus noveboracensis (Gmelin)

Motacilla noveboracensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 958; based on Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 752, fig. 1, and on "The New York Warbler" of Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., **2,** p. 409, and of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2**(2), p. 958 — Louisiana and New York.

Seiurus naevius notabilis Ridgway (ex Grinnell MS), 1881, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **3**(1880), p. 12 — Black Hills, Wyoming; type from Como, Carbon County, Wyoming, *vide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221, p. 541.**

Seiurus noveboracensis limnaeus McCabe and A. H. Miller, 1933, Condor, 35, p. 196 — Indianpoint Lake, Cariboo District, British Columbia.

Seiurus noveboracensis uliginosus Burleigh and Peters, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61**, p. 120 — Topsail, Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland.

North-central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central southern Mackenzie, northeastern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, north-central Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska, central British Columbia, Alberta, northern Idaho, western Montana, central Saskatchewan, southeastern Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, southeastern Michigan, eastern Ohio, central eastern West Virginia, eastern Pennsylvania, and northwestern New Jersey; winters from Baja California, Veracruz, and Florida south through Central America and West Indies to northern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, Venezuela, British Guiana, and French Guiana.

SEIURUS MOTACILLA

Seiurus motacilla (Vieillot)

Turdus motacilla Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 2 (1807), p. 9, pl. 65 — Kentucky.

Eastern Nebraska, Iowa, east-central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, central Vermont, and southwestern New Hampshire south to eastern Texas, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, central Georgia, central South Carolina, and central and northeastern North Carolina; winters from northern Mexico, Cuba, Bahamas, and Bermuda south through Central America and West Indies to central Colombia, western Venezuela, and Trinidad.

GENUS **LIMNOTHLYPIS** STONE

Limnothlypis Stone, 1914, Science, new ser., **40**, p. 26. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia swainsonii* Audubon.

LIMNOTHLYPIS SWAINSONII

Limnothlypis swainsonii (Audubon)

Sylvia Swainsonii Audubon, 1834, Birds Amer. (folio), **2**, pl. 198 — no locality; Edisto River, near Charleston, South Carolina, designated by Audubon, 1835, Ornith. Biogr., 2, p. 563.

Limnothlypis swainsonii alta Meanley and G. M. Bond, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 63, p. 192 — Walhalla, South Carolina; type from 15 miles north of Walhalla, *vide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 525.

Northeastern Oklahoma, southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Ohio, western West Virginia, southern Virginia, and southeastern Maryland south to southern Louisiana, southern Mississippi, and northern Florida; winter range imperfectly known; recorded casually from Veracruz, Yucatán Peninsula, British Honduras, Swan Islands, Cuba, Jamaica, and Bahamas.

GENUS **HELMITHEROS** RAFINESQUE

Helmitheros Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat., 88, p. 418. Type, by original designation, *Helmitheros migratorius* Rafinesque = *Motacilla vermivora* Gmelin.

HELMITHEROS VERMIVORUS

Helmitheros vermivorus (Gmelin)

Motacilla vermivora Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 951; based on "The Worm-eater" of Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 200, pl. 305 — Pennsylvania; restricted to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 281.

Northeastern Kansas, southeastern Iowa, northern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, central New York, and western Massachusetts south to northeastern Texas, southeastern Louisiana, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, and northeastern North Carolina; winters from southern Tamaulipas and Yucatán Peninsula south to Panama; rarely in Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and islands of western Caribbean.

GENUS **PROTONOTARIA** BAIRD

Protonotaria Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, **9**, pp. xix, xxxi, 235, 239.

Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla protonotarius* Gmelin = *Motacilla citrea* Boddaert.

PROTONOTARIA CITREA

Protonotaria citrea (Boddaert)

Motacilla citrea Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 44; based on "Figuier à ventre et tête jaunes de la Louisiane" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 704, fig. 2 — Louisiana.

Central eastern Minnesota, south-central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and New Jersey south to eastern Texas, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, and central Florida; winters from Yucatán Peninsula south through Central America to Ecuador, central Colombia, and northern Venezuela; on migration in Cuba and Jamaica and winters sparingly in Lesser Antilles, regularly on Tobago.

GENUS **GEOTHLYPIS** CABANIS

Trichas Swainson, 1827 (June), Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, fasc. 6, p. 433. Type, by monotypy, *Trichas personatus* Swainson = *Turdus trichas* Linnaeus. Not *Trichas* Gloger, 1827 (March).

Geothlypis Cabanis, 1847, Arch. f. Naturg., **13**(1), pp. 316, 349. New name for *Trichas* Swainson, preoccupied.

Oporornis Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, **9**, pp. xix, xxxii, 240, 246. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia agilis* Wilson.

Chamaethlypis Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 225. Type, by original designation, *Geothlypis poliocephala* Baird.

cf. Wetmore, 1944, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **95**, pp. 72-73 (races of *poliocephala*).

Eisenmann, 1962, Auk, **79**, pp. 265-267 (*Chamaethlypis* a subgenus of *Geothlypis*).

GEOTHLYPIS TRICHAS

Geothlypis trichas trichas (Linnaeus)

Turdus Trichas Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 293; based on "The Maryland Yellow-throat" of Edwards, 1758, Glean. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 56, pl. 237, lower fig. — northern America; restricted to Maryland by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 296.

Trichas brachidactylus Swainson, 1838(1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 295 — northern provinces of United States.

Geothlypis trichas pelagitis Braund and McCullagh, 1940, Wilson Bull., 52, p. 118 — Eel Falls, 250 ft., Fox Bay, Anticosti Island.

Geothlypis trichas novascoticola Oberholser, 1948, Descr. New Races *Geothlypis trichas* (Linnaeus), p. 1 — four miles south of Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Geothlypis trichas quebecicola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.* — Balena, Newfoundland.

Geothlypis trichas ontarionicola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.* — Fox Lake, five miles south of St. James, Michigan.

Geothlypis trichas ohionicola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.*, p. 2 — three and one-quarter miles southeast of Twinsburg, Ohio.

Geothlypis trichas minnesoticola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.* — St. Paul, Minnesota.

Central and northeastern Ontario, central Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland southwest through central Minnesota to north-central Nebraska south to eastern Texas, southwestern and south-central Louisiana, central Mississippi, north-central Alabama, north-central Georgia, central North Carolina, and southeastern Virginia; winters from southern United States south through Mexico, West Indies, and Central America to Colombia and Venezuela.

Geothlypis trichas typhicola Burleigh

Geothlypis trichas typhicola Burleigh, 1934, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 47, p. 21 — Athens, Georgia.

Central Alabama, northeastern Georgia, central South Carolina, eastern North Carolina, and extreme southeastern Virginia south to southeastern Alabama and southern Georgia, exclusive of coastal areas of southeastern South Carolina and Georgia; winters in southern half of breeding range and from southern Louisiana and southern Mississippi south through southern Texas and northeastern Mexico to Veracruz.

Geothlypis trichas ignota Chapman

Geothlypis trichas ignota Chapman, 1890, Auk, 7, p. 11 — Tarpon Springs, Florida.

Coastal regions of southeastern Louisiana, southern Mississippi, and northern Florida and from southeastern South Carolina south to southern Florida.

Geothlypis trichas insperata Van Tyne

Geothlypis trichas insperata Van Tyne, 1933, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 255, p. 3 — Rio Grande Delta below Brownsville, Texas.

Rio Grande Valley below Brownsville, Texas.

Geothlypis trichas campicola Behle and Aldrich

Geothlypis trichas campicola Behle and Aldrich, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60**, p. 69 — Yellowstone River, five miles west Forsyth, 2,750 ft., Rosebud County, Montana.

Geothlypis trichas alberticola Oberholser, 1948, Descr. New Races *Geothlypis trichas* (Linnaeus), p. 2 — main branch of Athabaska River, nine miles above its mouth in Athabaska Delta, northeastern Alberta.

Geothlypis trichas yukonicola Godfrey, 1950, Canadian Field-Nat., **64**, p. 104 — Jarvis River at Alaska Highway, Yukon Territory.

Southern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, and western Ontario south to southeastern Alaska and through interior British Columbia to southeastern Washington, central Idaho, southern Wyoming, northeastern Nebraska, and northwestern Minnesota; winter range largely unknown, but extending south at least to northern Mexico, in Sonora, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

Geothlypis trichas arizela Oberholser

Geothlypis trichas arizela Oberholser, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 257 — Fort Steilacoom, Washington.

Extreme southeastern Alaska and southwestern British Columbia south through western Washington and western Oregon to south-central California, exclusive of San Francisco Bay region; winters from northern California south to southern Baja California and northern Sonora.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis Brewster

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis Brewster, 1883, in Allen and Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 8, p. 159 — Truckee River, Nevada.

Geothlypis trichas coloradonicola Oberholser, 1948, Descr.

New Races *Geothlypis trichas* (Linnaeus), p. 3 — Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Geothlypis trichas utahicola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.* — Fairfield, Utah.

Geothlypis trichas idahonicola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.* — four miles south of Parma, Canyon County, Idaho.

Geothlypis trichas oregonicola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.* — six miles south of Adel, in Warner Valley, central southern Oregon.

Geothlypis trichas californicola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.*, p. 4 — Carberry's Ranch, California.

Geothlypis trichas arizonicola Oberholser, 1948, *ibid.* — Fort Verde, Arizona.

Central northern Oregon, southern Idaho, extreme southwestern Wyoming, northern Colorado, and western Kansas south to central eastern California, south-central Nevada, southern Utah, central eastern Arizona, central New Mexico, and northwestern Texas; winters from southeastern California, southern Arizona, and southern Texas south through Mexico to Guatemala and Honduras.

Geothlypis trichas sinuosa Grinnell

Geothlypis trichas sinuosa Grinnell, 1901, Condor, 3, p. 65 — Palo Alto, California.

Salt-water marshes of San Francisco Bay region, California; winters along coast from northern California to San Diego.

Geothlypis trichas scirpicola Grinnell

Geothlypis trichas scirpicola Grinnell, 1901, Condor, 3, p. 65 — El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.

Southern California, extreme south-central Nevada, and extreme southwestern Utah south to northern Baja California and extreme northwestern Sonora.

Geothlypis trichas chryseola van Rossem

Geothlypis trichas chryseola van Rossem, 1930, Condor, 32, p. 298 — Saric, north-central Sonora, Mexico.

Geothlypis trichas riparia van Rossem, 1941, Condor, 43, p. 292 — Tesia, Mayo River, Sonora, Mexico.

Breeds, and partially resident, from southeastern Arizona, extreme southern New Mexico, and western Texas south to southern Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango; winters south to Michoacán.

Geothlypis trichas modesta Nelson
Geothlypis trichas modestus Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17,** p. 269 — San Blas, Territory of Tepic [=Nayarit], Mexico.
Central western Sonora south to Colima.

Geothlypis trichas melanops Baird
Geothlypis melanops Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1,** p. 222 — Mexico; probably Jalapa, Veracruz, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221,** p. 544.
Zacatecas and northern Jalisco southeast to Oaxaca and Veracruz.

Geothlypis trichas chapalensis Nelson
Geothlypis chapalensis Nelson, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16,** p. 156 — Ocotlán, Jalisco, Mexico.
Lake Chapala, Jalisco.

GEOTHLYPIS BELDINGI

Geothlypis beldingi goldmani Oberholser
Geothlypis beldingi goldmani Oberholser, 1917, Condor, **19,** p. 183 — San Ignacio, Baja California.
Central Baja California, from lat. 28° to lat. 26° N.

Geothlypis beldingi beldingi Ridgway
Geothlypis beldingi Ridgway, 1883, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5 (1882), p. 344 — San José del Cabo, Baja California.
Cape district of southern Baja California.

GEOTHLYPIS FLAVOVELATA

Geothlypis flavovelata Ridgway
Geothlypis flavovelatus Ridgway, 1896, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18 (1895), p. 119 — Alta Mira, near Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.
Southern Tamaulipas, extreme eastern San Luis Potosí, and northern Veracruz.

GEOTHLYPIS ROSTRATA

Geothlypis rostrata tanneri Ridgway
Geothlypis tanneri Ridgway, 1886, Auk, **3,** p. 335 — Abaco Island, Bahamas.

Grand Bahama, Moranie Cay, Little Abaco, Great Abaco, and Elbow Cay, northern Bahamas.

Geothlypis rostrata rostrata Bryant

Geothlypis rostratus Bryant, 1867, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **11** (1866), p. 67 — Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas.

New Providence and Andros, western Bahamas.

Geothlypis rostrata coryi Ridgway

Geothlypis coryi Ridgway, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 334 — Eleuthera Island, Bahamas.

Eleuthera and Cat islands, northern Bahamas.

GEOTHLYPIS SEMIFLAVA

Geothlypis semiflava bairdi Ridgway

Geothlypis bairdi Ridgway (ex Nutting MS), 1884, in Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **6** (1883), p. 398 — Los Sábalos, Nicaragua.

Tropical zone of Caribbean region from Segovia River, southern Honduras, south to region of Almirante Bay, northwestern Panama.

Geothlypis semiflava semiflava Sclater

Geothlypis semiflava P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28 (1860), p. 273 — Babahoyo, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of Pacific slope from western Colombia (from Valle de Cauca south, extending eastward into Cauca Valley near Cali) south to El Oro, western Ecuador.

GEOTHLYPIS SPECIOSA

Geothlypis speciosa Sclater

Geothlypis speciosa P. L. Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26** (1858), p. 447 — Mexico; types probably from Orizaba, Veracruz, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 442.[1]

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[1] There seems never to have been a formal restriction of the type locality, although Hellmayr's suggestion has been treated as such by recent authors. R. W. Dickerman (*in litt.*) informs us that he has evidence that the type locality cannot be restricted to Orizaba and that he will soon publish a proposal to designate "the headwaters of the Río Lerma, México." — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Highlands from Michoacán east through México and Distrito Federal to vicinity of Mt. Orizaba, Veracruz.

GEOTHLYPIS NELSONI

Geothlypis nelsoni nelsoni Richmond

Geothlypis cucullata Salvin and Godman, 1889, Ibis, p. 237 — Cofre de Perote, near Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. Not *Sylvia cucullata* Latham, 1790 = *Motacilla aequinoctialis* Gmelin.

Geothlypis nelsoni Richmond, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 197. New name for *G. cucullata* Salvin and Godman, preoccupied.

Geothlypis nelsoni microrhyncha Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 2, p. 685 — Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Sierra Madre Oriental from southeastern Coahuila south to central Veracruz and northern Puebla.

Geothlypis nelsoni karlenae Moore

Geothlypis nelsoni karlenae Moore, 1946, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 59, p. 99 — Totontepec, about 6,560 ft., Mt. Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Highlands from Distrito Federal and southern Puebla southeast to western and central Oaxaca.

GEOTHLYPIS CHIRIQUENSIS[1]

Geothlypis chiriquensis Salvin

Geothlypis chiriquensis Salvin, 1872, Ibis, p. 148 — slopes of Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

Volcán de Chiriquí, western Panama.

GEOTHLYPIS AEQUINOCTIALIS

Geothlypis aequinoctialis aequinoctialis (Gmelin)

Motacilla aequinoctialis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 972; based on "Figuier olive de Cayenne" of Buffon and Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 685, fig. 1 — Cayenne [= French Guiana].

Tropical zone from northeastern Colombia, from Magdalena Valley and eastern slope of Eastern Andes south to

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[1] Possibly conspecific with *G. aequinoctialis.* — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Bogotá region, east through Venezuela (mostly north of Orinoco) and the Guianas to Pará, north-central Brazil; Trinidad.

Geothlypis aequinoctialis auricularis Salvin

Geothlypis auricularis Salvin, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **51** (1883), p. 420 — Callao, Peru.

Tropical zone of Pacific slope of western Ecuador and western Peru south to Ica.

Geothlypis aequinoctialis peruviana Taczanowski

Geothlypis aequinoctialis peruviana Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Péruviana, **1**, p. 471 — Callacate, Peru.

Tropical zone of upper Marañón Valley, in Cajamarca and Libertad, northern Peru.

Geothlypis aequinoctialis velata (Vieillot)

Sylvia velata Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **2**(1807), pl. 74, p. 22 — no locality; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, designated by Naumberg, 1930, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **60**, p. 339.

Tropical zone from Cuzco and Puno, extreme southeastern Peru, through Bolivia and central Brazil, from northern Mato Grosso, central Goiás, and northern Bahia south through Paraguay and southern Brazil to La Rioja, Córdoba, and northern Buenos Aires, northeastern Argentina and Uruguay.

GEOTHLYPIS POLIOCEPHALA

Geothlypis poliocephala poliocephala Baird

Geothlypis poliocephala Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 225 — Mazatlán, Sinaloa.

Chamaethlypis poliocephala pontilis Brodkorb, 1943, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 33, p. 33 — Puente de Ixtla, Morelos.

Pacific slope from northern Sinaloa south to extreme western Oaxaca.

Geothlypis poliocephala ralphi Ridgway

Geothlypis poliocephala ralphi Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16** (1893), p. 692 — Brownsville, Texas.

Lower Rio Grande Valley, extreme southern Texas, and Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí, northeastern Mexico.

Geothlypis poliocephala palpebralis Ridgway

Geothlypis (*Chamaethlypis*) *palpebralis* Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 526 — Mirador, Veracruz, Mexico.

Caribbean slope from northern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Yucatán south through northern Oaxaca, eastern Chiapas, eastern Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, and Nicaragua to northern Costa Rica.

Geothlypis poliocephala caninucha Ridgway

Geothlypis poliocephala caninucha Ridgway, 1872, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, **4**, p. 459 — Guatemala and Costa Rica; type from Retalhuleu, Guatemala, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 547.

Pacific slope from extreme eastern Oaxaca and Chiapas south through western Guatemala to El Salvador and southern Honduras.

Geothlypis poliocephala icterotis Ridgway

Geothlypis caninucha icterotis Ridgway, 1889, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **11** (1888), p. 539 — San José, Costa Rica.

Pacific slope of Nicaragua and western Costa Rica.

Geothlypis poliocephala ridgwayi (Griscom)

Chamaethlypis poliocephala ridgwayi Griscom, 1930, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **12**, p. 7 — Boruca, southwestern Costa Rica.

Térraba Valley, southwestern Costa Rica, east to Volcán de Chiriquí, western Panama.

GEOTHLYPIS FORMOSA

Geothlypis formosa (Wilson)

Sylvia formosa Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., **3**, p. 85, pl. 25, fig. 3 — Kentucky.

Southeastern Nebraska, central Iowa, southwestern Wisconsin, central Indiana, central Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southwestern Connecticut south to eastern Texas, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, central Georgia, and South Carolina; winters from eastern Mexico south through Central America to northern Colombia and western Venezuela; rare transient in Greater Antilles.

GEOTHLYPIS AGILIS

Geothlypis agilis (Wilson)

Sylvia agilis Wilson, 1812, Amer. Ornith., 5, p. 64, pl. 39, fig. 4 — Connecticut.

Central eastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, and northwestern Quebec south to northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and central Ontario; winters in Venezuela, Colombia, and northeastern Brazil; recorded in migration in Bahamas, Puerto Rico, Mona Island, Curaçao, Panama, and islands in western Caribbean off Yucatán and British Honduras.

GEOTHLYPIS PHILADELPHIA

Geothlypis philadelphia (Wilson)

Sylvia Philadelphia Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornith., 2, p. 101, pl. 14, fig. 6 — within a few miles of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northeastern North Dakota, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, northern Ohio, southeastern New York, central Massachusetts, southern Maine, and central Nova Scotia; also south through Appalachians to eastern West Virginia and northwestern Virginia; winters from Nicaragua south to Ecuador, central Colombia, and western Venezuela; transient in eastern United States, eastern Mexico, and northern Central America.

GEOTHLYPIS TOLMIEI[1]

Geothlypis tolmiei tolmiei (Townsend)

Sylvia Tolmiei J. K. Townsend, 1839 (Apr.), Narr. Journey Rocky Mountains, etc., p. 343 — Columbia River [= Fort Vancouver, Clarke County, Washington, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 221, p. 542].

Oporornis tolmiei austinsmithi Phillips, 1947, Auk, 64, p. 298 — Emigrant Gulch, 6,500 ft., three miles southeast of Chico, Montana.

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[1] May be conspecific with *G. philadelphia.* — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Oporornis tolmiei intermedia Phillips, 1947, Auk, **64**, p. 299 — Okanagan, British Columbia.

Southern Alaska, southwestern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to central California, northeastern Oregon, central Idaho, northern Wyoming, and southwestern South Dakota; winters from southern Baja California, southern Sonora, and Nuevo León south to Panama.

Geothlypis tolmiei monticola (Phillips)

Oporornis tolmiei monticola Phillips, 1947, Auk, **64**, p. 297 — Hart Prairie, San Francisco Mt., Arizona.

Southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming south to central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico; reported breeding on Cerro Potosí, Nuevo León, Mexico; winters from Colima, Michoacán, and Morelos south to Guatemala and Honduras; transient in northern Mexico and southern Texas.

GENUS **MICROLIGEA** CORY

Ligea Cory, 1884 (Jan.), Auk, **1**, p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Ligea palustris* Cory. Not *Ligea* Illiger, 1801, Crustacea, nor *Ligea* Drybowski, 1876, Mollusca.

Ligia Cory, 1884, Birds Haiti and San Domingo, p. 34. Emendation of *Ligea* Cory. Not *Ligia* Weber, 1795, Crustacea, nor *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798, Crustacea, nor *Ligia* Dupré, 1829, Lepidoptera.

Microligea Cory, 1884 (July), Auk, **1**, p. 290. New name for *Ligea* Cory, preoccupied.

MICROLIGEA PALUSTRIS[1]

Microligea palustris palustris (Cory)

Ligea palustris Cory, 1884, Auk, **1**, pl. 1, p. 1 — Santo Domingo; restricted to Villa River, Dominican Republic, by Wetmore and Swales, 1931, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **155**, p. 394.

Hispaniola, mainly at high elevations.

Microligea palustris vasta Wetmore and Lincoln

Microligea palustris vasta Wetmore and Lincoln, 1931,

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[1] For the disposition of *Microligea montana* see p. 79. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **44**, p. 121 — Beata Island, Dominican Republic.

Xeric lowlands of southwestern Dominican Republic from Beata Island and Barahona Peninsula eastward to Azua and Peravia.

GENUS **TERETISTRIS** CABANIS

Teretistris Cabanis, 1855, Journ. f. Ornith., **3**, pp. 475, 476. Type, by original designation, *Anabates fernandinae* Lembeye.

TERETISTRIS FERNANDINAE

Teretistris fernandinae (Lembeye)

Anabates fernandinae Lembeye, 1850, Aves Isla Cuba, pl. 5, fig. 2, p. 66 — Cuba.

Western Cuba, east to western Matanzas, and Isle of Pines.

TERETISTRIS FORNSI

Teretistris fornsi Gundlach

Teretistris fornsi Gundlach, 1858, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **6**, p. 274 — eastern Cuba.

Eastern Cuba, in Oriente and northeastern Camagüey, westward near north coast to eastern Matanzas.

GENUS **LEUCOPEZA** SCLATER

Leucopeza P. L. Sclater, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 44 (1876), p. 14. Type, by monotypy, *Leucopeza semperi* Sclater.

LEUCOPEZA SEMPERI

Leucopeza semperi Sclater

Leucopeza semperi P. L. Sclater, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **44** (1876), pl. 2, p. 14 — St. Lucia.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

GENUS **WILSONIA** BONAPARTE

Wilsonia Bonaparte, 1838, Geog. Comp. List Birds Europe North Amer., p. 23 [reference not verified]. Type, by subsequent designation (Ridgway, 1881, Nom. N. Amer. Birds, no. 124), *Motacilla mitrata* Gmelin = *Muscicapa citrina* Boddaert.

WILSONIA CITRINA

Wilsonia citrina (Boddaert)

Muscicapa citrina Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 41; based on "Gobe-mouche de la Louisiane" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 666, fig. 2 — Louisiana.

Southeastern Nebraska, central Iowa, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central and southeastern New York, southern Connecticut, and southern Rhode Island south to southeastern Texas, northern coast of Gulf of Mexico, and northern Florida; winters from northeastern Mexico and Yucatán south to Costa Rica and Panama; rare transient in West Indies and Bahamas.

WILSONIA PUSILLA

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata (Pallas)

Motacilla pileolata Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., **1**, p. 497 — Kodiak Island, Alaska.

Northern Alaska, northern Yukon, extreme northwestern Mackenzie, western Alberta, central Montana, and eastern Wyoming south through western mountains to central eastern California, central Nevada, southeastern Utah, southwestern Colorado, and north-central New Mexico; winters from Sinaloa, Durango, and southern Texas south through Mexico and Central America to western Panama.

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola Ridgway

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 2, pp. 705, 714 — Pacific coast district of United States and British Columbia; type from Red Bluff, California, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 548.

Pacific coast district from southwestern British Columbia south to southern California; winters from Baja California and southern Sonora south through western and southern Mexico to Panama.

Wilsonia pusilla pusilla (Wilson)

Muscicapa pusilla Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., **3**, p. 103, pl. 26, fig. 4 — southern States, . . . lower parts . . . of New Jersey and Delaware; restricted to southern New

Jersey by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 299.

Eastern Mackenzie across southern Canada to Newfoundland and south to eastern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, northern Minnesota, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, northern New Hampshire, central Maine, and central Nova Scotia; winters from northern coast of Gulf of Mexico south through eastern Mexico and Central America to Costa Rica; rare transient in Cuba.

WILSONIA CANADENSIS

Wilsonia canadensis (Linnaeus)

Muscicapa canadensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 327; based on "Le Gobe-mouche cendré de Canada (*Muscicapa Canadensis aurea*)" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2**, p. 406, pl. 39, fig. 4 — Canada.

North-central Alberta across Canada to northern Quebec and south to southern Manitoba, central Minnesota, central Michigan, northern Ohio, southeastern New York, Maine, and New Brunswick, and along Appalachians to eastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia; winters from British Honduras and Honduras south to Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, central Peru, and Amazonas, northern Brazil; rare transient in West Indies.

GENUS **CARDELLINA** BONAPARTE

Cardellina Bonaparte (ex Du Bus MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 312. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 263), *Cardellina amicta* Du Bus = *Muscicapa rubrifrons* Giraud.

CARDELLINA RUBRIFRONS

Cardellina rubrifrons (Giraud)

Muscicapa rubrifrons Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, pl. [7], fig. 1 and text — Texas [*errore* = Mexico, *vide,* e.g., Stone, 1919, Auk, **36**, p. 467].

Cardellina rubrifrons bella Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 2 — Chichicastenango, Guatemala.

Central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to Durango; winters from Sinaloa and Durango south to Veracruz, Guatemala, and western Honduras.

GENUS ERGATICUS BAIRD

Ergaticus Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, pp. 237, 264. Type, by original designation, *Setophaga rubra* Swainson.

ERGATICUS RUBER[1]

Ergaticus ruber melanauris Moore

Ergaticus ruber melanauris Moore, 1937, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **50**, p. 100 — Trogon Valley, 10,000 ft., eastern slope Mt. Mohinora, southwestern Chihuahua.

Sierra Madre Occidental in Chihuahua and Durango; winters at lower elevations in breeding range and in Sinaloa.

Ergaticus ruber ruber (Swainson)

Setophaga rubra Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, fasc. 5, p. 368 — woods of Valladolid [= Morelia], Michoacán.

Mountains from Jalisco, Michoacán, and Guerrero east to Hidalgo, eastern Puebla, central Veracruz, and central Oaxaca.

ERGATICUS VERSICOLOR

Ergaticus versicolor (Salvin)

Cardellina versicolor Salvin, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **31** (1863), pl. 24, fig. 1, p. 188 — Volcán de Fuego, Totonicapam, and Chilasco, Guatemala; type from Chilasco, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 475.

Temperate zone in mountains of central and eastern Chiapas and of western Guatemala.

GENUS MYIOBORUS BAIRD

Erythrosoma Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 2 (1831), p. 201. Type, by subsequent designation (Richmond, 1917, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 53, p. 589), *Setophaga picta* Swainson. *Nomen oblitum,* cf. Monroe, 1965, Auk, 82, p. 640.

Myioborus Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, pp. 237, 257. Type, by original designation, *Setophaga verticalis* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

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[1] Described while Check-list was in press: *E. r. rowleyi* Orr and Webster, 1968, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 81, p. 39 — 30 km. east Lachao Nuevo, 8,600 ft., Oaxaca. — Ed.

MYIOBORUS PICTUS[1]

Myioborus pictus pictus (Swainson)

Setophaga picta Swainson, 1829, Zool. Ill., ser. 2, **1**, pl. 3 and text — Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Mountains from northwestern and north-central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, western Texas, and central Nuevo León south to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Veracruz; winters in Mexico from eastern Sonora, Chihuahua, central Nuevo León, and central Tamaulipas south through southern breeding range.

Myioborus pictus guatemalae (Sharpe)

Setophaga picta Subsp. α *Setophaga guatemalae* Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **10**, p. 417 — Guatemala.

Mountains from Chiapas to northern Nicaragua.

MYIOBORUS MINIATUS

Myioborus miniatus miniatus (Swainson)

Setophaga miniata Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, fasc. 5, p. 368 — woods of Valladolid [= Morelia], Michoacán.

Mountains from southern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosí south to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and western Chiapas.

Myioborus miniatus molochinus Wetmore

Myioborus miniatus molochinus Wetmore, 1942, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 55, p. 105 — between 3,000 and 4,000 ft., Volcán San Martín, Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.

Sierra de Tuxtla, southeastern Veracruz.

Myioborus miniatus intermedius (Hartlaub)

Setophaga intermedia Hartlaub, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **4**, p. 5 — Guatemala; restricted to Panajachel, western Guatemala, by Griscom, 1932, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **64**, p. 341.

Subtropical zone of extreme eastern Oaxaca, northern and eastern Chiapas, and eastern Guatemala, northeast of Pacific cordillera.

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[1] For inclusion of *pictus* in *Myioborus*, cf. Parkes, 1961, Wilson Bull., 73, pp. 374-379. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Myioborus miniatus hellmayri van Rossem

Myioborus miniatus hellmayri van Rossem, 1936, Condor, 38, p. 117 — Volcán de Santa Ana, 6,000 ft., Sonsonate, El Salvador.

Subtropical zone of Pacific cordillera from Guatemala south to southwestern El Salvador.

Myioborus miniatus connectens Dickey and van Rossem

Myioborus miniatus connectens Dickey and van Rossem, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41**, p. 189 — Los Esesmiles, 8,000 ft., Chalatenango, El Salvador.

Subtropical zone of El Salvador and Honduras.

Myioborus miniatus comptus Wetmore

Myioborus miniatus comptus Wetmore, 1944, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **95**, p. 74 — 900 m., Cerro Santa María, a spur of Volcán Rincón de la Vieja, above Hacienda Santa María, Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of western and central Costa Rica, in Cordillera Central and Cordillera de Guanacaste.

Myioborus miniatus aurantiacus (Baird)

Setophaga aurantiaca Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 261 — Dota Mountains, San José, and Barranca, Costa Rica; types from Santa María de Dota, *fide*, Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 549.

Myioborus miniatus acceptus Bangs, 1908, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **4**, p. 30 — Boquete, 4,000 ft., Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

Subtropical zone of Cordillera de Talamanca, eastern Costa Rica, and of Chiriquí and Veraguas, western Panama.

Myioborus miniatus ballux Wetmore and Phelps

Myioborus miniatus ballux Wetmore and Phelps, 1944, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **57**, p. 11 — 1,600 m., near Queniquea, Táchira, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone from Darién, extreme southeastern Panama, through northern Colombia, except Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and northwestern Venezuela, east to Lara, south through Andes of Colombia and western Venezuela at least to vicinity of Quito and Napo, northwestern Ecuador.

Myioborus miniatus sanctaemartae Zimmer
Myioborus miniatus sanctaemartae Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 11 — Las Nubes, Santa Marta, Colombia.
Subtropical zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Colombia.

Myioborus miniatus pallidiventris (Chapman)
Setophaga verticalis pallidiventris Chapman, 1899, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 12, p. 153 — Quebrada Seca [inland from Cumaná], northeastern Venezuela.
Subtropical zone of coastal cordillera of northern Venezuela, from eastern Falcón east to Monagas.

Myioborus miniatus subsimilis Zimmer
Myioborus miniatus subsimilis Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 13 — Alamor, 4,450 ft., Peru.
Subtropical zone of Western Andes from El Oro, southwestern Ecuador, south to Piura, northwestern Peru.

Myioborus miniatus verticalis (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)
Setophaga verticalis Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 50 — Ayupaya, Bolivia.
Subtropical zone of Eastern Andes from Loja, southeastern Ecuador, south through Peru to Bolivia, east to Cochabamba; also in mountains of Duida, Roraima, La Neblina, and Twek-quay, southeastern Venezuela, and in western British Guiana and extreme northwestern Brazil.

MYIOBORUS BRUNNICEPS

Myioborus brunniceps castaneocapillus (Cabanis)
Setophaga castaneocapilla Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3 (1848), p. 667 — Roraima, 7,000 ft., British Guiana [= Venezuela].
Subtropical zone from La Gran Sabana, eastern Bolívar, extreme eastern Venezuela, to Cerro Twek-quay, extreme western British Guiana, and Cerro Uei-tepui, extreme northwestern Brazil.

Myioborus brunniceps duidae Chapman
Myioborus duidae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 24 — Central Camp, 4,800 ft., Mount Duida, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Mt. Duida, Mt. Parú, and Mt. Huachamacari, Amazonas, southeastern Venezuela.

Myioborus brunniceps maguirei Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Myioborus brunniceps maguirei Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1961, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 74, p. 246 — Cerro de la Neblina, 1,850 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Known only from Cerro de La Neblina, extreme southwestern Amazonas, southeastern Venezuela.

Myioborus brunniceps brunniceps (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

Setophaga brunniceps Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 50 — Yungas, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of eastern slopes of Andes in Bolivia, west to La Paz, and in Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca, and La Rioja, northern Argentina.

MYIOBORUS PARIAE[1]

Myioborus pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Myioborus brunniceps pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 62, p. 40 — Cerro Azul, Cristóbal Colón, Península de Paria, Sucre, Venezuela.

Mt. Azul and Mt. Humo, Paria Peninsula, Sucre, northeastern Venezuela.

MYIOBORUS CARDONAI

Myioborus cardonai Zimmer and Phelps

Myioborus cardonai Zimmer and Phelps, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1274, p. 6 — Mt. Guaiquinima, 1,220 m., Paragua River, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Humid forest of Mt. Guaiquinima on Paragua River, Bolívar, southeastern Venezuela.

MYIOBORUS TORQUATUS

Myioborus torquatus (Baird)

Setophaga torquata Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 261 — San José, Costa Rica.

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[1] For reasons for treating as a full species, cf. Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1963, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., 24 (104, 105), p. 333. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Mountain forests of Costa Rica and Chiriquí, western Panama.

MYIOBORUS ORNATUS

Myioborus ornatus ornatus (Boissonneau)

Setophaga ornata Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 70 — Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Temperate zone of Andes of Táchira, southwestern Venezuela, and of Eastern Andes of Colombia, south to Bogotá region.

Myioborus ornatus chrysops (Salvin)

Setophaga chrysops Salvin, 1878, Ibis, pl. 7, fig. 2, p. 314 — Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia.

Temperate zone of Western and Central Andes of Colombia, from Antioquia south to Cauca and Huila.

MYIOBORUS MELANOCEPHALUS

Myioborus melanocephalus ruficoronatus (Kaup)[1]

Setophaga ruficoronata Kaup, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **19** (1851), p. 49 — no locality; type said to have come from Cali [probably above town], Colombia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 470.

Setophaga bairdi Salvin, 1878, Ibis, pl. 8, fig. 1, p. 317 — Sical, Ecuador.

Humid temperate zone from Nariño, southwestern Colombia, south through Andes to Loja, southern Ecuador.

Myioborus melanocephalus griseonuchus Chapman

Myioborus bairdi griseonuchus Chapman, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 250, p. 5 — Taulis, 8,850 ft., Pacific slope northeast of Pacasmayo, Peru.

Humid temperate zone of Western Andes of northwestern Peru, in Piura and Cajamarca.

Myioborus melanocephalus malaris Zimmer

Myioborus melanocephalus malaris Zimmer, 1949, Amer.

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[1] Reasons for considering *ruficoronatus* a race of *M. melanocephalus*, rather than a full species, are stated in Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 18, and in de Schauensee, 1946, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 167, p. 7. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 19 — La Lejia, about 9,000 ft., north of Chachapoyas, Peru.

Humid temperate zone of Central Andes of northern Peru, north of Chachapoyas, Amazonas.

Myioborus melanocephalus melanocephalus (Tschudi)

Setophaga melanocephala Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 276 — Peru; restricted to Maraynioc, Junín, by Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 20.

Humid temperate zone of Eastern Andes of Peru from Amazonas south to Ayacucho.

Myioborus melanocephalus bolivianus Chapman

Myioborus melanocephalus bolivianus Chapman, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 265 — Incachaca, 7,700 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Humid temperate zone of Andes of southern Peru, from Cuzco southeast, and of western Bolivia, in La Paz and Cochabamba.

MYIOBORUS ALBIFRONS

Myioborus albifrons (Sclater and Salvin)

Setophaga albifrons P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 38 (1870), pp. 780, 784 — Sierra Nevada of Mérida, Venezuela.

Humid temperate zone of Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira, western Venezuela.

MYIOBORUS FLAVIVERTEX

Myioborus flavivertex (Salvin)

Setophaga flavivertex Salvin, 1887, Ibis, pl. 4, p. 129 — neighborhood of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Colombia.

MYIOBORUS ALBIFACIES

Myioborus albifacies Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Myioborus albifacies Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1946, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **10**(67), p. 237 — Cerro Paraque, 1,450 m., Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela.

Mt. Paraque, Mt. Guanay, and Mt. Yaví, Amazonas, southern Venezuela.

GENUS EUTHLYPIS CABANIS

Euthlypis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1** (1850), p. 18. Type, by original designation, *Euthlypis lachrymosa* Cabanis = *Basileuterus lachrymosa* Bonaparte.

EUTHLYPIS LACHRYMOSA

Euthlypis lachrymosa (Bonaparte)

Basileuterus lachrymosa Bonaparte (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 314 — Mexico; type from Laguna Huetulacán, Veracruz, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 90.

Euthlypis lachrymosa tephra Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 2, p. 738 — Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua.

Euthlypis lachrymosa schistacea Dickey and van Rossem, 1926, Condor, 28, p. 270 — Pine Peaks, 3,000 ft., Volcán Conchagua, Salvador.

Tropical zone from southern Sonora and southwestern Tamaulipas south to northwestern Nicaragua.

GENUS BASILEUTERUS CABANIS[1]

Basileuterus Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3 (1848), p. 666. Type, by monotypy, *Basileuterus vermivorus* Cabanis (not *Sylvia vermivora* Vieillot) = *Setophaga auricapilla* Swainson.

cf. Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **74**, art. 7, pp. 1-95 (revision).

BASILEUTERUS FRASERI

Basileuterus fraseri ochraceicrista Chapman

Basileuterus fraseri ochraceicrista Chapman, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 18, p. 11 — Chone, Manaví [= Manabí], Ecuador.

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[1] *Basileuterus zimmeri* Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 11, is a synonym of *Hemispingus superciliaris chrysophrys* P. L. Sclater and Salvin (Thraupinae). — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Arid tropical zone of western Ecuador, from Manabí south to El Oro, and on Puna Island.

Basileuterus fraseri fraseri Sclater

Basileuterus fraseri P. L. Sclater,[1] 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 51(1883), p. 653, pl. 61 — Pallatanga and Babahoyo, western Ecuador; type from Pallatanga, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 518.

Subtropical and tropical zones from Chimborazo, central Ecuador, south to Tumbes and Piura, northwestern Peru.

BASILEUTERUS BIVITTATUS

Basileuterus bivittatus roraimae Sharpe

Basileuterus roraimae Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **10**, p. 392 — Roraima and Merumé Mountains, British Guiana; type from Mt. Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 488.

Tropical zone from British Guiana southwest through southern Bolívar and Amazonas, southeastern Venezuela, to Amazonas, extreme northern Brazil.

Basileuterus bivittatus bivittatus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

Muscicapa bivittata Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 51 — Yungas, Chiquitos, Bolivia.[2]

Upper tropical zone of Eastern Andes from Cuzco and Puno, southeastern Peru, east to La Paz, Cochabamba, and western Santa Cruz, western Bolivia.

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[1] *B. fraseri* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 51(1883), p. 541 — Chimbo and Guayaquil, Ecuador, is a *nomen nudum*. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

[2] The original description gives the type locality as "Yungas, Chiquitos, Bolivia." The use of "Yungas" has created confusion (e.g., Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 487) because Chiquitos is not in the familiar Yungas of La Paz. The term "yungas" is also applied to slopes elsewhere; it seems logical to conclude that the type locality is on the slopes of the range outside of San José de Chiquitos, Province of Chiquitos, Department of Santa Cruz. — Ed.

Basileuterus bivittatus argentinae Zimmer

Basileuterus bivittatus argentinae Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 30 — Ledesma, 520 m., Jujuy, Argentina.

Southeastern Bolivia, from southwestern Santa Cruz south through Chuquisaca and Tarija, and northwestern Argentina, in Jujuy and northeastern Salta, south to Río Bermejo.

BASILEUTERUS CHRYSOGASTER

Basileuterus chrysogaster chlorophrys Berlepsch

Basileuterus bivittatus chlorophrys Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 347 — "Quito," Ecuador; amended to Lita, Imbabura by Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **74,** art. 7, p. 53, and further amended to region above Santo Domingo de los Coronados [= Colorados], Ecuador, by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 8, p. 490.

Tropical zone from Cauca and Nariño, southwestern Colombia, south to Chimborazo, northwestern Ecuador.

Basileuterus chrysogaster chrysogaster (Tschudi)

Setophaga chrysogaster Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 276 —Peru; restricted, erroneously, to San Pedro plantation, near Lurín, by Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 192; corrected to Chanchamayo Valley, Junín, by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 8, p. 489.

Tropical zone of eastern Peru, from Chanchamayo Valley, Junín, south to Puno.

BASILEUTERUS FLAVEOLUS

Basileuterus flaveolus (Baird)

Myiothlypis flaveolus Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1,** p. 252 — "Paraguay" [probably = Paraguay River].

Tropical zone of Santander del Norte, northeastern Colombia, east through western and north–central Venezuela, from extreme western Táchira and from Falcón and Lara east to Miranda and northern Guárico; northern Brazil, north to eastern Amazonas, central Pará, central Maranhão, central Piauí, and southern Ceará, south in interior to eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, and southern Brazil (southern Mato Grosso, northern São Paulo, and Minas Gerais).

BASILEUTERUS LUTEOVIRIDIS

Basileuterus luteoviridis luteoviridis (Bonaparte)

Trichas luteoviridis Bonaparte, 1845, Atti Soc. Italiana Sci. Nat. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat., Milano, (1844), p. 405 — Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Chlorospingus xanthophrys P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24 (1856) p. 30 — "Bogotá."

Temperate zone of Andes of Mérida and Táchira, southwestern Venezuela, and Eastern Andes of Colombia and eastern Ecuador, south to Upano River.

Basileuterus luteoviridis quindianus de Schauensee

Basileuterus luteoviridis quindianus de Schauensee, 1946, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 167, p. 8 — Laguneta, 10,000 ft., Caldas, western slope of Central Andes, Colombia.

Temperate zone of Central Andes of Caldas and Tolima, Colombia.

Basileuterus luteoviridis richardsoni Chapman

Basileuterus richardsoni Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31,** p. 160 — Western Andes, 10,340 ft., west of Popayán, Colombia.

Temperate zone of Western Andes of Cauca (Cerro Munchique, west of Popayán), Colombia.

Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps (Cabanis)

Myiothlypis striaticeps Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21,** p. 316 — Maraynioc, Junín, Peru.

Basileuterus luteoviridis superciliaris Chapman, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 265 — above Torontoy, 14,000 ft., Urubamba Cañon, Peru.

Temperate zone in Andes of Peru, from Amazonas south to Cuzco.

Basileuterus luteoviridis euophrys Sclater and Salvin[1]

Basileuterus euophrys P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1877,

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[1] Formerly considered a race of *B. nigrocristatus*, but for its placement here see Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, pp. 25-26. — G. H. L. Jr., and B. L. M., Jr.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 44 (1876), p. 352 — Tilotilo, Prov. Yungas [= Yungas of La Paz], Bolivia.

Puno, southwestern Peru, and La Paz and Cochabamba, western Bolivia.

BASILEUTERUS SIGNATUS

Basileuterus signatus signatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Basileuterus signatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, 13, p. 74 — Idma, Santa Ana, Peru.

Subtropical zone of Andes of central Peru, in Junín and Cuzco, south at least to Torontoy.[1]

Basileuterus signatus flavovirens Todd

Basileuterus signatus flavovirens Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 74, art. 7, p. 45 — Incachaca, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of eastern Cuzco and Puno, southeastern Peru, of La Paz and Cochabamba, western Bolivia, and of Jujuy, northwestern Argentina.

BASILEUTERUS NIGROCRISTATUS

Basileuterus nigrocristatus (Lafresnaye)

Trichas nigro-cristatus Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 230 — Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Basileuterus nigrivertex Salvin, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 3 — Cajabamba, Suecha [= Succha], and Huamachuco, Peru.

Subtropical and humid temperate zones in coastal cordillera of north-central Venezuela, from Aragua east to Distrito Federal, and in Andes from southwestern Venezuela, in Trujillo and Táchira, south through Eastern and Central Andes of Colombia and Ecuador to northern Peru, at least to upper Marañón Valley, Libertad.

BASILEUTERUS GRISEICEPS

Basileuterus griseiceps Sclater and Salvin

Basileuterus griseiceps P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1869,

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[1] A single specimen, possibly representing an undescribed race, has been recorded from Páramo de Guasca, Cundinamarca, Colombia (cf. de Schauensee, 1959, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 111, p. 71). — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **36** (1868), p. 170 — woods of Caripe, [Monagas,] Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of coastal cordillera of northeastern Venezuela, in Anzoátegui, Sucre, and Monagas.

BASILEUTERUS BASILICUS

Basileuterus basilicus (Todd)

Hemispingus basilicus Todd, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26**, p. 170 — San Lorenzo, Santa Marta, Colombia.

Temperate zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Magdalena, northeastern Colombia.

BASILEUTERUS CINEREICOLLIS

Basileuterus cinereicollis pallidulus Wetmore

Basileuterus cinereicollis pallidulus Wetmore, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54**, p. 209 — between 4,000 and 5,000 ft., northern end of Sierra Negra, east of Fonseca, Magdalena, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Zulia, Mérida, and Táchira, extreme western Venezuela, and in Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, northeastern Colombia.

Basileuterus cinereicollis cinereicollis Sclater

Basileuterus cinereicollis P. L. Sclater, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **32** (1864), p. 166 — "Bogotá."

Subtropical zone of Eastern Andes of Colombia from Santander del Norte south to Meta.

BASILEUTERUS CONSPICILLATUS

Basileuterus conspicillatus Salvin and Godman

Basileuterus conspicillatus Salvin and Godman, 1880, Ibis, p. 117 — San José, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Magdalena, northern Colombia.

BASILEUTERUS CORONATUS

Basileuterus coronatus regulus Todd

Basileuterus coronatus regulus Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **74**, art. 7, p. 36 — Páramo de las Rosas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Andes of western Venezuela, north to Páramo de las Rosas, Lara, and of Colombia, in Central and Western Andes from Antioquia south to Cauca and western slope of Eastern Andes from Cundinamarca south to Huila.

Basileuterus coronatus elatus Todd

Basileuterus coronatus elatus Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 74, art. 7, p. 35 — Pagma forest, 6,200-7,400 ft., Hacienda Jalancay, near Chunchi, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of Andes of Nariño, southwestern Colombia, south to Chimbo River, western Ecuador.

Basileuterus coronatus orientalis Chapman[1]

Basileuterus castaneiceps orientalis Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 8 — upper slopes Mt. Sumaco, head of Río Suno, eastern Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of eastern slope of Eastern Andes, from Pichincha south to Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Basileuterus coronatus castaneiceps Sclater and Salvin

Basileuterus castaneiceps P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 45 (1877), p. 521 — Jina [= Jima], head-waters of Río Santiago, near Cuenca, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of Andes of southwestern Ecuador in Azuay, El Oro, and Loja and on western slope of Western Andes of northwestern Peru, in Tumbes and Piura.

Basileuterus coronatus chapmani Todd

Basileuterus castaneiceps chapmani Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 74, art. 7, p. 32 — Chaupe, 6,100 ft., northern Peru.

Subtropical zone of eastern slope of Western Andes of Cajamarca, northwestern Peru.

Basileuterus coronatus inaequalis Zimmer

Basileuterus coronatus inaequalis Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 48 — San Pedro, 8,600-9,400 ft., south of Chachapoyas, Peru.

Subtropical zone of Central Andes of Amazonas and San Martín, northern Peru.

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[1] *B. c. orientalis*, *castaneiceps*, and *chapmani* constitute a well-marked white-bellied group, geographically separating the yellow-bellied races into two groups. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Basileuterus coronatus coronatus (Tschudi)

Myiodioctes coronatus Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., 10(1), p. 283 — Peru; restricted to Chanchamayo Valley, by Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 193.

Subtropical zone of Eastern Andes from Junín southeast to Puno, central and southeastern Peru, intergrading with *B. c. notius* in La Paz, western Bolivia.

Basileuterus coronatus notius Todd

Basileuterus coronatus notius Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 74, art. 7, p. 33 — Yungas de Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of eastern slope of Andes of Cochabamba, central Bolivia.

BASILEUTERUS CULICIVORUS

Basileuterus culicivorus flavescens Ridgway

Basileuterus culicivorus flavescens Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 2, p. 755 — San Sebastián, Jalisco, Mexico.

Nayarit and Jalisco.

Basileuterus culicivorus brasherii (Giraud)

Muscicapa brasierii [error = *brasherii*] Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, pl. [6], fig. 2 and text — "Texas"; amended to Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, by Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 74, art. 7, p. 76.

Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south through San Luis Potosí to Hidalgo and northern Veracruz.

Basileuterus culicivorus culicivorus (Deppe)

Sylvia culicivora W. Deppe, 1830, Preis-Verz. Säug. Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 2 — Mexico; type from Jalapa, Veracruz, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 91.

Basileuterus culicivorus ridgwayi Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 130 — "just NNW. and . . . north of San Gabriel Mixtepec," Juquila, Oaxaca. [Topotypical specimens not seen.]

Tropical zone from northeastern Puebla and central Veracruz south through Oaxaca, southwestern Chiapas, Tabasco, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo to Guanacaste region, northwestern Costa Rica.

Basileuterus culicivorus godmani Berlepsch

Basileuterus godmani Berlepsch, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 450 — "Veragua" [= Chiriquí, Panama].

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Costa Rica, except Guanacaste region, and of western Panama, east to Veraguas.

Basileuterus culicivorus occultus Zimmer

Basileuterus culicivorus occultus Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 42 — Peque, 5,000 ft., Antioquia, Colombia.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of Central and Western Andes from Antioquia south to Cauca and of western slope of Eastern Andes in Magdalena and Santander, Colombia.

Basileuterus culicivorus austerus Zimmer

Basileuterus culicivorus austerus Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 41 — Buena Vista, 4,500 ft., above Villavicencio, Eastern Andes, Colombia.

Upper tropical and lower subtropical zones of eastern slope of Eastern Andes of central Colombia, in Boyacá and Cundinamarca and in Villavicencio region, Meta.

Basileuterus culicivorus indignus Todd

Basileuterus cabanisi indignus Todd, 1916, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 29, p. 95 — La Tigrera, Santa Marta, Colombia.

Upper tropical zone of Santa Marta region, northern Colombia.

Basileuterus culicivorus cabanisi Berlepsch

Basileuterus cabanisi Berlepsch, 1879, Ornith. Centralbl., **4**, p. 63 — San Esteban and Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, Venezuela; type from Puerto Cabello, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 502.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of northwestern Venezuela, from Distrito Federal and Aragua west to Zulia, thence south to Táchira, and extreme northeastern Colombia, in Santander del Norte.

Basileuterus culicivorus olivascens Chapman

Basileuterus vermivorus olivascens Chapman, 1893, Auk, **10**, p. 343 — Princestown, Trinidad.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of Venezuela, from Sucre, Monagas, and Anzoátegui west along Orinoco and to eastern slope of Eastern Andes of Boyacá, Colombia; Trinidad.

Basileuterus culicivorus segrex Zimmer and Phelps

Basileuterus culicivorus roraimae Zimmer and Phelps, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1395, p. 7 — Paulo, Mt. Roraima, 1,200 m., Bolívar, Venezuela. Not *B. roraimae* Sharpe, 1885.

Basileuterus culicivorus segrex Zimmer and Phelps, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1412, p. 1. New name for *B. c. roraimae* Zimmer and Phelps, preoccupied by *B. roraimae* Sharpe, 1885.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of southeastern Venezuela, in northeastern Amazonas and eastern Bolívar, of western British Guiana, in vicinity of Mt. Roraima, and on Cerro Uei-tepui, northwestern Brazil.

Basileuterus culicivorus auricapillus (Swainson)

Setophaga auricapilla Swainson, 1838 (1837 ?), Anim. Menag., p. 293 — "Mexico" and Brazil; restricted to Therezópolis, Rio de Janeiro, by Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 44.

Tropical zone from central Maranhão, northern Piauí, and Ceará south through Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo to northern Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.[1]

Basileuterus culicivorus azarae Zimmer

Basileuterus culicivorus azarae Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 44 — Sapucay, Paraguay.

Tropical zone from Paraguay and southern Brazil (north to central Mato Grosso, São Paulo, and Organ Mountains of southwestern Rio de Janeiro) south to Tucumán, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires, northeastern Argentina, Uruguay, and Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil.

Basileuterus culicivorus viridescens Todd

Basileuterus auricapillus viridescens Todd, 1913, Proc.

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[1] Birds from Bahia and Ceará may represent an undescribed race, according to Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 45. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Biol. Soc. Washington, **26**, p. 170 — Buenavista, Sara [= Gutiérrez], Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Tropical zone of Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

BASILEUTERUS RUFIFRONS

Basileuterus rufifrons caudatus Nelson

Basileuterus rufifrons caudatus Nelson, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13**, p. 29 — vicinity of Alamos, Sonora, Mexico.

Sierra Madre Occidental from southeastern Sonora and western Chihuahua south to northern Durango.

Basileuterus rufifrons dugesi Ridgway

Basileuterus rufifrons dugesi Ridgway, 1893, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **15** (1892), p. 119 — Guanajuato, Mexico.

Sierra Madre Occidental and mountains of Central Plateau from southern Sinaloa and western Durango southeast through Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guanajuato, western Hidalgo, México, and Morelos to southern Guerrero, western Oaxaca, and southern Puebla.

Basileuterus rufifrons jouyi Ridgway

Basileuterus rufifrons jouyi Ridgway, 1893, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **15** (1892), p. 119 — Hacienda Angostura, San Luis Potosí, Mexico.

Sierra Madre Oriental from central Nuevo León and western Tamaulipas south to eastern Hidalgo, extreme northern Puebla, and northern Veracruz.

Basileuterus rufifrons rufifrons (Swainson)

Setophaga rufifrons Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 294 — Mexico; restricted to Real Ariba (sic), Veracruz? [= México[1]], by Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **74**, art. 7, p. 92.

Mountains from northeastern Puebla and central Veracruz south through central Oaxaca and central Chiapas to central Guatemala.

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[1] Real de Arriba, a Deppe locality, has been shown by Brodkorb (1942, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 459, pp. 5-7) and Sibley and Davis (1946, Condor, 48, p. 279) to be in the state of México. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Basileuterus rufifrons salvini Cherrie

Basileuterus salvini Cherrie, 1892, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 14 (1891), p. 342 — Cobán, Verapaz, Guatemala.

Southern Veracruz, Tabasco, northern Oaxaca, and northern Chiapas south to British Honduras and Quiché and Alta Verapaz, northern Guatemala.[1]

Basileuterus rufifrons delattrii Bonaparte

Basileuterus delattrii Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38, p. 383 — Nicaragua.

Western Guatemala south through El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to highlands of Costa Rica, except Térraba Valley.

Basileuterus rufifrons mesochrysus Sclater

Basileuterus mesochrysus P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28 (1860), p. 251 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Tropical zone from Térraba Valley, southwestern Costa Rica, south through Panama and northern Colombia, in Magdalena Valley and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta to Tolima and Huila, east to Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, western Venezuela.

Basileuterus rufifrons actuosus Wetmore

Basileuterus delattrii actuosus Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 134(9), p. 92 — Isla Coiba, Panama.

Isla Coiba, off Pacific coast of Veraguas, Panama.

BASILEUTERUS BELLI

Basileuterus belli bateli Moore

Basileuterns [sic] *belli bateli* Moore, 1946, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 59, p. 100 — Rancho Batel, about 6,800 ft., six miles north of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Highlands from southeastern Sinaloa and western Durango southeast through Jalisco and Michoacán to México; intergrading with *B. b. belli* in Distrito Federal.

Basileuterus belli belli (Giraud)

Muscicapa belli Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, pl. [4], fig. 2 and text — "Texas";

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[1] Records of this race from Honduras are based on misidentifications of *B. r. delattrii*. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

amended to Mount Orizaba, Veracruz, by Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 74, art. 7, p. 84.

Temperate and subtropical zones from southwestern Tamaulipas and eastern San Luis Potosí southeast through Hidalgo, Puebla, and northern Veracruz to Morelos (intergrading with *B. b. bateli*), northern Oaxaca (Mt. Zempoaltepec), and central Veracruz.

Basileuterus belli clarus Ridgway

Basileuterus belli clarus Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 2, p. 745 — mountains near Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Highlands of southwestern México (Temascaltepec), southern Morelos, Guerrero, and extreme western Oaxaca.

Basileuterus belli scitulus Nelson

Basileuterus belli scitulus Nelson, 1900, Auk, 17, p. 268 — Todos Santos, Guatemala.

Highlands from southeastern Veracruz (Volcán San Martín), extreme eastern Oaxaca, and Chiapas south through Pacific cordillera of Guatemala to Ocotepeque, western Honduras, and Los Esesmiles, northwestern El Salvador.

Basileuterus belli subobscurus Wetmore

Basileuterus belli subobscurus Wetmore, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 53, p. 52 — Cantoral, Honduras.

High mountains of central Honduras.

BASILEUTERUS MELANOGENYS

Basileuterus melanogenys melanogenys Baird

Basileuterus melanogenys Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 248 — "(San José ?,)" Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of highlands of Costa Rica.

Basileuterus melanogenys eximius Nelson

Basileuterus melanogenys eximius Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 22 — Boquete, 5,000 ft., Chiriquí, Panama.

Known only from vicinity of Boqueté, Chiriquí, Panama.

Basileuterus melanogenys bensoni Griscom

Basileuterus bensoni Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 12 — Chitrá, 4,700 ft., Pacific slope of Veraguas, Panama.

Known only from vicinity of Chitrá, Veraguas, Panama.

Basileuterus melanogenys ignotus Nelson

Basileuterus melanogenys ignotus Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 21 — Mount Pirri, 5,200 ft., near head of Río Limón, Darién, Panama.

Known only from unique type.

BASILEUTERUS TRISTRIATUS

Basileuterus tristriatus chitrensis Griscom

Basileuterus tristriatus chitrensis Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 13 — Chitrá, 4,000 ft., Pacific slope of Veraguas, Panama.

Subtropical zone of Veraguas, western Panama.

Basileuterus tristriatus tacarcunae Chapman

Basileuterus tacarcunae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 6 — east slope, Mt. Tacarcuna, 4,600 ft., below Colombia-Panama line, Darién, Panama.

Subtropical zone in vicinity of Mt. Tacarcuna, Darién, Panama, and Chocó, northwestern Colombia.

Basileuterus tristriatus daedalus Bangs

Basileuterus melanotis daedalus Bangs, 1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **21**, p. 160 — San Antonio, 5,800 ft., Río Cali, western Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Western Andes and west slope of Central Andes from Caldas, Colombia, south to Chimbo River region, western Ecuador.

Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis Sharpe

Basileuterus auricularis Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **10**, p. 386 — "Bogotá"; Pallatanga, Ecuador; and Simacu, Bolivia; restricted to "Bogotá," Colombia, by Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 4.

Basileuterus tristriatus perijanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1953, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **66**, p. 137 — Cerro Pejochaina, 2,300 m., upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone from Zulia and Táchira, southwestern

Venezuela, south through Eastern Andes and eastern slope of Central Andes of Colombia, to Nariño and Huila.

Basileuterus tristriatus meridanus Sharpe

Basileuterus meridanus Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **10**, p. 387 — Mérida, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Andes from Lara south to Táchira, western Venezuela.

Basileuterus tristriatus bessereri Hellmayr

Basileuterus tristriatus bessereri Hellmayr, 1922, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 44 — Silla de Caracas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone in mountains from Yaracuy east to Miranda, northern Venezuela.

Basileuterus tristriatus pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Basileuterus tristriatus pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62**, p. 41 — Cerro Humo, Paria Peninsula, Sucre, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Mt. Azul and Mt. Humo, Paria Peninsula, northeastern Venezuela.

Basileuterus tristriatus baezae Chapman

Basileuterus tristriatus baezae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 5 — Baeza, eastern Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of Andes of eastern Ecuador from Pichincha south to Macas region of Chimborazo.

Basileuterus tristriatus tristriatus (Tschudi)

Myiodioctes tristriatus Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 283 — Peru; restricted, erroneously, to San Pedro plantation, near Lurín, by Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 193; corrected to valley of Vitoc, Junín, by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 494.

Subtropical zone of Andes from Zamora Valley, Loja, southeastern Ecuador, to Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, central Peru.

Basileuterus tristriatus inconspicuus Zimmer

Basileuterus tristriatus inconspicuus Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 35 — Inca Mine, southeastern Peru.

Subtropical zone from Inambari Valley, Puno, southeastern Peru, to La Paz, northwestern Bolivia.

Basileuterus tristriatus punctipectus Chapman

Basileuterus tristriatus punctipectus Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 5 — Yungas, 3,600 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of Cochabamba, central Bolivia; intergrading with *inconspicuus* in eastern La Paz.

Basileuterus tristriatus canens Zimmer

Basileuterus tristriatus canens Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 37 — Samaipata, 5,500 ft., Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Known only from Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

BASILEUTERUS TRIFASCIATUS

Basileuterus trifasciatus nitidior Chapman

Basileuterus trifasciatus nitidior Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 8 — El Chiral, 5,350 ft., Santa Rosa-Zaruma trail, El Oro, southwestern Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of El Oro and Loja, southwestern Ecuador, and of Tumbes, extreme northwestern Peru.

Basileuterus trifasciatus trifasciatus Taczanowski

Basileuterus trifasciatus Taczanowski (ex Stolzmann MS), 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 48 (1880), p. 191 — Callacate, Cajamarca, Peru.

Subtropical zone of Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, and Libertad, northwestern Peru.

BASILEUTERUS HYPOLEUCUS

Basileuterus hypoleucus Bonaparte

Basileuterus hypoleucus Bonaparte (ex Cabanis MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 313 — Brazil; probably São Paulo, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 497.

Tropical zone of interior Brazil, from central Mato Grosso, southern Goiás, and western Minas Gerais south to southern Mato Grosso and central São Paulo, and in Puerto Pinasco region, east-central Paraguay.

BASILEUTERUS LEUCOBLEPHARUS[1]

Basileuterus leucoblepharus (Vieillot)

Sylvia leucoblephara Vieillot,[2] 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 206 — no locality; according to Vieillot, 1820, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., 2, livr. 89, p. 459, based on "El Contramaestre," no. 153, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **2**, p. 40 — Paraguay.

Paraguay and southern Brazil from Paraná, central São Paulo, and Organ Mountains of southwestern Rio de Janeiro south to Formosa, Chaco, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires, northeastern Argentina, and eastern Uruguay.

BASILEUTERUS LEUCOPHRYS[3]

Basileuterus leucophrys Pelzeln

Basileuterus leucophrys Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Bras., pt. 2, p. 72 — Porto do Rio Paraná [= Rio Grande], São Paulo, and Engenho do Capitão Correio, Rio Manso, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Interior of Brazil from central Mato Grosso south to northwestern São Paulo.

GENUS PHAEOTHLYPIS TODD

Phaeothlypis Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **74**, art. 7, p. 8. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa fulvicauda* Spix.

PHAEOTHLYPIS FULVICAUDA[4]

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda leucopygia (Sclater and Salvin)

Basileuterus leucopygius P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., pp. 10, 156 — Costa Rica.

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[1] Generic allocation uncertain; voice and behavior suggest relationship with *Phaeothlypis* but structurally seems closer to *Basileuterus*. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

[2] Apparently in some copies of Vieillot's work the name is spelled "*leucoblepharides*" (cf. Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 485). — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

[3] Generic allocation uncertain. In coloration, color pattern, and bill shape similar to members of *Phaeothlypis*, but unlike both *Phaeothlypis* and *Basileuterus* it has the tail decidedly longer than the wing. May not be a parulid. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

[4] For retention of this species as distinct from *P. rivularis*, see A. H. Miller, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65**, p. 17. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Basileuterus fulvicauda gaffneyi Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 14 — Guaval, Río Calovévora, . . . Veraguas, Caribbean slope, western Panama.

Tropical zone from north-central Honduras (west to Sula Valley) south through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, except extreme southwest, to Calovévora River, Veraguas, Caribbean slope of western Panama.

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda veraguensis (Sharpe)

Basileuterus [*leucopygius* subsp. a] *veraguensis* Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **10**, p. 403 — Paraiso Station, Panama.

Tropical zone of Pacific slope from Pirrís Valley, southwestern Costa Rica, south to Canal Zone, Panama.

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda semicervina (Sclater)

Basileuterus semicervinus P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28 (1860), p. 84 — Nanegal, Ecuador.

Tropical zone from Darién, eastern Panama, south through Western Andes and western slope of Central Andes of Colombia and Ecuador to Tumbes and Piura, northwestern Peru.

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda motacilla (Miller)

Basileuterus fulvicauda motacilla A. H. Miller, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65**, p. 16 — 14 km. west of Coyaima, 1,500 ft., Tolima, Colombia.

Tropical zone of upper Magdalena Valley, in Tolima and Huila, Colombia.

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda fulvicauda (Spix)

Muscicapa fulvicauda Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., **2**, p. 20, pl. 28, fig. 2 — no locality; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil, designated by Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **74**, art. 7, p. 18.

Phaeothlypis semicervina annexa Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **74**, art. 7, p. 15 — Pomara, 1,100 ft., lower Río Marañón, northern Peru.

Tropical zone from Meta, eastern Colombia, south through eastern Ecuador to northeastern Peru, at least to Junín, and to extreme western Brazil, in Amazonas, south of Rio Solimões and east at least to Rio Madeira.

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda significans (Zimmer)

Basileuterus rivularis significans Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 56 — La Pampa, southeastern Peru.

Tropical zone in Inambari and Tambopata river drainages, southeastern Peru.

PHAEOTHLYPIS RIVULARIS

Phaeothlypis rivularis mesoleuca (Sclater)

Basileuterus mesoleucus P. L. Sclater, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 33 (1865), p. 286, pl. 9, fig. 1 — Demerara, British Guiana.

Tropical zone from Orinoco delta, eastern Venezuela, through British and French Guiana south to Tapajós and Xingú rivers, Pará, and to Tury-assú, northern Maranhão, northern Brazil.

Phaeothlypis rivularis rivularis (Wied)

Muscicapa rivularis Wied, 1821, Reise Brasilien, 2, p. 103 — Villa dos Ilhéos, Bahia, Brazil.

Wooded regions of southeastern Brazil from southern Bahia south to Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, south to Iguazú River, Misiones, northeastern Argentina, and Puerto Bertoni, eastern Paraguay.

Phaeothlypis rivularis boliviana (Sharpe)

Basileuterus bolivianus Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **10**, p. 402 — Yuyo, La Paz, Bolivia.

Eastern foothills of Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Tarija.

GENERA INCERTAE SEDIS

Genus PEUCEDRAMUS Henshaw[1]

Peucedramus Henshaw, 1875, Ann. Rep. Geogr. Expl. West 100th Merid., p. 201. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia olivacea* Giraud = *Sylvia taeniata* Du Bus.

cf. Webster, 1958, Auk, 75, pp. 469-473 (races).

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[1] The proper allocation of *Peucedramus* is in doubt. George (1962, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2103, pp. 1-41) advocates removing it from the Parulidae, tentatively placing it in the Muscicapidae and assigning it to an uncertain position within or near the subfamily Sylviinae. But Webster (1962, Wilson Bull., 74, pp. 417-421) disagrees and furnishes evidence for retaining *Peucedramus* in the Parulidae. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

PEUCEDRAMUS TAENIATUS

Peucedramus taeniatus arizonae Miller and Griscom

Peucedramus olivaceus arizonae Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 183, p. 10 — Paradise, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.

Breeds in highlands from central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico southeast to western Chihuahua and northern Coahuila; winters primarily in southern breeding range.

Peucedramus taeniatus jaliscensis Miller and Griscom

Peucedramus olivaceus jaliscensis Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 183, p. 9 — Zapotlán [= Ciudad Guzman], Jalisco.

Temperate zone from southern Chihuahua, central Coahuila, southern Nuevo León, central southern San Luis Potosí, and western Tamaulipas south through Durango and Zacatecas to southwestern Jalisco and Colima.

Peucedramus taeniatus giraudi Zimmer

Sylvia olivacea Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, p. [16], pl. [7], fig. 2 — "Texas"; emended to Las Vigas, Veracruz, by Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 183, p. 9. Not *Sylvia olivacea* Vieillot, 1817.

Peucedramus taeniatus giraudi Zimmer, 1948, Auk, **65,** p. 127. New name for *Sylvia olivacea* Giraud, preoccupied.

Temperate zone of Jalisco, Michoacán, México, northern Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

Peucedramus taeniatus taeniatus (Du Bus)

Sylvia taeniata Du Bus, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., **14,** p. 104 — Mexico; restricted to San Cristóbal, Chiapas, by Brodkorb, 1944, Auk, **61,** p. 404, but, as shown by Zimmer, 1948, Auk, **65,** pp. 126-127, type probably came from San Pedro, Oaxaca.

Peucedramus olivaceus aurantiacus Ridgway, 1896, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **18** (1895), p. 441 — Chilasco, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala.

Peucedramus taeniatus georgei Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 128 — Río Molina, ca. lat. 16° 5′ N., long. 96° 29′ W., southern Oaxaca. [Topotypical specimens not seen.]

Temperate zone of central Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and western Guatemala.

Peucedramus taeniatus micrus Miller and Griscom

Peucedramus olivaceus micrus Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 183, p. 10 — San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Temperate zone of El Salvador, Honduras, and northern Nicaragua.

GENUS **XENOLIGEA** BOND[1]

Xenoligea (subgenus) Bond, 1967, Check-list Birds West Indies, Suppl. 12, p. 20. Type, by original designation, *Microligea montana* Chapman.

XENOLIGEA MONTANA

Xenoligea montana (Chapman)

Microligea montana Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37, p. 330 — Mt. Tina, Azua, Santo Domingo.

Mountains of Hispaniola.

GENUS **GRANATELLUS** BONAPARTE[2]

Granatellus Bonaparte (ex Du Bus MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 312. Type, by monotypy, *Granatellus venustus* Bonaparte.

GRANATELLUS VENUSTUS

Granatellus venustus francescae Baird

Granatellus franciscae [sic] Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 231 (emendation to *francescae*, p. 232) — Tres Marias Islands, off western Mexico.

Isla María Madre, Tres Marias Islands, off western Mexico.

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[1] To emphasize the gap between *Microligea palustris* and *M. montana*, Bond erected the subgenus *Xenoligea* for the latter species. However, *montana* seems to have thraupine affinities while *palustris* appears to be close to the parulid genus *Geothlypis*. We therefore raise *Xenoligea* to full generic rank and place it with several other tanager-like genera of uncertain affinities. — **G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.**

[2] Systematic position uncertain; probably not a parulid. — **G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.**

Granatellus venustus venustus Bonaparte

Granatellus venustus Bonaparte (ex Du Bus MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 312 — Mexico; restricted to Comitán, Chiapas, by van Rossem, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 53, p. 14.[1]

Granatellus venustus melanotis van Rossem, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 53, p. 14 — San Blas, Tepic [= Nayarit], Mexico.

Breeds along Pacific slope from northern Sinaloa south to Chiapas; winters in breeding range and inland in foothills to western Durango.

GRANATELLUS SALLAEI

Granatellus sallaei sallaei (Bonaparte)

Setophaga sallaei Bonaparte (ex Bonaparte and Sclater MS), 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 42, p. 957 — southern Mexico; type from Córdoba, Veracruz, *fide* van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 404.

Atlantic slope of eastern Mexico in southern Veracruz, Tabasco, eastern Oaxaca, and northern Chiapas.

Granatellus sallaei boucardi Ridgway

Granatellus sallaei boucardi Ridgway, 1886, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8 (1885), p. 23 — Yucatán.

Granatellus sallaei griscomi van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 403 — Cobán, Verapaz, Guatemala.

Atlantic slope of southeastern Mexico and northern Central America from Yucatán Peninsula south to eastern Guatemala and British Honduras.

GRANATELLUS PELZELNI

Granatellus pelzelni pelzelni Sclater

Granatellus pelzelni P. L. Sclater, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 32 (1864), pl. 37, upper fig., p. 606 — Destaramento do Ribeirão, Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Tropical zone from Bolívar and Amazonas, southeastern Venezuela, British Guiana, and Surinam south through

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[1] The population in eastern Oaxaca and Chiapas may prove to be a valid race, but the restriction of the type locality to Comitán, Chiapas, may be in error as van Rossem's description of the type specimen of nominate *venustus* applies much better to the northern population. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Amazon Valley of Amazonas, northwestern Brazil, to Beni, northeastern Bolivia.

Granatellus pelzelni paraensis Rothschild

Granatellus pelzelni paraensis Rothschild, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 81 —[Santo Antonio do] Prata, near Pará, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Pará, northern Brazil.

GENUS **ICTERIA** VIEILLOT[1]

Icteria Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **1** (1807), pp. iv, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Icteria dumicola* Vieillot = *Turdus virens* Linnaeus.

ICTERIA VIRENS

Icteria virens auricollis (Deppe)

Tanagra auricollis W. Deppe, 1830, Preis.-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, gesam., p. 2 — Mexico; type from Cimapán [= ? Zimapán], México [= ? Hidalgo], *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, **56,** p. 90.

Icteria virens tropicalis van Rossem, 1939, Wilson Bull., **51,** p. 156 — Tesia, Sonora, Mexico.

Breeds from southern British Columbia, northern Idaho, northwestern Montana, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and northwestern North Dakota south through Washington, Oregon, and western Great Plains to south-central Baja California, Jalisco, México, and southern Tamaulipas; winters from southern Baja California, southern Sinaloa, and southern Texas south throughout Mexico to Guatemala.

Icteria virens virens (Linnaeus)

Turdus virens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 171; based on "The yellow brested [*sic*] Chat (*Oenanthe americana pectore luteo*)," of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1,** p. 50, pl. 50 — America; restricted to South Carolina, 200 or 300 miles from the sea, by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 324.

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[1] Allocation of *Icteria* is in doubt, but it is probably not a parulid. cf. Eisenmann, 1962, Auk, 79, pp. 265-267. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Breeds from northeastern South Dakota, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, southern Vermont, and southern New Hampshire south to eastern Texas, northern Gulf Coast, and northern Florida; winters from eastern Mexico through southern Mexico to Panama; rare transient in Bahamas and western Cuba.

GENUS **CONIROSTRUM** LAFRESNAYE AND D'ORBIGNY[1]

Conirostrum Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1838, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 8, cl. 2, p. 25. Type, by monotypy, *Conirostrum cinereum* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

Ateleodacnis Cassin, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **16,** p. 270. Type, by subsequent designation (P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11,** p. 18), *Dacnis leucogenys* Lafresnaye.

CONIROSTRUM SPECIOSUM

Conirostrum speciosum guaricola Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Conirostrum speciosum guaricola Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62,** p. 119 — El Socorro, 80 m., Guárico, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of eastern Guárico and western Anzoátegui, central Venezuela.

Conirostrum speciosum amazonum (Hellmayr)

Ateleodacnis speciosa amazonum Hellmayr, 1917, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13,** p. 106 — Tarapoto, Huallaga drainage, northern Peru.

Tropical zone of Apure, southwestern Venezuela, eastern Colombia, and eastern Ecuador, east of Andes; Loreto, central eastern Peru; Amazonas and northern Pará, northern Brazil; British Guiana; and French Guiana.

Conirostrum speciosum speciosum (Temminck)

Sylvia speciosa Temminck (ex Wied MS), 1824, Pl. Col., livr. 49, pl. 293, fig. 2 — Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Tropical zone of Puno, extreme southeastern Peru, Bolivia, eastern and central Brazil from the Amazon estuary, central Maranhão, and central Piauí south to southern

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[1] Possibly related to emberizine finches. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Mato Grosso and northern São Paulo, Paraguay, and Jujuy and Misiones, northern Argentina.

CONIROSTRUM LEUCOGENYS

Conirostrum leucogenys panamense (Griscom)

Ateleodacnis leucogenys panamensis Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 282, p. 9 — Cape Garachiné, eastern Panama.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama, from Gulf of San Miguel to Darién, and Sinú Valley, northwestern Colombia.

Conirostrum leucogenys leucogenys (Lafresnaye)

Dacnis leucogenys Lafresnaye, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 4, p. 470 — Colombia; restricted to Bogotá, by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 317.

Tropical zone of northern Colombia, from Magdalena and Cesar valleys south at least to Huila, and of northeastern Venezuela, in coastal cordillera of Zulia, Falcón, Yaracuy, and Carabobo.

Conirostrum leucogenys cyanochrous (Todd)

Ateleodacnis leucogenys cyanochrous Todd, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 37, p. 122 — Santa Elena, Mérida, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of extreme western Venezuela, in Andes of Mérida and in Sierra de Perijá, Zulia.

CONIROSTRUM BICOLOR

Conirostrum bicolor bicolor (Vieillot)

Sylvia bicolor Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **2** (1807), p. 32, pl. 90 bis — "very rarely in the boreal zone and more commonly in the tropics"; Cayenne designated by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 318.

Coastal littoral of northern Colombia (Ciénaga Grande, Magdalena) east along northern coasts of Venezuela, British Guiana, Surinam, French Guiana, and northern Brazil, and south along eastern coast of Brazil to São Paulo; islands of Margarita and Trinidad.

Conirostrum bicolor minor (Hellmayr)

Ateleodacnis bicolor minor Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus.

Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 320 — Rio Madeira, right bank below junction of Rio Mahisi, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador in vicinity of Río Napo, extreme northeastern Peru at mouth of Río Curaray, Loreto, and western Brazil in Amazonas, from Rio Madeira to Rio Tapajós.

CONIROSTRUM MARGARITAE

Conirostrum margaritae (Holt)

Ateleodacnis margaritae Holt, 1931, Auk, 48, p. 570 — north bank of Rio Amazonas at Ceo de Arary, above Parintins, Amazonas, Brazil.

Tropical zone of northern Brazil on north bank of Amazon above Parintins and along lower Rio Madeira near Borba, western Amazonas, and at Pébas, Loreto, northeastern Peru.

CONIROSTRUM CINEREUM

Conirostrum cinereum fraseri Sclater

Conirostrum fraseri P. L. Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26** (1858), p. 452 — Cuenca, Ecuador.

Temperate zone of Central and Eastern Andes of southwestern Colombia, in Cauca and Nariño, and of Andes of Ecuador, south to Loja.

Conirostrum cinereum littorale Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Conirostrum cinereum littorale Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1897, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **64** (1896), p. 336 — Peruvian littoral, near Lima and Arequipa; type from Lima, *fide* Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 178.

Temperate zone of western slope of Western Andes of Peru, from Cajamarca south throughout upper Marañón Valley, and on coastal cordillera of southwestern Peru and northern Chile, in Tacna and Tarapacá.

Conirostrum cinereum cinereum Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny

Conirostrum cinereum Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1838, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **8**, cl. 2, p. 25 — Yungas, Bolivia.

Temperate zone of Andes of southeastern Peru, west at least to Huánuco, and of western Bolivia, in La Paz and Cochabamba.

CONIROSTRUM FERRUGINEIVENTRE

Conirostrum ferrugineiventre Sclater

Conirostrum ferrugineiventre P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23 (1855), p. 74, pl. 85 — Bolivia.

Temperate zone of Andes of southern Peru, in Huánuco, Junín, and Cuzco, and of western Bolivia, in La Paz and Cochabamba.

CONIROSTRUM RUFUM

Conirostrum rufum Lafresnaye

Conirostrum rufum Lafresnaye, 1843, Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 5, cl. 2, p. 3 — Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Temperate zone of northern Colombia, in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Eastern Andes, south at least to Cundinamarca.

CONIROSTRUM SITTICOLOR

Conirostrum sitticolor intermedium Berlepsch

Conirostrum sitticolor intermedium Berlepsch, 1893, Ornith. Monatsb., **1**, p. 11 — Mérida, Venezuela.

Humid temperate zone of Andes of Mérida and Táchira, western Venezuela.

Conirostrum sitticolor sitticolor Lafresnaye

Conirostrum sitticolor Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 102 — Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Humid temperate zone of Andes of Colombia (except Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta), Ecuador, and northwestern Peru, in Piura, Cajamarca, and Amazonas.

Conirostrum sitticolor cyaneum Taczanowski

Conirostrum cyaneum Taczanowski, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 42 (1874), p. 512 — Sillapeta [= Sillapata], Junín, Peru.

Humid temperate zone of Andes of Peru (except northwest) and of La Paz and Cochabamba, western Bolivia.

CONIROSTRUM ALBIFRONS

Conirostrum albifrons cyanonotum Todd

Conirostrum cyanonotum Todd, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc.

Washington, **45,** p. 218 — Colonia Tovar, Aragua, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of coastal cordillera of northern Venezuela, in Aragua and western Distrito Federal.

Conirostrum albifrons albifrons Lafresnaye

Conirostrum albifrons Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **5,** p. 301 — Colombia; restricted to Bogotá by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 8, p. 327.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Andes of Táchira, western Venezuela, and of Eastern and Central Andes of Colombia, south to Cundinamarca.

Conirostrum albifrons centralandium de Schauensee

Conirostrum albifrons centralandium de Schauensee, 1946, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 167, p. 5 — Laguneta, 7,000 ft., Caldas, west slope of Central Andes, Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Central Andes of Colombia from Antioquia south to Cauca.

Conirostrum albifrons atrocyaneum Lafresnaye

Conirostrum atro-cyaneum Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **11,** p. 9 — near Río Napo, Colombia [= Ecuador].

Subtropical and temperate zones of southwestern Colombia, in Western Andes north to Valle de Cauca and in Eastern Andes in Nariño, and Andes of Ecuador and of Piura and Cajamarca, northern Peru.

Conirostrum albifrons sordidum Berlepsch

Conirostrum atrocyaneum sordidum Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., 49, p. 83 (in text) — San Antonio, western Bolivia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Andes of southern Peru, from Junín southeast, and of La Paz, western Bolivia.

Conirostrum albifrons lugens Berlepsch

Conirostrum lugens Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., **49,** p. 82 — Cocapata, Bolivia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

GENUS COEREBA VIEILLOT[1]

Coereba Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 2 (1807), p. 70. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia flaveola* Linnaeus.

cf. Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1193, pp. 4-16 (Peru).

COEREBA FLAVEOLA

Coereba flaveola mexicana (Sclater)

Certhiola mexicana P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24 (1856), p. 286 — southern Mexico, near Córdoba, Veracruz, and near Mount Orizaba, Puebla; type from near Córdoba, *fide* Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, p. 236.

Southeastern Mexico, from central Veracruz, northeastern Oaxaca, and Chiapas, south through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panama, east to Veraguas; Isla Coiba, off Pacific coast of Veraguas.

Coereba flaveola cerinoclunis Bangs

Coereba cerinoclunis Bangs, 1901, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **2,** p. 52 — San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama.

El Rey, San José, Pedro Gonzales, Saboga, and Viveros, Pearl Archipelago, Bay of Panama.

Coereba flaveola columbiana (Cabanis)

Certhiola columbiana Cabanis, 1865, Journ. f. Ornith., **13,** p. 412 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama, west to Canal Zone, through central and southwestern Colombia in Andes from Antioquia and Santander south to Huila, except in Cauca Valley, and south-central Venezuela in extreme northwestern Amazonas.

Coereba flaveola gorgonae Thayer and Bangs

Coereba gorgonae Thayer and Bangs, 1905, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **46,** p. 97 — Gorgona Island.

Gorgona Island, off western Colombia.

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[1] See footnote p. 3. — G. H. L., Jr. and B. L. M., Jr.

Coereba flaveola caucae Chapman

Coereba mexicana caucae Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 186 — Cali, 3,500 ft., Cauca Valley, Colombia.

Tropical zone of western Colombia in upper Cauca Valley and on adjoining slopes of Central and Western Andes in Caldas and Valle de Cauca.

Coereba flaveola intermedia (Salvadori and Festa)

Certhiola intermedia Salvadori and Festa, 1899, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **14**(357), p. 13 — Zamora and Gualaquiza, Ecuador.

Tropical zone from Nariño, southwestern Colombia, south through Ecuador to northern Peru in Piura, Amazonas, San Martín, and Loreto, and west to western Brazil, in extreme western Amazonas, and southwestern Amazonas, Venezuela.

Coereba flaveola magnirostris (Taczanowski)

Certhiola magnirostris Taczanowski, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 48 (1880), p. 193 — Callacate, northern Peru.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of upper Marañón Valley in Piura, Cajamarca, and eastern Libertad, northern Peru.

Coereba flaveola pacifica Lowe

Coereba pacifica Lowe, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29**, p. 85 — Pacasmayo, Libertad, Peru.

Arid upper tropical zone of Pacific slope of northwestern Peru, in Lambayeque, western Libertad, and Ancash.

Coereba flaveola dispar Zimmer

Coereba flaveola dispar Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1193, p. 4 — Candamo, southeastern Peru.

Upper tropical zone of central and southeastern Peru, from at least southern San Martín, to La Paz, northwestern Bolivia.

Coereba flaveola caboti (Ridgway)

Certhiola caboti Ridgway (ex Baird MS), 1873, Amer. Natur., **7**, p. 612 — Cozumel Island, Yucatán [= Quintana Roo].

Islands of Holbox, Cancún, Cozumel, and Cayo Culebra, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Coereba flaveola tricolor (Ridgway)
Certhiola tricolor Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7 (1884), p. 178 — Old Providence Island.
Old Providence, western Caribbean.

Coereba flaveola oblita Griscom
Coereba oblita Griscom, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 71, p. 7 — St. Andrew Island.
St. Andrew, western Caribbean.

Coereba flaveola sharpei (Cory)
Certhiola sharpei Cory, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 497 — Grand Cayman.
Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac.

Coereba flaveola bahamensis (Reichenbach)
Certhiola bahamensis Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. spec. Ornith., Icon. Synops. Avium, Scansoriae, Tenuirostres, continuatio no. XI, p. 253; based on "The Bahama Titmouse" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 59, pl. 59 — Bahamas.
Bahamas, from Great Bahama and Little Abaco southeast to Great Inagua and Grand Turk.

Coereba flaveola flaveola (Linnaeus)
Certhia flaveola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 119; based on "Luscinia s. Philomela e fusco et luteo varia" of Sloane, 1725, Nat. Hist. Jamaica, 2, p. 307, pl. 259, fig. 3, and "The Black and Yellow Creeper" of Edwards, 1751, Nat. Hist. Birds, 3, p. 122, pl. 122 — America [= Jamaica].
Jamaica.

Coereba flaveola bananivora (Gmelin)
Motacilla bananivora Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 951; based on "Bananiste" of Buffon, 1770-86, Hist. Nat. Ois., 5, p. 332 — Santo Domingo.
Hispaniola, Gonave, Petite Cayemite, and Ile-à-Vache.

Coereba flaveola nectarea Wetmore
Coereba bananivora nectarea Wetmore, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, p. 118 — Tortue Island, Haiti.
Tortue Island, off northern Haiti.

Coereba flaveola portoricensis (Bryant)

Certhiola flaveola portoricensis Bryant, 1866, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **10** (1865), p. 252 — Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico.

Coereba flaveola sanctithomae (Sundevall)

Certhiola s:ti Thomae [sic] Sundevall, 1870, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **26** (1869), p. 621 — St. Thomas.

Virgin Islands, including Vieques and Culebra, but excluding St. Croix.

Coereba flaveola newtoni (Ridgway)

Certhiola newtoni Ridgway (ex Baird MS), 1873, Amer. Natur., **7**, p. 611 — St. Croix.

St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

Coereba flaveola bartholemica (Sparrman)

Certhia bartholemica Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 3, pl. 57 — St. Bartholomew.

Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Saba, Barbuda, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Désirade, Marie Galante, and Dominica, northern Lesser Antilles.

Coereba flaveola martinicana (Reichenbach)

Certhiola martinicana Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. spec. Ornith., Icon. Synops. Avium, Scansoriae, Tenuirostres, Continuatio no. XI, p. 252, pl. 561, fig. 3824 — Martinique.

Martinique and St. Lucia.

Coereba flaveola barbadensis (Ridgway)

Certhiola barbadensis Ridgway (ex Baird MS), 1873, Amer. Natur., **7**, p. 612 — Barbados.

Barbados.

Coereba flaveola atrata (Lawrence)

Certhiola atrata Lawrence, 1878, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **1**, p. 150 — St. Vincent [reference not verified].

St. Vincent.

Coereba flaveola aterrima (Lesson)

Dicaeum aterrimum Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornith., **4**, p. 303 — locality unknown [= Grenada, *fide* Hellmayr,

1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 8, p. 303].
Grenada and the Grenadines.

Coereba flaveola uropygialis Berlepsch
Coereba uropygialis Berlepsch, 1892, Journ. f. Ornith., **40,** p. 77 — Curaçao.
Aruba and Curaçao.

Coereba flaveola bonairensis Voous
Coereba flaveola bonairensis Voous, 1955, Studies Fauna Curaçao and other Caribbean Islands, **6,** p. 83 — Slagbaai Plantation, Bonaire.
Bonaire.

Coereba flaveola melanornis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.
Coereba flaveola melanornis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1954, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **67,** p. 112 — Cayo Sal, opposite Chichiriviche, Falcón, Venezuela.
Known only from type locality.

Coereba flaveola lowii Cory
Coereba lowii Cory, 1909, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 217 — Los Roques.
Islas Los Roques (Gran Roque, Esparquí, and Cayo de Agua), off northern Venezuela.

Coereba flaveola ferryi Cory
Coereba ferryi Cory, 1909, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 221 — Tortuga Island.
Isla La Tortuga, off northern Venezuela.

Coereba flaveola frailensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.
Coereba flaveola frailensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1946, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **10** (65, 66), p. 158 — Isla de Puerto Real, Islas Los Frailes, Venezuela.
Isla de Puerto Real, in Islas Los Frailes, and Morro El Fondeadero, in Islas Los Hermanos, off northern Venezuela.

Coereba flaveola laurae Lowe
Coereba laurae Lowe, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 108 — Los Testigos Islands, Venezuela.
Isla Testigo Grande and Isla Conejo, Islas Los Testigos, off northern Venezuela.

Coereba flaveola luteola (Cabanis)

Certhiola luteola Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 96 — "Porto Cabello," Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northern Colombia along Caribbean coast of Bolívar and Magdalena and of northern Venezuela, from Zulia east to Monagas, and south to Apure and Orinoco valleys, in extreme northern Apure and northern Bolívar, but excluding Andes of southwestern Venezuela; islands of Margarita, Coche, Cachicamo, Trinidad, and Tobago.

Coereba flaveola obscura Cory

Coereba luteola obscura Cory, 1913, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 291 — Encontrados, Zulia, Venezuela.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of western Venezuela, from eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo, southeastern Zulia, south in Andean foothills, below 1,200 meters, to Mérida and Táchira and of Norte de Santander, northeastern Colombia.

Coereba flaveola montana Lowe

Coereba luteola montana Lowe, 1912, Ibis, p. 509 — Mérida, 1,600 m., western Venezuela.

Subtropical zone, above 1,200 meters, of Mérida and Táchira, western Venezuela.

Coereba flaveola bolivari Zimmer and Phelps

Coereba flaveola bolivari Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 20 — Ciudad Bolívar, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of lower Orinoco Valley, eastern Venezuela, in Delta Amacuro and northern and eastern parts of Bolívar, west to Cuchivero River and south to lower Paragua River Valley.

Coereba flaveola guianensis (Cabanis)

Certhiola guianensis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 97 — Guiana [= British Guiana, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 290].

Tropical zone of British Guiana, except Mt. Roraima region, and in lower Caura River Valley, Bolívar, eastern Venezuela.

Coereba flaveola roraimae Chapman

Coereba guianensis roraimae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus.

Novit., no. 341, p. 6 — Arabupu, 4,200 ft., Mt. Roraima, Venezuela.

Tropical and subtropical zones of northern and eastern Amazonas and southeastern Bolívar, southeastern Venezuela, Cerro Uei-tepui, northwestern Brazil, and Mt. Roraima region, southwestern British Guiana.

Coereba flaveola minima (Bonaparte)

Certhiola minima Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38, p. 259 — Cayenne.

Tropical zone of extreme eastern Colombia (Río Guianía) through southern half of Amazonas, southern Venezuela, Amazonas and Pará south to the Amazon, northern Brazil, Surinam, and French Guiana.

Coereba flaveola chloropyga (Cabanis)

Certhiola chloropyga Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 97 — Bahia, Brazil.

Tropical zone of Huánuco and Junín, southern Peru, and of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, central Bolivia, east through central western Brazil, in Amazonas and Pará, south of the Amazon, and northern Mato Grosso, to eastern Brazil, and thence south throughout southeastern Brazil (south at least to Rio Grande do Sul) to extreme southeastern Paraguay and Misiones, northeastern Argentina.

Coereba flaveola alleni Lowe

Coereba chloropyga alleni Lowe, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29**, p. 86 — Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Plateau of central Brazil (Mato Grosso) and in Sara and Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

FAMILY DREPANIDIDAE[1]

JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR.

cf. Wilson and Evans, 1890-1899, Aves Hawaiienses, pp. [3-98].

Rothschild, 1893-1900, Avifauna Laysan and Hawaiian Possessions, 317 pp.

Perkins, 1903, Fauna Hawaiiensis, **1**(4), pp. 381-440.

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[1] MS read by Dean Amadon.

Meise, 1938, Proc. 8th Intern. Ornith. Cong., Oxford, 1934, p. 123 (*"Sassius simplex"*[1]).

Bryan and Greenway, 1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **94,** pp. 125-137 (check-list).

Munro, 1944, Birds Hawaii, pp. 89-131.

Amadon, 1950, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **95,** pp. 157-262 (systematics and evolution).

Stresemann, 1950, Auk, **67,** p. 79 (Capt. Cook's last expedition).

————, 1954, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **30,** pp. 43-45 (specimens of extinct and vanishing taxa in Berlin Museum) .

GENUS **HIMATIONE** CABANIS[2]

Himatione Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1,** p. 99. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia sanguinea* Gmelin.

HIMATIONE SANGUINEA

Himatione sanguinea sanguinea (Gmelin)

Certhia sanguinea Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1(1)**, p. 479 — Sandwich Islands.

Mountain forests of Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, and Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands; accidental on Niihau.

Himatione sanguinea freethii Rothschild

Himatione fraithii (lapsus) Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **10,** p. 109 — Laysan.

Laysan, Hawaiian Islands. Extinct.

GENUS **PALMERIA** ROTHSCHILD

Palmeria Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 113. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Palmeria mirabilis* Rothschild = *Himatione dolei* Wilson.

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[1] *"Sassius simplex"* Rothschild and Hartert, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 51 — Sandwich Islands, is an artifact made of the skins of Nectariniidae. — J. C. G., Jr.

[2] This genus, together with the four following, *Palmeria, Vestiaria, Drepanis,* and *Ciridops,* has been characterized as a subfamily, Drepanidinae, by Amadon, 1950, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **95,** pp. 173-176; 230-231. — J. C. G., Jr.

PALMERIA DOLEI

Palmeria dolei (Wilson)

Himatione dolei Wilson, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 166 — Maui.

Palmeria mirabilis Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 113 — Maui.

Mountain forests of Maui and formerly Molokai, Hawaiian Islands.

GENUS VESTIARIA JAROCKI

Vestiaria Jarocki, 1821, Zoologiia, 2, p. 75. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia vestiaria* Latham, 1790 = *Certhia coccinea* Forster, 1780.

VESTIARIA COCCINEA

Vestiaria coccinea (Forster)

Certhia coccinea Forster, 1780, Göttinger Mag. Wiss., **1**, p. 347 — Hawaiian Islands; probably Kauai, *fide* Stresemann, 1950, Auk, **67**, p. 79.

Vestiaria coccinea suavis Bangs, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **24**, p. 29 — Molokai.

Mountain forests of Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, and Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands.

GENUS DREPANIS TEMMINCK

Drepanis Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, **1**, p. 86. Type, by subsequent designation, *Certhia pacifica* Gmelin (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. **1**, p. 12).

Drepanorhamphus Rothschild, 1900, Avifauna Laysan and Hawaiian Possessions, p. 163. Type, by monotypy, *Drepanis funerea* Newton.

DREPANIS FUNEREA

Drepanis funerea Newton

Drepanis funerea Newton, 1893, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 690 — Molokai.

Mountain forests of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands. Extinct.

DREPANIS PACIFICA

Drepanis pacifica (Gmelin)

Certhia pacifica Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 470 —

"in insulis amicis"; error for Hawaii.

Mountain forests of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands. Extinct.

GENUS **CIRIDOPS** NEWTON

Ciridops Newton, 1892, Nature, **45**, p. 469. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla anna* Dole.

CIRIDOPS ANNA

Ciridops anna (Dole)

Fringilla anna Dole, 1879, in Thrum, Hawaiian Almanac, p. 49 — Hawaii.

Mountain forests of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands. Extinct.

GENUS **VIRIDONIA** ROTHSCHILD[1]

Viridonia Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **10**, p. 112. Type, by monotypy, *Viridonia sagittirostris* Rothschild.

Chlorodrepanis Wilson and Evans (ex Perkins MS), 1899, Aves Hawaiienses, p. xxi. Type, by subsequent designation (Richmond, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 673), *Himatione stejnegeri* Wilson.

Rothschildia Wilson and Evans (ex Perkins MS), 1899, Aves Hawaiienses, p. xxi. Type, by original designation, *Himatione parva* Stejneger. Not *Rothschildia* Grote, 1896.

Magumma Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45**, p. 93. New name for *Rothschildia* Wilson and Evans, preoccupied.

VIRIDONIA VIRENS

Viridonia virens stejnegeri (Wilson)

Himatione stejnegeri Wilson, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 446 — Kauai.

Forests of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Viridonia virens chloris (Cabanis)

Himatione chloris Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 99 — Oahu.

Forests of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

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[1] This genus and the six following, *Hemignathus, Loxops, Paroreomyza, Pseudonestor, Psittirostra, Loxioides*, have been characterized as a subfamily, Psittirostrinae, by Amadon, 1950, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 95, pp. 164-173; 230-231. — J. C. G., Jr.

Viridonia virens wilsoni (Rothschild)

Himatione wilsoni Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **1,** p. 43 — Maui.

Himatione kalaana Wilson and Evans, 1896, Aves Hawaiienses, p. 28 — Molokai.

Himatione chloridoides Wilson and Evans, 1896, Aves Hawaiienses, p. 28 — Lanai.

Forests of Molokai, Lanai, and Maui, Hawaiian Islands.

Viridonia virens virens (Gmelin)

Certhia virens Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 479 — Sandwich Islands.

Forests of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands.

VIRIDONIA PARVA

Viridonia parva (Stejneger)

Himatione parva Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10,** p. 94 — Kauai.

Forests of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

VIRIDONIA SAGITTIROSTRIS

Viridonia sagittirostris Rothschild

Viridonia sagittirostris Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **10,** p. 112 — lower slopes of Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

Formerly confined to mountain rain-forest, now planted in sugar cane, along Wailuku River on windward slopes of Mauna Kea, Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands. Extinct.

GENUS HEMIGNATHUS LICHTENSTEIN

SUBGENUS HEMIGNATHUS LICHTENSTEIN

Hemignathus Lichtenstein, 1839, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Phys.-Math. Kl., 1838, p. 449. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 16), *Hemignathus lucidus* Lichtenstein.

HEMIGNATHUS OBSCURUS

Hemignathus obscurus procerus Cabanis

Hemignathus procerus Cabanis, 1889, Journ. f. Ornith., **39,** p. 331 — Kauai.

Mountain forests of Kauai, about 4,000 ft., Hawaiian Islands.

Hemignathus obscurus ellisianus (Gray)

Drepanis (*Hemignathus*) *ellisianus* G. R. Gray,[1] 1859, Cat. Birds. Trop. Islands Pacific, p. 9 — Oahu.

Hemignathus lichtensteinii Wilson, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 4, p. 401 — Oahu.

Mountain forests of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. Extinct.

Hemignathus obscurus lanaiensis Rothschild

Hemignathus lanaiensis Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **1**, p. 24 — Lanai.

Mountain forests of Lanai, Hawaiian Islands. Probably extinct.

Hemignathus obscurus obscurus (Gmelin)

Certhia obscura Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 470 — Sandwich Islands.

Mountain forests of Hawaii, 1,500-7,000 ft., Hawaiian Islands. Probably extinct.

SUBGENUS HETERORHYNCHUS LAFRESNAYE

Heterorhynchus Lafresnaye, 1839, Mag. Zool. [Paris], pl. 10. Type, by monotypy, *Heterorhynchus olivaceus* Lafresnaye = *Hemignathus lucidus* Lichtenstein.

HEMIGNATHUS LUCIDUS

Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe Wilson

Hemignathus hanapepe Wilson, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 4, p. 401 — Kauai.

Headwaters of the Hanapepe River, 2,000-3,000 feet, Waimea District, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Hemignathus lucidus lucidus Lichtenstein

Hemignathus lucidus Lichtenstein, 1839, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Phys.-Math. Kl., 1838, p. 451, pl. 5 — Oahu.

Mountain forests of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. Extinct.

Hemignathus lucidus affinis Rothschild

Hemignathus affinis Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 112 — Maui.

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[1] This, the oldest and most often used name, is available under Art. 17(2) of the Intern. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961, p. 17, even though a composite. — J. C. G., Jr.

Forested slopes of Haleakala Mountain, Maui, Hawaiian Islands.

HEMIGNATHUS WILSONI

Hemignathus wilsoni (Rothschild)

Heterorhynchus wilsoni Rothschild, 1893, Avifauna Laysan and Hawaiian Possessions, p. 75.

Mountain forests of Hawaii, 1,500 to 6,700 feet, Hawaiian Islands.

GENUS **LOXOPS** CABANIS

Loxops Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 330. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla coccinea* Gmelin.

Chrysomitridops Wilson, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 445. Type, by monotypy, *Chrysomitridops caeruleirostris* Wilson.

LOXOPS COCCINEA

Loxops coccinea coccinea (Gmelin)

Fringilla coccinea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 921 — Sandwich Islands.

Forests of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands.

Loxops coccinea ochracea Rothschild

Loxops ochracea Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 112 — Maui.

Forests of Maui, Hawaiian Islands.

Loxops coccinea rufa (Bloxam)

Fringilla rufa Bloxam, 1826, Voyage "Blonde," p. 250 — Oahu.

Mountain forests of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. Extinct.

Loxops coccinea caeruleirostris (Wilson)

Chrysomitridops caeruleirostris Wilson, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 445 — Kauai.

Mountain forests of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

GENUS **PAROREOMYZA** PERKINS

Oreomyza Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10**, p. 99. Type, by original designation, *Oreomyza bairdi* Stejneger; not *Oreomyza* Pokorny, 1887 (February), Insecta.

Paroreomyza Perkins, 1901, Ibis, p. 583. Type, by original designation, *Himatione maculata* Cabanis.

Oreomystis Stejneger, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 11. New name for *Oreomyza* Stejneger, 1887, preoccupied.

PAROREOMYZA MACULATA

Paroreomyza maculata bairdi (Stejneger)

Oreomyza bairdi Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10**, p. 99 — Kauai.

Forests of Kauai, above 1,000 feet, Hawaiian Islands.

Paroreomyza maculata mana (Wilson)[1]

Himatione mana Wilson, 1891, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **7**, p. 460 — Hawaii.

Forests of Hawaii, except at lower elevations, on the Kona or leeward coast, Hawaiian Islands.

Paroreomyza maculata maculata (Cabanis)

Himatione maculata Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 100 — Oahu.

Mountain forests of Oahu, above 1,500 feet, Hawaiian Islands.

Paroreomyza maculata flammea (Wilson)

Loxops flammea Wilson, 1889, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890, p. 445 — Kalae, Molokai.

Forests of Molokai, above 1,500 feet, Hawaiian Islands. Probably extinct.

Paroreomyza maculata montana (Wilson)

Himatione montana Wilson, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 446 — Lanai.

Forests of Lanai, Hawaiian Islands. Probably extinct.

Paroreomyza maculata newtoni (Rothschild)

Himatione newtoni Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **1**, p. 42 — Maui.

Mountain forests of Maui, Hawaiian Islands.

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[1] *Oreomyza perkinsi* Rothschild, 1900, Avifauna Laysan and Hawaiian Possessions, p. 129 — Puulehua, Hawaii, is probably a hybrid *Viridonia virens* × *Paroreomyza maculata mana*, according to Bryan and Greenway, 1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **94**, p. 139; Amadon, 1950, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **95**, pp. 176-177. — J. C. G., Jr.

GENUS **PSEUDONESTOR** ROTHSCHILD

Pseudonestor Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **1,** p. 35. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudonestor xanthophrys* Rothschild.

PSEUDONESTOR XANTHOPHRYS

Pseudonestor xanthophrys Rothschild

Pseudonestor xanthophrys Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **1,** p. 36 — Maui.

Forests of Haleakala mountain, above 5,000 feet, Maui, Hawaiian Islands.

GENUS **PSITTIROSTRA** TEMMINCK

Psittirostra Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, **1,** p. 70. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia psittacea* Gmelin.

Dysmorodrepanis Perkins, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, **3,** p. 251. Type, by monotypy, *Dysmorodrepanis munroi* Perkins.

PSITTIROSTRA PSITTACEA

Psittirostra psittacea (Gmelin)

Loxia psittacea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 844 — Sandwich Islands.

Psittirostra psittacea deppei Rothschild, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 45 — Oahu.

Psittirostra psittacea oppidana Bangs, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **24,** p. 30 — Molokai.

Dysmorodrepanis munroi Perkins, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, **3,** p. 251 — Kaiholena Valley, Lanai.[1]

Forests of Kauai, Maui, Hawaii; formerly also Oahu, Molokai, and Lanai, but now extinct on these islands.

GENUS **LOXIOIDES** OUSTALET

Loxioides Oustalet, 1877, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, ser. 7, **1,** p. 99. Type, by monotypy, *Psittirostra bailleui* Oustalet.

Chloridops Wilson, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 218. Type, by monotypy, *Chloridops kona* Wilson.

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[1] The unique type, in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, is an aberrant *Psittirostra*, according to Greenway, 1939, Auk, 56, p. 479, and Amadon, 1950, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 95, p. 176. — J. C. G., Jr.

Telespyza Wilson, 1890, Ibis, p. 341. Type, by monotypy, *Telespyza cantans* Wilson.

Rhodacanthis Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **10**, p. 110. Type, by subsequent designation (Bryan and Greenway, 1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **94**, p. 135), *Rhodacanthis palmeri* Rothschild.

LOXIOIDES CANTANS

Loxioides cantans cantans (Wilson)

Telespyza cantans Wilson,[1] 1890, Ibis, p. 341 — Midway Island; error = Layson Island.

Telespyza flavissima Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **10**, p. 110 — Laysan.

Laysan Island. Introduced on Midway but since extirpated.

Loxioides cantans ultima (Bryan)

Telespiza [sic] *ultima* Bryan, 1917, Auk, 34, p. 71 — Nihoa.

Nihoa Island, Hawaiian Islands.

LOXIOIDES PALMERI

Loxioides palmeri (Rothschild)

Rhodacanthis palmeri Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **10**, p. 111 — Kona, Hawaii.

Mountain forests, characterized by *Acacia koa*, of Hawaii, at about 4,000 feet, Hawaiian Islands. Probably extinct.

LOXIOIDES FLAVICEPS

Loxioides flaviceps (Rothschild)

Rhodacanthis flaviceps Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **10**, p. 111 — Kona, Hawaii.

Mountain forests of Hawaii, characterized by *Acacia koa*, at about 4,000 feet, Hawaiian Islands. Associated always with *L. palmeri*. Recently rediscovered.

LOXIOIDES BAILLEUI

Loxioides bailleui (Oustalet)

Psittirostra bailleui Oustalet, 1877, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, ser. 7, **1**, p. 100 — Hawaii.

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[1] The type of *cantans* is a large bird, almost certainly from Laysan, not Nihoa, where smaller birds occur. — J. C. G., Jr.

Upper forest zones of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands.

LOXIOIDES KONA

Loxioides kona (Wilson)

Chloridops kona Wilson, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 218 — Kona, Hawaii.

Mountain forests of Hawaii, but when last seen in 1894 known only from restricted area on slopes of Mauna Loa, Hawaiian Islands.

FAMILY VIREONIDAE[1]

EMMET R. BLAKE

cf. Ridgway, 1904, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 3, pp. 128-232 (North and Middle America).

Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, pp. 111-211 (North and South America).

Bent, 1950, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **197**, pp. 222-379 (life histories North American species).

Skutch, 1960, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 34, pp. 39-42 (summary of habits and breeding biology).

de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., pp. 423-428.

SUBFAMILY CYCLARHINAE

GENUS CYCLARHIS SWAINSON

Cyclarhis Swainson, 1824, Zool. Journ., **1**, p. 294. Type, by monotypy, *Tanagra gujanensis* Gmelin.

cf. Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1160, p. 15 (affinities).

Bond, 1953, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 255, p. 7 (affinities).

CYCLARHIS GUJANENSIS

Cyclarhis gujanensis flaviventris Lafresnaye

Cyclaris (sic) *flaviventris* Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool.

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[1] MS read by J. Bond and K. C. Parkes.

[Paris], p. 133 — Santa-Cruce [= Veracruz, probably], Mexico.

Tropical and, locally, subtropical zone from San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south through eastern Mexico, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, to eastern Guatemala and northern Honduras; intergrades with *yucatanensis* in British Honduras and with *nicaraguae* in southwestern Chiapas.

Cyclarhis gujanensis yucatanensis Ridgway

Cyclorhis flaviventris yucatanensis Ridgway, 1886, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 519 — Mérida, Yucatán.

Yucatán Peninsula; intergrades with *flaviventris* in British Honduras and (?) Petén, northern Guatemala.

Cyclarhis gujanensis insularis Ridgway

Cyclorhis insularis Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 3, p. 22 — Cozumel Island.

Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo.

Cyclarhis gujanensis nicaraguae Miller and Griscom

Cyclarhis flaviventris nicaraguae Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 183, p. 6 — Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Southeastern Chiapas and south on Pacific slope of Guatemala and El Salvador to Nicaragua; intergrades with *flaviventris* in southwestern Chiapas.

Cyclarhis gujanensis subflavescens Cabanis

Cyclorhis subflavescens Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., 8 (1860), p. 405 — highlands of Costa Rica.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Costa Rica and Pacific slope of western Panama east to western Veraguas.

Cyclarhis gujanensis perrygoi Wetmore

Cyclarhis gujanensis perrygoi Wetmore, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 63, p. 61 — Ciénaga Macana, near El Rincón, Herrera, Panama.

West-central Panama from southern Coclé south through Herrera and west in drainage of Río Santa María to extreme east-central Veraguas.[1]

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[1] Species also occurs, at least locally, on Pacific coast of isthmus east to Darién. Records for Canal Zone (Barro Colorado Island) probably refer to this form. — E. R. B.

Cyclarhis gujanensis flavens Wetmore

Cyclarhis gujanensis flavens Wetmore, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63**, p. 174 — Chimán, Punta Madroño, Panamá, Panama.

Coastal area of eastern Panamá, interior at Chepo, east bank of Río Mamoní, and (?) central-west Darién, Panama.

Cyclarhis gujanensis coibae Hartert

Cyclorhis coibae Hartert, 1901, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **12**, p. 33 — Coiba Island, off Panama.

Isla Coiba, off Veraguas, western Panama.

Cyclarhis gujanensis canticus Bangs

Cyclarhis flavipectus canticus Bangs, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12**, p. 142 — Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of northern and eastern Colombia, from Caribbean coast region and Magdalena Valley south to Huila.[1]

Cyclarhis gujanensis flavipectus Sclater

Cyclorhis flavipectus P. L. Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26**, p. 448 — Trinidad, Venezuela, and Nova Grenada [= Colombia]; restricted to Trinidad by Gadow, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 8, p. 320.

Tropical zone of Paria Peninsula, northeastern Venezuela, and Trinidad.

Cyclarhis gujanensis parvus Chapman

Cyclarhis flavipectus parvus Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 541 — Villavicencio, 6,000 ft., Colombia.

Eastern Colombia on east slope of Eastern Andes from Zulia Valley south to Meta and east to Vichada; tropical and lower subtropical zones of northern Venezuela north of the Orinoco, exclusive of Paria Peninsula, Sucre, and south of the Orinoco in Delta Amacuro, northern and western Bolívar, and northern Amazonas.

Cyclarhis gujanensis gujanensis (Gmelin)

Tanagra gujanensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 893; based on "Verderoux" of Buffon, 1770-86, Hist.

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[1] Juvenile specimen of *C. gujanensis* from La Guayacana, Nariño (Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia), probably represents an undescribed form. The species is unknown in northwestern Ecuador. — E. R. B.

Nat. Ois., 5, p. 27 — "Guyane"; French Guiana designated by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 200.

Guainía-Río Negro region of Vaupés, extreme eastern Colombia, extreme southern Amazonas and southeastern Bolívar, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas; Amazonian Brazil south to extreme northern Mato Grosso (Rio Juruena), west to eastern Peru and La Paz, northwestern Bolivia.

Cyclarhis gujanensis cearensis Baird

Cyclorhis cearensis Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 391 — Ceará.

Tableland of eastern Brazil from Maranhão, Piauí, and Ceará southward in Pernambuco, Bahia, Goiás, and western Minas Gerais to southern Mato Grosso and western São Paulo.

Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala Tschudi

Cyclarhis ochrocephala Tschudi, 1845, Arkiv f. Naturg., **11** (1), p. 362 — southern Brazil and Buenos Aires, etc.; southern Brazil designated by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil, pt. 2, p. 393.

Southeastern Brazil east of Rio Paraná, north to Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo; eastern and southern Paraguay, east of Río Paraguay; Uruguay; northeastern Argentina in Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, and northern Buenos Aires.

Cyclarhis gujanensis viridis (Vieillot)

Saltator viridis Vieillot, 1822, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., 2, livr. 91, p. 793 — Paraguay to the La Plata River; based on "Habia verde," no. 89, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 361.

Paraguayan Chaco east to Paraguay River; northern Argentina, west of Paraguay and Paraná rivers and south to La Rioja, San Luis, Córdoba, and Santa Fe; replaced by *tarijae* in Jujuy.

Cyclarhis gujanensis virenticeps Sclater

Cyclorhis virenticeps P. L. Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, p. 274, pl. 164 — Babahoyo, Ecuador.

Pacific slope of Ecuador (north to Río Chone) and northwestern Peru; east of Western Andes at Loja, eastern Ecuador.

Cyclarhis gujanensis contrerasi Taczanowski

Cyclorhis contrerasi Taczanowski, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 224, pl. 21 — Tambillo, Peru.

Cyclarhis gujanensis griseipectus Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86**, p. 334 — Utcubamba, 5,000 ft., Libertad (Huallaga drainage), Peru.

Mountains of northern Peru, mainly east of Western Andes, from Marañon Valley south to Libertad and San Martín; western slope of Western Andes at Chugur, Libertad.

Cyclarhis gujanensis saturatus Zimmer

Cyclarhis gujanensis saturatus Zimmer, 1925, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**, pt. 8, p. 107 — Cullcui, Marañon River, Peru.

Subtropical zone of central Peru, mainly east of Western Andes in upper Río Marañon Valley, Huánuco.

Cyclarhis gujanensis pax Bond and de Schauensee

Cyclarhis gujanensis pax Bond and de Schauensee, 1942, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 105, p. 3 — Sandillani, 6,800 ft., Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia.

Known only from type specimen.

Cyclarhis gujanensis dorsalis Zimmer

Cyclarhis gujanensis dorsalis Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1160, p. 13 — Parotani, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Highlands of central Bolivia.

Cyclarhis gujanensis tarijae Bond and de Schauensee

Cyclarhis gujanensis tarijae Bond and de Schauensee, 1942, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 105, p. 2 — Río Lipeo, 2,100 ft., Tarija, Bolivia.

Tarija, extreme southeastern Bolivia and subtropical zone of Jujuy, northwestern Argentina.

CYCLARHIS NIGRIROSTRIS

Cyclarhis nigrirostris nigrirostris Lafresnaye

Cyclaris (sic) *nigrirostris* Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool.

[Paris], 5, p. 133 — Colombia; restricted to Bogotá by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 210.

Upper tropical and subtropical zone of Colombia, west of Eastern Andes, exclusive of Santa Marta region and Nariño, and of eastern Ecuador south to central Napo-Pastaza region.

Cyclarhis nigrirostris atrirostris Sclater

Cyclorhis atrirostris P. L. Sclater, 1887, Ibis, p. 324, pl. 10 — Ecuador; type from Camino de Manaví, western Ecuador, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 210.

Upper tropical zone from Nariño, extreme southwestern Colombia, south to western Ecuador.

SUBFAMILY VIREOLANIINAE

GENUS VIREOLANIUS BONAPARTE

Vireolanius Bonaparte (ex Du Bus MS), 1851 ?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 330. Type, by monotypy, *Vireolanius melitophrys* Bonaparte.

cf. Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1160, p. 10 (affinities).

SUBGENUS VIREOLANIUS BONAPARTE

VIREOLANIUS MELITOPHRYS

Vireolanius melitophrys Bonaparte

Vireolanius melitophrys Bonaparte (ex Du Bus MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 330 — Mexico; inferentially restricted to Jico, near Jalapa, Veracruz, by Nelson, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 156.

Vireolanius melitophrys goldmani Nelson, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 155 — Huitzilac, Morelos, Mexico.

Vireolanius melitophrys quercinus Griscom, 1935, Ibis, p. 551 — Volcán de Fuego, Guatemala.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of southern Mexico from Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, and Veracruz south to western Guatemala.

SUBGENUS SMARAGDOLANIUS GRISCOM[1]

Smaragdolanius Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 3. Type, by original designation, *Vireolanius pulchellus* Sclater and Salvin.

VIREOLANIUS PULCHELLUS

Vireolanius pulchellus pulchellus Sclater and Salvin

Vireolanius pulchellus P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, p. 12 — Guatemala.

Humid tropical zone of Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, southeastern Mexico, through British Honduras and Guatemala to Honduras.

Vireolanius pulchellus verticalis Ridgway

Vireolanius pulchellus verticalis Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, p. 24 — Angostura, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Tropical zone of Caribbean slope of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Vireolanius pulchellus viridiceps Ridgway

Vireolanius pulchellus viridiceps Ridgway, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 108 — Panama.

Pacific slope of Costa Rica and western Panama, east to Canal Zone.

Vireolanius pulchellus mutabilis Nelson

Vireolanius eximius mutabilis Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 20 — Cana, 3,000 ft., eastern Panama.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama and of Córdoba and Antioquia, northwestern Colombia.

Vireolanius pulchellus eximius Baird

Vireolanius eximius Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds., **1**, p. 398 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Tropical and lower subtropical zone of northern Colombia in Bolívar and on west slope of Eastern Andes in Boyacá and Santander; northwestern Venezuela in region of Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, and southern Táchira.

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[1] *Vireolanius viridicoronatus* Ridgway, 1886, Report U. S. Nat. Mus. . . . to July, 1885, p. 85, is a *nomen nudum*. — E. R. B.

VIREOLANIUS LEUCOTIS

Vireolanius leucotis mikettae Hartert

Vireolanius mikettae Hartert, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11**, p. 38 — Paramba, 3,500 ft., Imbabura, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of western slope of Western Andes of Colombia from Río San Juan south to northwestern Ecuador.

Vireolanius leucotis leucotis (Swainson)

Malaconotus leucotis Swainson, 1838(1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 341 — "Africa?" [error = South America]; Cayenne designated by Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1160, p. 9.

Tropical zone of Bolívar and Amazonas, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south to northwestern Brazil, north of the Amazon; east of the Andes in Nariño, extreme southwestern Colombia, and eastern Ecuador south to region of lower Río Huallaga (intermediate between nominate *leucotis* and *simplex*), northern Peru.

Vireolanius leucotis simplex Berlepsch

Vireolanius leucotis simplex Berlepsch, 1912, Ornith. Monatsb., **20**, p. 18 — Santa Elena, Rio Jamauchim, eastern affluent of Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Rio Tocantins west to Rio Purús south to northwestern Mato Grosso; central and southern Peru from Huánuco south to Ayacucho and Cuzco.

Vireolanius leucotis bolivianus Berlepsch

Vireolanius bolivianus Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., **49**, p. 82 — Quebrada Onda, Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Cuzco, southeastern Peru, south to northern La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, northern Bolivia.

SUBFAMILY **VIREONINAE**

GENUS **VIREO** VIEILLOT

Vireo Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **1**(1807), p. 83. Type, by subsequent designation (Gadow, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 8, p. 292), *Vireo musicus* Vieillot = *Muscicapa noveboracensis* Gmelin = *Tanagra grisea* Boddaert.[1]

Laletes P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 72. Type, by original designation, *Laletes osburni* P. L. Sclater.

Lawrencia Ridgway, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 382. Type, by original designation, *Empidonax nanus* Lawrence.

cf. Bond, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86**, pp. 399-402 (systematic position of *Lawrencia* and *Laletes*).

———, 1957, Check-list Birds West Indies (1956), Suppl. 2, p. 8 (relationship of West Indies forms).

Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1127, pp. 1-20 (Peru).

Hamilton, 1958, Wilson Bull., **70**, pp. 307-346 (adaptive variation).

———, 1962, Condor, **64**, pp. 40-68 (species relationships).

Phillips, 1963, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, 33(1962), pp. 352-353 (affinities of *Neochloe*).

SUBGENUS NEOCHLOE SCLATER

Neochloe P. L. Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 213. Type, by monotypy, *Neochloe brevipennis* Sclater.

VIREO BREVIPENNIS

Vireo brevipennis (Sclater)

Neochloe brevipennis P. L. Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 213 — Orizaba, Veracruz.

Neochloe brevipennis browni Miller and Ray, 1944, Condor, **46**, p. 42 — near Chilpancingo, about 4,000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

Mountains of southern Mexico in Jalisco, Veracruz, Morelos, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

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[1] For the history of the selection of a type species, *vide* Hemming, 1957, Opinions Declar. Intern. Comm. Nomencl., **1**, sec. E, pt. E18, pp. 326-327. — E. R. B.

Subgenus VIREO Vieillot

Vireo huttoni insularis Rhoades

Vireo huttoni insularis Rhoades, 1893, Auk, **10,** p. 239 — Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Vancouver Island, British Colombia.

Vireo huttoni huttoni Cassin

Vireo huttoni Cassin, 1851, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **5,** p. 150, pl. 10, fig. 1 — Monterey and Georgetown, California; type from Monterey, *fide* Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **51,** p. 31.

Pacific coast district from mainland of southwestern British Columbia south to northwestern Baja California, west of Cascade-Sierran axis and southern deserts.

Vireo huttoni cognatus Ridgway

Vireo huttoni cognatus Ridgway, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16,** p. 107 — Sierra de la Laguna, Baja California.

Mountains of Cape district of Baja California.

Vireo huttoni stephensi Brewster

Vireo huttoni stephensi Brewster, 1882, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 142 — Morse's Mill, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.

Mountains of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to Sinaloa and Zacatecas.

Vireo huttoni carolinae Brandt

Vireo huttoni carolinae Brandt, 1938, Auk, **55,** p. 269 — Boot Canyon, 7,000 ft., Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas.

Chisos Mountains, Texas, south through Coahuila and Nuevo León to southwestern Tamaulipas.

Vireo huttoni pacificus Phillips

Vireo huttoni pacificus Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 129 — Cerro San Juan, 9 1/2 km. by road west, and south of (above), Tepic, Nayarit.

Mountains fronting Pacific coast of Mexico from Nayarit to southwestern Oaxaca.

Vireo huttoni mexicanus Ridgway

Vireo huttoni mexicanus Ridgway, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 107 — Mt. Orizaba, Puebla, Mexico.

Mexican Plateau region from Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, and south-central Tamaulipas south to Oaxaca, exclusive of southwestern portion.

Vireo huttoni vulcani Griscom

Vireo huttoni vulcani Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 3 — Quetzaltenango, 8,000 ft., Guatemala.

Mountains of Chiapas and western Guatemala.

VIREO ATRICAPILLUS

Vireo atricapillus Woodhouse

Vireo atricapilla Woodhouse, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **6**, p. 60 — Rio San Pedro, 208 miles from San Antonio, on road to El Paso del Norte, Texas [= Devils River, near Sonora, Sutton County, Texas, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 511].

Central southern Kansas south through central Oklahoma and central Texas to Brewster County, Texas, and central Coahuila; winters chiefly in western Mexico from southern Sonora south to Guerrero.

VIREO GRISEUS

Vireo griseus noveboracensis (Gmelin)

Muscicapa noveboracensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 947 — in Noveboraco [= New York]; based on "Green Fly-catcher" of Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., **2**, p. 389.

Eastern Nebraska, Iowa, and central Illinois east to southern New York and southern New England south to central Texas, central sections of the Gulf States, and western South Carolina; winters from central Texas, Gulf Coast, and southern Georgia south at least to northern Honduras and on Swan Island, western Cuba, and Isle of Pines.[1]

Vireo griseus griseus (Boddaert)

Tanagra grisea Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 45; based on "Tanagra olive de la Louisiane" of

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[1] Possibly casual to Nicaragua and western Panama (Bocas del Toro, 16 October 1964). — E. R. B.

Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 714, fig. 1 — Louisiana; restricted to New Orleans, New Orleans Parish, Louisiana, by Burleigh and Lowery, 1945, Amer. Midland Naturalist, **34,** p. 528.

Coastal plain of Gulf of Mexico from southeastern Texas to northern Florida, and from southeastern Virginia to southeastern Georgia; winters from South Carolina and Gulf Coast south through eastern Mexico to northern Honduras, and in western Cuba.

Vireo griseus maynardi Brewster

Vireo noveboracensis maynardi Brewster, 1887, Auk, **4,** p. 148 — Key West, Florida.

Coastal and insular Florida from Tarpon Springs and vicinity of St. Augustine south to Key West.

Vireo griseus bermudianus Bangs and Bradlee

Vireo bermudianus Bangs and Bradlee, 1901, Auk, **18,** p. 252 — Hamilton, Bermuda.

Bermuda Islands.

Vireo griseus micrus Nelson

Vireo noveboracensis micrus Nelson, 1899, Auk, **16,** p. 30 — Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Southern Texas and eastern Mexico south to Puebla and extreme northern Veracruz; intergrades with *V. g. perquisitor* in southern range.

Vireo griseus perquisitor Nelson

Vireo perquisitor Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17,** p. 267 — Papantla, Veracruz, Mexico.

Northeastern Puebla and north-central Veracruz.

VIREO PALLENS

Vireo pallens paluster Moore

Vireo pallens paluster Moore, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **51,** p. 69 — Isla Las Tunas, gulf coast of northwestern Sinaloa, Mexico.

Mangrove swamps on Pacific coast of Mexico from extreme southwestern Sonora (Masochari Island) south to Nayarit.

Vireo pallens ochraceus Salvin

Vireo ochraceus Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188 — San José de Guatemala.

Mangrove swamps along Pacific coast of Guatemala and El Salvador, east to Puerto El Triunfo.

Vireo pallens pallens Salvin

Vireo pallens Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188 — Realejo, Nicaragua and Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; restricted to Realejo, Nicaragua, by van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 417, but Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 119, claims type from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

Mangrove swamps on Pacific coast of Central America from extreme eastern El Salvador (?) and Honduras south to Costa Rica.[1]

Vireo pallens semiflavus Salvin

Vireo semiflavus Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188 — Sakluk [= La Libertad], Petén, Guatemala.

Vireo pallens salvini von Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 418 — Holbox Island, Yucatán [= Quintana Roo].

Caribbean lowlands from Yucatán Peninsula and adjacent islands south to Honduras, the Bay Islands, and Nicaragua.

VIREO CARIBAEUS[2]

Vireo caribaeus Bond and de Schauensee

Vireo caribaeus Bond and de Schauensee, 1942, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 96, p. 1 — St. Andrew's Island, Colombia.

St. Andrew's Island, Caribbean Sea.

VIREO BAIRDI[3]

Vireo bairdi Ridgway

Vireo bairdi Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **3**, p. 22 — Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo.

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[1] Status of population in southeastern El Salvador is not clear as both *ochraceus* and *pallens* have been taken at Puerto El Triunfo, *fide* van Rossem, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 23, p. 468. — E. R. B.

[2] Possibly conspecific with *V. pallens*. — E. R. B.

[3] Possibly an island representative of *V. pallens*, *fide* Bond, 1961, Caribbean Journ. Sci., **1**, pp. 45-46. — E. R. B.

VIREO GUNDLACHII[1]

Vireo gundlachii Lembeye

Vireo gundlachii Lembeye, 1850, Aves Isla Cuba, p. 29, pl. 5, fig. 1 — Cuba; restricted to Cienfuegos by Todd, 1916, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **10**, p. 256.

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

VIREO CRASSIROSTRIS

Vireo crassirostris crassirostris (Bryant)

Lanivireo crassirostris Bryant, 1859, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 112 — New Providence, Bahama Islands.

Bahamas and Cayman Islands.

Vireo crassirostris tortugae Richmond

Vireo crassirostris tortugae Richmond, 1917, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 68(7), p. 2 — Tortuga [= Tortue] Island, Haiti.

Tortue Island, off northwest coast of Haiti.

Vireo crassirostris approximans Ridgway

Vireo approximans Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **7**, p. 179 — Island of Old Providence, Caribbean Sea.

Old Providence and Santa Catalina Islands, Caribbean Sea.

VIREO BELLII

Vireo bellii pusillus Coues

Vireo pusillus Coues, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **18**, p. 76 — Cape St. Lucas, Baja California.

Upper Sacramento Valley and Inyo district, California, south to lat. 30° N., northwestern Baja California; winters in southern Baja California.

Vireo bellii arizonae Ridgway

Vireo bellii arizonae Ridgway, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 108 — Tucson, Arizona.

Extreme southern Nevada and southwestern Utah south through southeastern California, Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico to northeastern Baja California and southern Sonora; winters from Baja California and central Sonora south to Colima.

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[1] The relationships of several West Indies vireos are yet uncertain. *V. gundlachii, crassirostris,* and *caribaeus* evidently constitute either a superspecies most closely allied to *pallens* of Central America or, in the view of some, all comprise a single species. — E. R. B.

Vireo bellii medius Oberholser

Vireo bellii medius Oberholser, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16,** p. 17 — Boquillas [= mouth of Tornillo Creek, Brewster County], Texas.

Southwestern Texas south to southern Durango and southern Coahuila; winters from Sinaloa south to Oaxaca.

Vireo bellii bellii Audubon

Vireo bellii Audubon, 1844, Birds Amer. (octavo), **7,** p. 333, pl. 485 — short distance below Black Snake Hills [= near St. Joseph, Missouri, *fide* Cooke, 1910, Auk, **27,** p. 342].

Eastern Colorado, central Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota, southeastern Minnesota, southwestern Wisconsin, and northeastern Illinois south to southern Tamaulipas, Gulf coast of Texas, northwestern Louisiana, Arkansas, southwestern Tennessee, and south-central Illinois; winters from Guerrero and Oaxaca to northern Nicaragua.

VIREO VICINIOR

Vireo vicinior Coues

Vireo vicinior Coues, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **18,** p. 75 — Fort Whipple, Arizona.

Southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, southern Colorado, and extreme northwestern Oklahoma south to northwestern Baja California, southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, western Texas, and western Oklahoma; winters chiefly in southern Baja California and Sonora, including Tiburón and San Sebastián islands.

VIREO NELSONI

Vireo nelsoni Bond

Vireo nanus Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12,** p. 59 — Queréndaro, Michoacán, Mexico.

Vireo nelsoni Bond, 1936, Auk, **53,** p. 458. New name for *Vireo nanus* Nelson, 1898, preoccupied by *Empidonax* [= *Vireo*] *nanus* Lawrence, 1875.

Southern Mexico, locally, in subtropical zone of Michoacán, Querétaro, and Oaxaca.

VIREO HYPOCHRYSEUS

Vireo hypochryseus nitidus van Rossem

Vireo hypochryseus nitidus van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 465 — Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua [= Sonora].

Known only from southern Sonora. Erroneously recorded from Chihuahua.

Vireo hypochryseus hypochryseus Sclater

Vireo hypochryseus P. L. Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 369, pl. 46 — Mexico.

Tropical zone of western Mexico from Sinaloa and western Durango south on mainland to western Oaxaca.

Vireo hypochryseus sordidus Nelson

Vireo hypochryseus sordidus Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12**, p. 10 — Maria Madre Island, Mexico.

Tres Marías Islands, off coast of Nayarit.

VIREO MODESTUS

Vireo modestus Sclater

Vireo modestus P. L. Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28 (?1861), p. 462 — Jamaica.

Jamaica.

VIREO NANUS

Vireo nanus (Lawrence)

Empidonax nanus Lawrence, 1875, Ibis, p. 386 — Santo Domingo [= Dominican Republic].

Hispaniola and Gonave Island.

VIREO LATIMERI

Vireo latimeri Baird

Vireo latimeri Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 364 — north side of Puerto Rico.

Northern, southern, and western Puerto Rico.

VIREO OSBURNI

Vireo osburni (Sclater)

Laletes osburni P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 72, pl. 14, fig. 2 — Freeman's Hall, Trelawny Parish, Jamaica.

Mountains of Jamaica.

VIREO CARMIOLI

Vireo carmioli Baird

Vireo carmioli Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 356 — Dota [= Santa María de Dota], San José, Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and extreme western Panama.

VIREO SOLITARIUS

Vireo solitarius solitarius (Wilson)

Muscicapa solitaria Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornith., **2**, p. 143, pl. 17, fig. 6 — Bartram's woods, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Northeastern British Columbia and southwestern Mackenzie east to southwestern Newfoundland and south to southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, central North Dakota, Central Minnesota, southeastern Wisconsin, central Michigan, northeastern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; winters from central Texas, central parts of Gulf states, and central North Carolina south through southern Florida, eastern Mexico, and Central America to northern Nicaragua and western Cuba.

Vireo solitarius alticola Brewster

Vireo alticola Brewster, 1886, Auk, **3**, p. 111 — Highlands, Macon County, North Carolina.

Southern Appalachians from northeastern West Virginia and western Maryland south to northern Georgia, casually east of mountains in Virginia, North Carolina, northwestern South Carolina, and central Georgia; winters from southeastern Louisiana, southern Mississippi, northwestern Florida, central Georgia, and southern South Carolina south to southern Florida.

Vireo solitarius plumbeus Coues

Vireo plumbeus Coues, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **18**, p. 74 — Fort Whipple, Arizona.

Southern Idaho, Wyoming, southeastern Montana, and southwestern South Dakota south to central and southeastern Arizona, northeastern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and western Texas; winters from southern Arizona south to Colima and Guanajuato.

Vireo solitarius cassinii Xantus

Vireo cassinii Xantus, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **10,** p. 117 — Fort Tejon, California.

Southern British Columbia, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana south through Washington, Oregon, western Idaho, and California to northern Baja California; winters from southern Arizona and Nuevo León south to western Guatemala.

Vireo solitarius lucasanus Brewster

Vireo solitarius lucasanus Brewster, 1891, Auk, **8,** p. 147 — San José del Rancho, near Triunfo, Baja California.

Mountains, chiefly, of Cape district, Baja California.

Vireo solitarius pinicolus von Rossem

Vireo solitarius pinicolus van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77,** p. 467 — 8,000 ft., Mound Valley, Chihuahua.

Mountains of northern Mexico from southern Sonora and central Chihuahua south to Durango and Zacatecas; winters south to Jalisco.

Vireo solitarius repetens van Rossem

Vireo solitarius repetens van Rossem, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 11 — Tixtla (Amula), 6,000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

Mountains of central Mexico from Nayarit, Guanajuato, and southern Tamaulipas south to central Veracruz and Oaxaca; probably resident.

Vireo solitarius notius Van Tyne

Vireo solitarius notius Van Tyne, 1933, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 256, p. 2 — "pine ridge," *ca.* 1,200 ft., 12 miles south of El Cayo, British Honduras.

Pine ridge region of British Honduras.

Vireo solitarius montanus van Rossem

Vireo solitarius montanus van Rossem, 1933, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 285 — Hacienda Chilata, Sonsonate, El Salvador.

Mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

VIREO FLAVIFRONS

Vireo flavifrons Vieillot

Vireo flavifrons Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **1** (1807), p. 85, pl. 54 — United States [= eastern United States].

Southern Manitoba, north-central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to central and eastern Texas, Gulf coast, and central Florida; winters from Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Yucatán Peninsula, and Cozumel Island south to Colombia and western Venezuela; sparsely in Bahamas, Cuba, and Isle of Pines.

SUBGENUS VIREOSYLVA BONAPARTE

Vireosylva Bonaparte, 1838, Geog. Comp. List Birds Europe North Amer., p. 26. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 44), *Muscicapa olivacea* Linnaeus.

VIREO PHILADELPHICUS

Vireo philadelphicus (Cassin)

Vireosylvia philadelphica Cassin, 1851, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 5, p. 153, pl. 10, fig. 2 — Bingham's woods, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland south to northern North Dakota, northern Michigan, northern New Hampshire, and central Maine; winters from Yucatán Peninsula through Central America to Chocó and Bogotá, Colombia; transient through Cuba and possibly rare winter resident on Jamaica.

VIREO OLIVACEUS[1]

Vireo olivaceus olivaceus (Linnaeus)

Muscicapa olivacea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 327; based mainly on "The red-Ey'd Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa oculis rubris*" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 54, pl. 54, lower fig. — North America [=(South) Carolina].

Vireo virescens Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **1** (1807), p. 84, pl. 53 — no locality; New Jersey designated by Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **36**, p. 104.

Vireosylva o[*livacea*] *scotti* Bailey, 1930, Bull. Bailey Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 4, p. [4] — Giles County, 4,000 ft. and higher, Virginia.[2]

Vireo olivaceus caniviridis Burleigh, 1960, Auk, **77**, p. 214 — Moscow, Latah County, Idaho.

Southwestern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, northeastern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south, east of the coast ranges, to northern Oregon, northern Idaho, central Montana, Wyoming, central Colorado, western Oklahoma, central coastal Texas, Gulf coast, and central Florida; winters in Colombia, Venezuela, and British Guiana south in upper Amazon basin to eastern Peru, Bolivia, and western Brazil; migrates across Gulf of Mexico to Yucatán; also through western Cuba, Isle of Pines, and, rarely, the Bahamas.

Vireo olivaceus forreri Madarász

Vireo forreri Madarász, 1885, Termész. Füzetek, **9**, p. 85, pl. 6 — Islas Tres Marías, western Mexico.

Vireo olivaceus hypoleucus van Rossem and Hachisuka,

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[1] North American birds (*olivaceus*), the Central American *flavoviridis* group, and the South American *chivi* group may represent distinct species and often are so treated. All are closely related and, with *V. altiloquus*, clearly form a superspecies. — E. R. B.

[2] The author describes the race as being "different" but does not specify the difference. The name is probably a *nomen nudum* although it could be argued that reference to the eggs being larger satisfies the requirement of an "indication" according to the Intern. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961, Art. 17 (4); a bird egg is doubtless a "stage in life history." — E. R. B.

1937, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **50**, p. 159 — San Francisco Canyon, *ca.* 1,200 ft., lat. 27° N., extreme eastern boundary of Sonora.

Breeds on Tres Marías Islands and mainland from Sonora to Jalisco; reported from Central America, including islands off Pacific coast of Panama, in migration; winters in western Colombia and upper Amazon basin south to southeastern Peru.

Vireo olivaceus flavoviridis (Cassin)

Vireosylvia flavoviridis Cassin, 1851, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 152 — Panama and San Juan de Nicaragua; restricted to San Juan de Nicaragua by Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1127, p. 2.

Interior Jalisco, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south to Panama, including Isla Coiba; winters in (?) Colombia and upper Amazon basin to southeastern Peru and northeastern Bolivia.

Vireo olivaceus insulanus Bangs

Vireo insulanus Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 3, p. 73 — San Miguel Island [= Isla del Rey], Bay of Panama.

Pearl Islands, Gulf of Panama; winter range uncertain, probably upper Amazon basin.

Vireo olivaceus caucae (Chapman)

Vireosylva chivi caucae Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31**, p. 159 — Cali, Cauca, Colombia.

Tropical zone of Colombia on Pacific coast at Juradó, west slope of Western Andes in Dagua Valley, and in upper Patía and Cauca valleys.

Vireo olivaceus griseobarbatus (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Vireosylvia chivi griseobarbata Berlepsch and Taczanowski (ex Berlepsch MS), 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 541 — Chimbo, western Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru (Romeros, *fide* Bond, 1953, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 255, pp. 7-8).

Vireo olivaceus pectoralis Zimmer

Vireo olivaceus pectoralis Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus.

Novit., no. 1127, p. 11 — Pucará, 2,850 ft., Río Huancabamba, northern Perú.
Middle Marañón Valley, northern Peru.

Vireo olivaceus solimoensis Todd
Vireo caucae solimoënsis Todd, 1931, Auk, 48, p. 412 — São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil.
Upper Amazon basin from eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru east to region of lower Rio Negro and west bank of Rio Madeira, south to upper Rio Juruá and Rio Purús, Brazil.

Vireo olivaceus vividior Hellmayr and Seilern
Vireo chivi vividior Hellmayr and Seilern, 1913, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **11**, p. 315 — Caparo, Trinidad.
Vireosylva chivi griseola Todd, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **37**, p. 124 — Pied Saut, French Guiana.
Northeastern Colombia, south at least to Meta, Venezuela, and the Guianas south to region of upper Rio Negro, northwestern Brazil; Margarita Island and Trinidad.

Vireo olivaceus tobagensis Hellmayr
Vireo virescens tobagensis Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 144 — Tobago.
Tobago.

Vireo olivaceus agilis (Lichtenstein)
Lanius agilis Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 49 — Bahia, Brazil.
Coastal northeastern Brazil from vicinity of Rio de Janeiro north to Pará district, west along south bank of Amazon to Rio Madeira, and north of Amazon in neighborhood of Faro.

Vireo olivaceus gracilirostris Sharpe
Vireo gracilirostris Sharpe, 1890, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **20**, p. 478 — Fernando de Noronha.
Island of Fernando de Noronha, off coast of northeastern Brazil.

Vireo olivaceus diversus Zimmer
Vireo olivaceus diversus Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1127, p. 7 — Roca Nova, 930 — 1,150 m., Paraná, Brazil.
Southeastern Brazil from São Paulo to Rio Grande do

Sul, Uruguay, Misiones and Corrientes in extreme northeastern Argentina, and probably eastern Paraguay; possibly migratory in part.

Vireo olivaceus chivi (Vieillot)

Sylvia chivi Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 174; based on "Gaviero," no. 152, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **2**, p. 37 — western Paraguay.

Central Peru, Bolivia, and west-central Brazil south through western Paraguay and northwestern Argentina to San Luis, Córdoba, Santa Fe, and northern Buenos Aires; winters north to eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and north-central Brazil, south of the Amazon.

VIREO MAGISTER

Vireo magister magister (Lawrence)

Vireosylvia magister Lawrence (ex Baird MS), 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10**, p. 20 — Belize, British Honduras.

Coastal Quintana Roo and on Islas Holbox, Mujeres, and Cozumel; coastal British Honduras and on Turneffe Cays; Bay Islands, off Honduras.

Vireo magister caymanensis Cory

Vireo caymanensis Cory, 1887, Auk, **4**, p. 7 — Grand Cayman.

Grand Cayman.

VIREO ALTILOQUUS

Vireo altiloquus barbatulus (Cabanis)

Phyllomanes barbatulus Cabanis, 1855, Journ. f. Ornith., **3**, p. 467 — Cuba.

Coast of southern Florida south through Florida Keys and Dry Tortugas to the Bahamas, Cuba, Isle of Pines, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac; winters in Amazon basin from Chamicuros, northeastern Peru, to north-central Brazil; on migration in Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Haiti.

Vireo altiloquus altiloquus (Vieillot)

Muscicapa altiloqua Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois Amér. Sept., **1** (1807), p. 67, pl. 38 — Jamaica, Santo Domingo, etc.; types from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, *fide* Stenhouse, 1930, Novit. Zool. 35, p. 271.

Greater Antilles, exclusive of Cuba, Isle of Pines, and the Cayman and Swan islands, and Virgin Islands east to Sombrero and (?) Saba islands; winters mainly in northern South America, east to British Guiana and south in Amazonia to lower Rio Madeira.

Vireo altiloquus barbadensis (Ridgway)

Vireosylvia calidris var. *barbadense* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874, Hist. North Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 359 (in key) — Barbados.

St. Croix, Lesser Antilles, and (?) Trinidad.

Vireo altiloquus bonairensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Vireo altiloquus bonairensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61**, p. 173 — Bonaire, Dutch West Indies.

Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, Los Roques, and Margarita islands, off coast of Venezuela.

Vireo altiloquus grandior (Ridgway)

Vireosylvia grandior Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **7**, p. 178 — Old Providence, Caribbean Sea.

Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands, Caribbean Sea.

Vireo altiloquus canescens (Cory)

Vireosylvia canescens Cory, 1887, Auk, 4, pp. 178, 180 — St. Andrews Island.

St. Andrew's Island, Caribbean Sea.

VIREO GILVUS

Vireo gilvus swainsonii Baird

Vireo swainsonii Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, **9**, p. 336 — Petaluma, California.

Northern British Columbia and southwestern and central-southern Mackenzie south, exclusive of Great Basin region, to southern California, central Idaho, central and southeastern Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas; winters from southern Sonora south to Nicaragua.

Vireo gilvus victoriae Sibley

Vireo gilvus victoriae Sibley, 1940, Condor, 42, p. 255 — Laguna Valley, 6,000 ft., Victoria Mountains, Baja California.

Victoria Mountains, southern Baja California; winter range unknown.

Vireo gilvus leucopolius (Oberholser)

Vireosylva gilva leucopolia Oberholser, 1932, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 9 — Barley Camp, Warner Mountains, 6,400 ft., 14 miles southwest of Adel, Oregon.

Great Basin region from eastern Washington and southern Idaho south to central-eastern California, southern Nevada, and southwestern Utah; winter range little known, but extends south at least to Guerrero.

Vireo gilvus gilvus (Vieillot)

Muscicapa gilva Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **1** (1807), p. 65, pl. 34 — New York State.

Southwestern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and central Maine south to southeastern Montana, eastern Colorado, eastern Texas, Louisiana, northern Alabama, western North Carolina, and Virginia; winters from southern Mexico to El Salvador, and in southern Florida; migrates mainly through Mississippi Valley and eastern Mexico, casually in Cuba.

Vireo gilvus brewsteri (Ridgway)

Vireosylva gilva brewsteri Ridgway, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 107 — Bravo, Chihuahua.

Sierra Madre Occidental from southern Sonora (lat. 28° N.) south to Nayarit.

Vireo gilvus eleanorae Sutton and Burleigh

Vireo gilvus eleanorae Sutton and Burleigh, 1940, Auk, **57**, p. 399 — 6 miles north of Jacala, 6,000 ft., Hidalgo.

Sierra Madre Oriental in eastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, and northern Hidalgo.

Vireo gilvus amauronotus Salvin and Godman

Vireo amauronotus Salvin and Godman, 1881, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 193 — Orizaba, Mexico.

Mountains of Puebla and Veracruz.

Vireo gilvus connectens van Rossem

Vireo gilvus connectens van Rossem, 1940, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, p. 77 — Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Mountains of south-central Mexico from Michoacán and México south to Oaxaca.

Vireo gilvus strenuus Nelson

Vireo amauronotus strenuus Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 268 — Tumbala, Chiapas, Mexico.

Subtropical zone of Chiapas and Guatemala (Usumatlán, Zacapa) south to central highlands of Honduras.

Vireo gilvus chiriquensis (Bangs)

Vireosylva josephae chiriquensis Bangs, 1903, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4, p. 9 — Boquete, 4,000 ft., Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and extreme western Panama.

Vireo gilvus disjunctus Zimmer

Vireo gilvus disjunctus Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1127, p. 18 — Santa Elena, 9,000 ft., Antioquia, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Colombia on eastern slope of northern end of Central Andes and, possibly, on eastern slope of northern end of Western Andes; also known from "Bogotá" collections.

Vireo gilvus mirandae Hartert

Vireo josephae mirandae Hartert, 1917, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 37, p. 32 — Galiparo [= Galipán], Cerro del Avila, Venezuela.

Upper tropical to subtropical zone of Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, and mountains of northern Venezuela from Zulia and Táchira eastward to Sucre.

Vireo gilvus leucophrys (Lafresnaye)

Hylophilus leucophrys Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 7, p. 81 — Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zone of Colombia in Eastern Andes and head of Magdalena Valley; eastern face of Eastern Andes of Ecuador south to central Peru.

Vireo gilvus dissors Zimmer

Vireo gilvus dissors Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1127, p. 18 — Cerro Munchique, 7,000 ft., west of Popayan, Colombia.

Western and Central Andes of Colombia, in middle portion, and south in Western Andes to mountains of western Nariño.

Vireo gilvus josephae Sclater

Vireo josephae P. L. Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 137, pl. 154 — Pallatanga, Ecuador.

Temperate zone of Central Andes in Nariño, southwestern Colombia, and mountains of western Ecuador.

Vireo gilvus maranonicus Zimmer

Vireo gilvus maranonicus Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1127, p. 17 — Chaupe, near San Ignacio, Río Chinchipe, 6,100 ft., northern Peru.

Both slopes of Western Andes of northern Peru, but not crossing Río Marañon to its right bank.

Vireo gilvus laetissimus (Todd)

Vireosylva leucophrys laetissima Todd, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 37, p. 124 — Incachaca, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of La Paz and Cochabamba, Bolivia and of southeastern Peru north to Urubamba Valley.

GENUS HYLOPHILUS TEMMINCK

Hylophilus Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 29, pl. 173. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 23), *Hylophilus poicilotis* Temminck.

cf. Todd, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, pp. 181-205 (review).

Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1160, pp. 1-7 (Peru).

HYLOPHILUS POICILOTIS

Hylophilus poicilotis amaurocephalus (Nordmann)

Sylvia amaurocephala Nordmann, 1835, in Erman, Reise um die Erde, Naturhist. Atlas, p. 14 — Brazil [= boundary of Bahia and Minas Gerais, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 159].

Northeastern Brazil from Piauí and Ceará south through Bahia and Minas Gerais to extreme northern São Paulo.

Hylophilus poicilotis poicilotis Temminck

Hylophilus poicilotis Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 29, pl. 173, fig. 2 — Brazil; type from Ypanema, São Paulo, fide Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 158.

Paraguay, extreme northeastern Argentina, and southeastern Brazil from southwestern Mato Grosso, Espírito Santo, and Rio de Janeiro south in eastern and central São Paulo to Paraná and Santa Catarina.

HYLOPHILUS THORACICUS

Hylophilus thoracicus aemulus (Hellmayr)

Pachysylvia thoracica aemula Hellmayr, 1920, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 15 — Yahuarmayo, 1,200 ft., Sierra de Carabaya, southeastern Peru.

Eastern flank of Andes from Colombia ("Bogotá") south to southeastern Peru and northern Bolivia.

Hylophilus thoracicus griseiventris Berlepsch and Hartert

Hylophilus thoracicus griseiventris Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 11 — Suapure, Caura River, Venezuela.

Eastern Venezuela in northern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern Brazil south to lower Amazon in east, and to upper Rio Purús in west.

Hylophilus thoracicus thoracicus Temminck

Hylophilus thoracicus Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 29, pl. 173, fig. 1 — Brazil; type from Rio de Janeiro, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 160.

Southeastern Brazil in eastern Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, and (?) probably adjacent parts of São Paulo.

HYLOPHILUS SEMICINEREUS

Hylophilus semicinereus viridiceps (Todd)

Pachysylvia semicinerea viridiceps Todd, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 191 — Pied Saut, French Guiana.

Southern Venezuela in Amazonas and Bolívar, French Guiana, and extreme northern Brazil south to Solimões and Amazon rivers; birds from lower Rio Madeira (Borba) may represent this form (*fide* Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1160, p. 2).

Hylophilus semicinereus semicinereus Sclater and Salvin

Hylophilus semicinereus P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 570, pl. 30, fig. 1 — Pará [= Belém], State of Pará, Brazil.

Northern Brazil, south of lower Amazon, from Maranhão west to Rio Madeira (?) and south to northern Mato Grosso.

Hylophilus semicinereus juruanus Gyldenstolpe

Hylophilus semicinereus juruanus Gyldenstolpe, 1941, Arkiv Zool., 33B (12), p. 3 — Santo Antonio, Rio Eirú, Amazonas, Brazil.

Northwestern Brazil, south of Rio Solimões, in region of upper Rio Juruá and Rio Purús.

HYLOPHILUS PECTORALIS

Hylophilus pectoralis Sclater

Hylophilus pectoralis P. L. Sclater, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 321 — Mato Grosso and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; type from Vila Bela de Mato Grosso, Rio Guaporé, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 165.

The Guianas; northern and north-central Brazil from Rio Branco east to Maranhão and south to western Mato Grosso and Goiás.

HYLOPHILUS SCLATERI

Hylophilus sclateri Salvin and Godman

Hylophilus sclateri Salvin and Godman, 1883, Ibis, p. 205 — Roraima, British Guiana [error = Venezuela].

Upper tropical and subtropical zone of southern Venezuela in Amazonas and Bolívar, western British Guiana, and extreme north-central Brazil (Cerro Uei-tepui).

HYLOPHILUS MUSCICAPINUS

Hylophilus muscicapinus muscicapinus Sclater and Salvin

Hylophilus muscicapinus P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., p. 156 — St. Louis d'Oyapok, French Guiana.

Tropical zone of southern Venezuela in Amazonas and Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern Brazil south to north bank of the Amazon.

Hylophilus muscicapinus griseifrons (Snethlage)

Pachysylvia muscicapina griseifrons Snethlage, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 160 — Villa Braga, Rio Tapajós.

Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Rio Madeira east to Rio Tapajós and south to northwestern Mato Grosso.

HYLOPHILUS BRUNNEICEPS

Hylophilus brunneiceps brunneiceps Sclater

Hylophilus brunneiceps P. L. Sclater, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 322 — Ypanema, central Brazil; error, type from Rio Vaupés, a tributary of upper Rio Negro, Amazonas, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 168.

Vaupés, eastern Colombia, and Amazonas, southern Venezuela, to region of upper Rio Negro and Roraima, northwestern Brazil.

Hylophilus brunneiceps inornatus (Snethlage)

Pachysylvia inornata Snethlage, 1914, Ornith. Monatsb., **22**, p. 43 — Cametá, Rio Tocantins, Brazil.

Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Rio Tapajós east to Rio Tocantins.

HYLOPHILUS SEMIBRUNNEUS

Hylophilus semibrunneus Lafresnaye

H[*ylophilus*] *semi-brunneus* Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 8, p. 341 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zone of Colombia, except Santa Marta region and Nariño, northwestern Venezuela in Zulia and Sierra de Perijá, and eastern Ecuador.

HYLOPHILUS AURANTIIFRONS

Hylophilus aurantiifrons aurantiifrons Lawrence

Hylophilus aurantiifrons Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7(1861), p. 324 — Panama Railroad.

Eastern Panama and tropical zone of Caribbean coast region of Colombia.

Hylophilus aurantiifrons helvinus Wetmore and Phelps, Jr.

Hylophilus aurantiifrons helvinus Wetmore and Phelps, Jr., 1956, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **69,** p. 8 — Campamento Petrolero, 350 m., near Burgua, Táchira, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northwestern Venezuela from western Zulia south to northern Mérida and southern Táchira.

Hylophilus aurantiifrons saturatus (Hellmayr)

Pachysylvia aurantiifrons saturata Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13,** p. 12 — no type locality; type from Rincón de San Antonio, Sucre [= Monagas], northeastern Venezuela, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 8, p. 171.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia in Arauca and Boyacá; tropical and lower subtropical zone of northern Venezuela west to eastern Zulia and south in llanos to (?) Apure and Orinoco rivers; Trinidad.

HYLOPHILUS HYPOXANTHUS

Hylophilus hypoxanthus hypoxanthus Pelzeln

Hylophilus hypoxanthus Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 71, 136 — Rio Içanna and Rio Vaupe [= Rio Uaupés], upper Rio Negro, Brazil.

Guainia and Vaupés regions of southeastern Colombia, extreme southwestern Venezuela in Amazonas, and extreme northwestern Brazil south to Rio Solimões.

Hylophilus hypoxanthus fuscicapillus Sclater and Salvin

Hylophilus fuscicapillus P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 155 — Sarayacu, Ecuador.

Eastern Ecuador and northern Peru south to Río Marañon.

Hylophilus hypoxanthus flaviventris Cabanis

Hylophilus flaviventris Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21,** p. 64 — Monterico, Ayacucho, Peru.

Tropical zone of central Peru from San Martín and (?) north-central Loreto south to Ayacucho.

Hylophilus hypoxanthus ictericus Bond

Hylophilus hypoxanthus ictericus Bond, 1953, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 255, p. 9 — Palmar, 2,600 ft., Yungas de Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Western Brazil in region of upper Rio Juruá, extreme southeastern Peru in Puno, and northern Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, and El Beni.

Hylophilus hypoxanthus albigula (Chapman)[1]

Pachysylvia fuscicapilla albigula Chapman, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 18, p. 11 — Sta. Julia, Rio Iriri (branch of the Xingú), Brazil.

Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Rio Purús east to Rio Iriri and Rio Xingú.

HYLOPHILUS FLAVIPES

Hylophilus flavipes viridiflavus Lawrence

Hylophilus viridiflavus Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **7**(1861), p. 324 — Panama Railroad; Atlantic slope near Panama Railroad, Canal Zone, Panama, designated by Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 85.

Tropical zone of southwestern Costa Rica and Panama.

Hylophilus flavipes xuthus Wetmore

Hylophilus flavipes xuthus Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 85 — Isla Coiba, Panama.

Isla Coiba, off Pacific coast of Veraguas, Panama.

Hylophilus flavipes flavipes Lafresnaye

Hylophilus flavipes Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 8, p. 342 — "Bogota," Colombia.

Caribbean coast of Colombia east to Santa Marta region, and Magdalena Valley southward to Huila.

Hylophilus flavipes melleus Wetmore

Hylophilus flavipes melleus Wetmore, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54, p. 208 — Serranía de Macuira, 300 m., near Nazaret, La Guajira Peninsula, Colombia.

Extreme northern Colombia in foothills of Macuira Mountains, eastern tip of Guajira Peninsula.

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[1] Possibly the same as *H. brunneiceps inornatus* (Snethlage), *fide* Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1160, p. 3. — E. R. B.

Hylophilus flavipes galbanus Wetmore and Phelps, Jr.

Hylophilus flavipes galbanus Wetmore and Phelps, Jr., 1956, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **69**, p. 9 — Bramón, 1,200 m., Táchira Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northern and eastern Colombia from eastern base of Santa Marta Mountains and valley of Río Ranchería east through Guajira Peninsula, except eastern tip; eastern foothills of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander and Meta; lowlands of northwestern Venezuela in western Zulia, Táchira, northern Mérida, Barinas, and Portuguesa.

Hylophilus flavipes acuticauda Lawrence

Hylophilus acuticauda Lawrence, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **17**, p. 37 — Venezuela; Puerto La Cruz, State of Carabobo, designated by Todd, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 198.

Tropical zone of northern Venezuela from eastern Zulia east to Sucre and south in llanos to Apure and southeastern Bolívar; Margarita Island.

Hylophilus flavipes insularis Sclater

Hylophilus insularis P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 128 — Tobago.

Tobago.

Hylophilus flavipes olivaceus Tschudi

H.[*ylophilus*] *olivaceus* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 284 — eastern slope of Andes, Peru; Junín region designated by Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1160, p. 4.

Subtropical zone from eastern Ecuador south to central Peru.

HYLOPHILUS OCHRACEICEPS

Hylophilus ochraceiceps ochraceiceps Sclater

Hylophilus ochraceiceps P. L. Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27**, p. 375 — Playa Vicente, Oaxaca.

Caribbean slope of southern Mexico and Guatemala, intergrading with *pallidipectus* in southern Yucatán Peninsula, British Honduras, and probably Petén.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps pallidipectus (Ridgway)

Pachysylvia ochraceiceps pallidipectus Ridgway, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16,** p. 108 — Angostura, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Tropical zone of Central America from Honduras south to western Panama.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps nelsoni (Todd)

Pachysylvia ochraceiceps nelsoni Todd, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, p. 195 — Lion Hill, Panama. New name for *P. o. brevipennis* Nelson, 1911, preoccupied by *Helinai brevipennis* Giraud, 1852, = *Hylophilus decurtatus* (Bonaparte), 1838.

Eastern Panama from Veraguas to Río Chepo, Darien.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps bulunensis Hartert

Hylophilus bulunensis Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 617 — Bulún, Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of extreme eastern Panama south on Pacific slope of Colombia to western Ecuador.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps ferrugineifrons Sclater

Hylophilus ferrugineifrons P. L. Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 110 — "Bogota," Colombia.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of southeastern Colombia, north to southern Meta, southern Venezuela, and central-west British Guiana south to eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru; northwestern Brazil, west of Rio Negro, south to Rio Juruá and Rio Purús.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps viridior (Todd)

Pachysylvia ochraceiceps viridior Todd, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, p. 194 — Río Surutu, Bolivia.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps viridissimus Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 356 — Moyobamba, 3,500 ft., San Martín, Peru.

Tropical zone of southern Peru in Ayacucho, Cuzco, and Puno; northern Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps luteifrons Sclater

Hylophilus luteifrons P. L. Sclater, 1881, Ibis, p. 308 — Bartica Grove, British Guiana.

Extreme eastern Venezuela in eastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern Brazil south to the Amazon and west to Rio Branco.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps lutescens (Snethlage)
Pachysylvia rubrifrons lutescens Snethlage, 1914, Ornith. Monatsb., 22, p. 43 — Boim, Rio Tapajós, Brazil.
Northern Brazil south of the Amazon, from Rio Madeira east to Rio Xingú.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps rubrifrons Sclater and Salvin
Hylophilus rubrifrons P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 569, pl. 30, fig. 1 [= fig. 2] — Amazon river [= Pará, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 182].
Rio Tocantins and Pará region, northeastern Brazil.

HYLOPHILUS DECURTATUS

Hylophilus decurtatus decurtatus (Bonaparte)
Sylvicola decurtata Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5 (1837), p. 118 — Guatemala.
Hylophilus pusillus Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **7**, p. 323 — Atlantic side of Isthmus of Panama.
Pachysylvia decurtata pallida Dickey and van Rossem, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **40**, p. 4 — Puerto del Triunfo, Usulután, El Salvador.
Caribbean slope of Mexico and Central America from eastern San Luis Potosí and Veracruz, and on Pacific slope from western El Salvador, south to Canal Zone.

Hylophilus decurtatus darienensis (Griscom)
Pachysylvia minor darienensis Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 282, p. 7 — Cape Garachiné, eastern Panama.
Tropical zone of eastern Panama and Colombia, south on Pacific coast to Dagua Valley, and upper Sinú and middle Magdalena valleys.

Hylophilus decurtatus minor Berlepsch and Taczanowski
Hylophilus minor Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 542 — Chimbo, Ecuador.
Tropical zone of Nariño, extreme southwestern Colombia, and of western Ecuador.

VIREO HYBRIDS

cf. Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 127.

Vireosylvia propinqua Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 345 (in key), p. 348 — Cobán, Vera Paz [= Alta Verapaz], Guatemala. = *Vireo flavifrons* Vieillot × *Vireo solitarius solitarius* (Wilson) ?

FAMILY **ICTERIDAE**[1]

EMMET R. BLAKE

cf. Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 2, pp. 169-374 (North and Middle America).

Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, pp. 1-228 (North and South America).

Beecher, W. J., 1951, Auk, **68**, pp. 411-440 (adaptation for feeding).

Skutch, 1954, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 31, pp. 335-337 (summary of life history).

Bent, 1958, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **211**, pp. 28-466 (life histories North American species).

SUBFAMILY **ICTERINAE**[2]

GENUS **PSAROCOLIUS** WAGLER

Psarocolius Wagler, 1827, Syst. Avium, **1**, sig. 22 [= 23]. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 68), *Oriolus cristatus* Gmelin = *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas.

Ocyalus Waterhouse, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **8** (1840), p. 183. Type, by monotypy, *Cassicus* (*Ocyalus*) *popayanus* Waterhouse = *Cassicus latirostris* Swainson.

Clypicterus Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 426. Type, by monotypy, *Cassicus Oseryi* Deville.

Gymnostinops P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 312. Type, by subsequent designation (Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 2, p. 178), *Cacicus montezuma* Lesson.

Zarhynchus Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 215. Type, by monotypy, *Cacicus wagleri*

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[1] MS read by J. Bond, E. Eisenmann, K. C. Parkes.

[2] For assistance in arranging the order of genera I am grateful to K. C. Parkes. — E. R. B.

Gray. New name for *Eucorystes* Sclater, 1883, preoccupied by *Eucorystes* Bell, 1862 (Crustacea).

SUBGENUS PSAROCOLIUS WAGLER

PSAROCOLIUS OSERYI

Psarocolius oseryi (Deville)

Cassicus Oseryi Deville, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **1,** p. 57 — Pébas, Peru.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru, south to southern Cuzco and southeastern Madre de Dios (Río Tambopata).

PSAROCOLIUS LATIROSTRIS

Psarocolius latirostris (Swainson)

Cassicus latirostris Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 358 — Peru.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and extreme western Brazil (upper Rio Juruá).

PSAROCOLIUS DECUMANUS

Psarocolius decumanus melanterus (Todd)

Ostinops decumanus melanterus Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **30,** p. 3 — Las Vegas, Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical, and occasionally subtropical zones of Panama, chiefly Pacific slope, and Colombia, west of Eastern Andes, and eastern slope of Andes at northern end.[1]

Psarocolius decumanus insularis (Dalmas)

Ostinops decumanus insularis Dalmas, 1900, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, **13,** p. 137 — Island of Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago.

Psarocolius decumanus decumanus (Pallas)

Xanthornus decumanus Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 1, pl. 1 — America [reference not verified]; type from Surinam, *fide* Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15,** p. 122.

Northern South America, east of Andes, from Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Peru (lower Río Huallaga) east through Venezuela to the Guianas, south to north bank of the Solimões (Manacapurú) and Amazon.

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[1] Not recorded from the Pacific coast of Colombia, except extreme northwest. — E. R. B.

Psarocolius decumanus maculosus (Chapman)

Ostinops decumanus maculosus Chapman, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 33, p. 26 — Yungas, 3,600 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Brazil, south of the Amazon, and eastern Peru (except extreme north) south through eastern Bolivia and Paraguay to northern Argentina in Salta, Formosa, Corrientes, and Misiones.

PSAROCOLIUS VIRIDIS

Psarocolius viridis (Müller)

Oriolus viridis P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 87 — Cayenne; based on "Cassique Vert, de Cajenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 328.

Extreme eastern Colombia (upper Río Negro), southern and eastern Venezuela, and Guianas south to eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and Amazonian Brazil.

PSAROCOLIUS ATROVIRENS

Psarocolius atrovirens (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

Cassicus atro-virens Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1838, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 8, cl. 2, p. 1 — mountains of Yungas, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of Junín and Cuzco, southeastern Peru, and of La Paz and Cochabamba, eastern Bolivia.

PSAROCOLIUS ANGUSTIFRONS

Psarocolius angustifrons salmoni (Sclater)

Ostinops salmoni P. L. Sclater, 1883, Ibis, p. 153, pl. 6 — Antioquia, Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones on both slopes of Western and Central Andes of Colombia. Intergrades with *sincipitalis* in region of Moscopán (Huila) and with *atrocastaneus* in southern Nariño.[1]

Psarocolius angustifrons atrocastaneus (Cabanis)

Ostinops atrocastaneus Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith.,

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[1] *Fide* de Schauensee, 1946, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 167, p. 11. — E. R. B.

21, p. 309 — Ecuador; type from Nanegal, western Ecuador, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 21.

Subtropical zone of western Ecuador.

Psarocolius angustifrons sincipitalis (Cabanis)

Ostinops sincipitalis Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21**, p. 309 — "Neu-Granada" [= "Bogotá", Colombia].

Upper Tropical and Subtropical zones on western slope of Eastern Andes of Colombia, and head of the Magdalena Valley.

Psarocolius angustifrons neglectus (Chapman)

Ostinops sincipitalis neglectus Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 190 — Monteredondo [= Monterredondo, near Quetame, above Buenavista], eastern slope of Eastern Andes, 5,800 ft., Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones on eastern slope of Eastern Andes of Colombia and adjacent parts of northwestern Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá and Andes from Táchira north to Lara.

Psarocolius angustifrons oleagineus (Sclater)

Ostinops oleagineus P. L. Sclater, 1883, Ibis, p. 154, pl. 7 — "Venezuela"; Caracas suggested by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**(75), p. 297.

Coastal mountains of north-central Venezuela from Distrito Federal to Carabobo, and interior mountains in Aragua (Cerro Golfo Triste).

Psarocolius angustifrons angustifrons (Spix)

Cassicus angustifrons Spix, 1824, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., **1**, p. 66, pl. 62 — "in confinibus fl. Amazonum"; restricted to São Paulo de Olivença, south bank of the upper Rio Solimões, Brazil, by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 550.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia, north to Meta, and eastern Ecuador, except southeastern section in basin of Río Santiago; northeastern Peru, south at least to Sarayacu on Río Ucayali, and adjacent parts of western Brazil (Rio Solimões; Rio Juruá; lower Rio Purús).

Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi (Des Murs)

Cassicus Alfredi Des Murs, 1856, in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Zool., **1**, Ois. (1855), livr. 18, p. 67; livr. 19, pl. 19, fig. 2 — Valley of Santa Ana, Cuzco, Peru.

Tropical and subtropical zones of southeastern Ecuador, eastern Peru (except northeastern section), and eastern Bolivia in El Beni, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz.

PSAROCOLIUS WAGLERI

Psarocolius wagleri wagleri (Gray)

C.[*acicus*] *Wagleri* G. R. Gray, 1845, Genera. Birds, **2**, p. 342, pl. 85 — no type locality; "Coban," Guatemala, designated by van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 405.

Tropical zone of Caribbean slope from southeastern Mexico (Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas), Guatemala, and British Honduras to northern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua (Río Coco).

Psarocolius wagleri ridgwayi (van Rossem)

Zarhynchus wagleri ridgwayi van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 405 — Limón, Limón, Costa Rica.

Tropical zone from southeastern Honduras (Olancho), and north-central Nicaragua southward through Costa Rica, Panama, and western Colombia (eastward through Atrato basin to middle Magdalena Valley) to western Ecuador.

Subgenus GYMNOSTINOPS Sclater

PSAROCOLIUS MONTEZUMA[1]

Psarocolius montezuma (Lesson)

Cacicus Montezuma Lesson, 1830, Cent. Zool., livr. 2, p. 33, pl. 7 — Mexico.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones from southeastern Mexico (north to southern Tamaulipas) southward on Caribbean slope of Central America to Canal Zone, Panama. Not reported in northern parts of Yucatán Peninsula.

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[1] *P. montezuma, cassini, bifasciatus,* and *guatimozinus* form a superspecies. — E. R. B.

PSAROCOLIUS CASSINI

Psarocolius cassini (Richmond)

Gymnostinops cassini Richmond, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 327 — "Camp Albert," Río Truandó, northern Chocó, Colombia.

Tropical zone of northwestern Colombia (Chocó) from Río Truandó south at least to Baudó region.

PSAROCOLIUS BIFASCIATUS

Psarocolius bifasciatus (Spix)

Cassicus bifasciatus Spix, 1824, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil, **1**, p. 65, pl. 61 — "in sylvis prope Maranhão et Param"; restricted to environs of Belém, Pará, Brazil by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 545.

Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Rio Tocantins (Arumateua) east to (?) Maranhão.

PSAROCOLIUS GUATIMOZINUS

Psarocolius guatimozinus (Bonaparte)

Ostinops guatimozinus Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 833 — Guaripata [= Garrapata], middle Rio Magdalena, near Malena, Antioquia, Colombia.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama (Río Tuyra, Darien) and northwestern Colombia in valley of lower Río Atrato, east to middle Magdalena Valley.

PSAROCOLIUS YURACARES

Psarocolius yuracares yuracares (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

C.[*assicus*] *yuracares* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1838, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 8, cl. 2, p. 2 — Yuracarés, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Tropical zone, east of Andes, from southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela (northwestern Bolívar; Amazonas) south through Ecuador, Peru, and western Brazil (east to lower Rio Negro, Rio Madeira, western Mato Grosso) to eastern Bolivia.

Psarocolius yuracares neivae (Snethlage)

Gymnostinops neivae Snethlage, 1925, Journ. f. Ornith., 73, p. 265 — Rio Iriri [a western tributary of the Rio Xingú], Pará, Brazil.

Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Rio Tapajóz (Santarém) east at least to Rio Xingú.

GENUS CACICUS LACÉPÈDE

Cacicus Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Méth. Mamm. Ois., p. 6. Type, by subsequent designation (Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17**, p. 434), *Oriolus haemorrhous* Linnaeus.

Cassiculus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 436. Type, by original designation, *Cassiculus coronatus* Swainson = *Icterus melanicterus* Bonaparte.

Archiplanus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 186. Type, by monotypy, *Cassicus albirostris* Vieillot = *Xanthornus chrysopterus* Vigors.

Amblycercus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 190. Type, by original designation, *Amblyramphus prevostii* Lesson = *Sturnus holosericeus* W. Deppe.

cf. Sclater, P. L., 1883, Ibis, pp. 145-163 (component groups).

Miller, 1924, Auk, **41**, pp. 463-467 (characters and affinities).

Todd, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **37**, pp. 113-117 (*Amblycercus*).

SUBGENUS CACICUS LACÉPÈDE

CACICUS CELA

Cacicus cela vitellinus (Lawrence)

Cassicus vitellinus Lawrence, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 107 — "New Granada, Isthmus of Panama."

Tropical zone of eastern Panama, west to Canal Zone, and northern Colombia from lower Atrato Valley to western and southern base of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta south to middle Magdalena Valley.

Cacicus cela flavicrissus (Sclater)

Cassiculus flavicrissus P. L. Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 276 — Babahoyo, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbes).

Cacicus cela cela (Linnaeus)

Parus Cela Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 191 — "in Indiis," error; Surinam substituted by Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13**, p. 20.

Trinidad; South America, east of Andes, from Colombia (including coastal region of Santa Marta district), Venezuela, and Guianas south through Ecuador, Peru, and Amazonian Brazil to eastern Bolivia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, and southern Bahia.

CACICUS HAEMORRHOUS

Cacicus haemorrhous haemorrhous (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *haemorrhous* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 161; based on "Le Cassique Rouge" Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 2, p. 98, pl. 8, fig. 2 — "Brésil & . . . Cayenne"; type from Cayenne, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 30.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia, north to Sierra Macarena; southern Venezuela (Bolívar, Amazonas) and Guianas south to eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu) and Amazonian Brazil west to upper Rio Juruá (Igarapé Grande).

Cacicus haemorrhous affinis (Swainson)

Cassicus affinis Swainson, 1834, Ornith. Drawings, pt. 1, pl. 2 — Brazil; restricted to eastern Bahia by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 544.

Eastern and south-central Brazil (Pernambuco, Bahia, Goiás, and southeastern Mato Grosso south to Santa Catharina), Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina (Chaco, Misiones).

CACICUS UROPYGIALIS

Cacicus uropygialis microrhynchus (Sclater and Salvin)

Cassiculus microrhynchus P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 353 — Lion Hill Station [?] on the Panama Railway.

Tropical zone of extreme southeastern Honduras (Olancho), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Cacicus uropygialis pacificus Chapman

Cacicus uropygialis pacificus Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer.

Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 657 — Alto Bonito, Río Sucio, Chocó, Colombia.

Tropical and lower subtropical (rarely) zones of Pacific slope of extreme southeastern Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador east, in Colombia, to lower Atrato, lower Cauca, and upper Sinú valleys.

Cacicus uropygialis uropygialis (Lafresnaye)

Cassicus uropygialis Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 290 — Colombia; type from "Bogotá", *fide* Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **70**, p. 417.

Upper tropical (rarely) and subtropical zones of Colombia on west slope of Western Andes, upper Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys, west slope of Eastern Andes (also east slope in Pamplona region) from Huila northward, and northwestern Venezuela (Zulia, Táchira) south in eastern Ecuador and north-central Peru to Huánuco (Chinchoa).

CACICUS CHRYSOPTERUS[1]

Cacicus chrysopterus (Vigors)

Xanthornus Chrysopterus Vigors, 1825, Zool. Journ., **2**, p. 190 — Brasil.

Cassicus albirostris Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **5**, p. 364; based on "Yapu del Negro y Amarillo", no. 59, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Río Plata, **1**, p. 269 — no locality; Paraguay designated by Wetmore, 1926, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 389.

Eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz), southwestern Mato Grosso, and southeastern Brazil north to São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, southward through Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina to Tucumán and Buenos Aires.

CACICUS KOEPCKEAE

Cacicus koepckeae Lowery and O'Neill

Cacicus koepckeae Lowery and O'Neill, 1965, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 33, p. 1

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[1] Revival of *chrysopterus* Vigors, 1825, is implicit in the merging of *Archiplanus* with *Cacicus*, as *albirostris* Vieillot, 1816, is preoccupied by *Tanagra albirostris* Linnaeus, 1764, a synonym of *Cacicus cela* (Linnaeus), 1758. For critical analysis of this change see Eisenmann, 1966, in de Schauensee, Species Birds South Amer., p. 433. — E. R. B.

— Balta, lat. 10° 08′ S., long. 71° 13′ W., *ca.* 300 m., Loreto, Peru.

Known only from type locality in valley of Río Curanja, extreme southeastern Loreto, Peru.

CACICUS LEUCORAMPHUS

Cacicus leucoramphus leucoramphus (Bonaparte)

Xanthornus leucoramphus Bonaparte, 1844, Atti Sesta Riun. Sci. Ital. Milano, 1845, p. 405 — "Bogotá", Colombia.

Cassicus melanurus[1] Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **19**, p. 66 — Guayaquil (?), Ecuador.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Colombia, except Santa Marta region, and northwestern Venezuela (Táchira) south to eastern Ecuador.

Cacicus leucoramphus peruvianus (Zimmer)

Cassicus leucoramphus peruvianus Zimmer, 1924, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**, p. 66 — mountains near Panao, Huánuco, Peru.

Subtropical and humid temperate zones of central-north Peru from Amazonas south to Junín.

CACICUS CHRYSONOTUS

Cacicus chrysonotus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

[*Cassicus*] *Chrysonotus* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1838, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 8, cl. 2, p. 3 — Yungas, Bolivia.

Subtropical and humid temperate zones of Bolivia and southern Peru, from Puno and Cuzco north to southern border of Junín.[2]

CACICUS SCLATERI

Cacicus sclateri (Dubois)

Agelaeus sclateri Dubois, 1887, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., **5**, p. 1, pl. 1 — Ecuador.

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[1] An artifact, the unique type being a typical example of *C. c. leucoramphus* with yellow feathers glued below. *Fide* de Schauensee, 1945, Auk, **62**, pp. 456-457. — E. R. B.

[2] Some Cuzco birds have large bills with notably curved culmens as in *C. uropygialis.* The very close, possibly conspecific relationship of *chrysonotus* and *leucoramphus* is suggested by the yellow-edged upper wing coverts of certain individuals of *chrysonotus* from southern Cuzco and Bolivia. — E. R. B.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and extreme northern Peru (Boca Río Curaray, Loreto).

CACICUS SOLITARIUS

Cacicus solitarius (Vieillot)

Cassicus solitarius Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 364; based on "Yapu Negro", no. 58, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Río Plata, 1, p. 268 — Paraguay.

Tropical zone of northwestern Venezuela, in western Apure and along southern base of Andes of Táchira and Barinas; eastern Colombia in Arauca, Meta, and Caqueta; eastern Ecuador; northeastern Peru south to Junín; northern and eastern Bolivia; Amazonian Brazil south to Mato Grosso, western Minas Gerais, Goiás, western Bahia, Piauí, and Ceará; Paraguay; Uruguay; north-central and northeastern Argentina from Formosa and Corrientes south to Santa Fé and Buenos Aires.

CACICUS MELANICTERUS

Cacicus melanicterus (Bonaparte)

Icterus melanicterus Bonaparte, 1825, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 4, p. 389 — Mexico; restricted to Temascáltepec, Mexico by van Rossem, 1945, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 21, p. 234.

Western Mexico from Sonora (Álamos) south to Oaxaca and Chiapas (Tonalá, Monserrate).

SUBGENUS AMBLYCERCUS CABANIS

CACICUS HOLOSERICEUS

Cacicus holosericeus holosericeus (Deppe)

Sturnus holosericeus W. Deppe, 1830, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 1 — Mexico; type from Alvarado, Veracruz, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 10, p. 41.

Tropical and subtropical zones of southeastern Mexico, north to San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas, south through Central America to northern Colombia, from Panama border eastward along Caribbean coast to Cartagena region; not recorded from Atlántico.

Cacicus holosericeus flavirostris (Chapman)

Amblycercus holosericeus flavirostris Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 659 — Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia.

Western Colombia in tropical zone of Atrato Valley from Río Sucio southward, and Pacific slope from Chocó south through western Ecuador to extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbes).

Cacicus holosericeus australis (Chapman)

Amblycercus holosericeus australis Chapman, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **41**, p. 333 — Incachaca, 7,700 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical, and occasionally lower temperate zones of Colombia (except west slope of Western Andes) and northwestern Venezuela (Distrito Federal, Aragua, Mérida, Táchira) south through mountains of eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to north-central Bolivia (Cochabamba).

GENUS **ICTERUS** BRISSON

Icterus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **1**, p. 30; 2, p. 85. Type, by tautonomy, *Icterus* Brisson = *Oriolus icterus* Linnaeus.

Xanthornus Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 1; originally proposed as a substitute for *Icterus* Brisson.

cf. Beecher, 1950, Wilson Bull., 62, pp. 51-86 (phylogeny).
Bond, 1950, Wilson Bull., **62**, pp. 216-217 (origin of West Indian species).
Williams, 1951, Wilson Bull., **63**, pp. 52-54 (phylogeny).
Graber and Graber, 1954, Condor, **56**, pp. 274-282 (*fuertesi*).

ICTERUS CAYANENSIS

Icterus cayanensis cayanensis (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *cayanensis* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 163; based on "The Yellow-winged Pye" of Edwards, 1764, Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 239, pl. 322 and on "Le Carouge de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2**, p. 123, pl. 9, fig. 2 — "in Insula S. Thomae [error], Cayana" [= Cayenne].

Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and Amazon Valley from Pará region west to eastern Peru and Río Beni Valley (El Beni, La Paz), northern Bolivia.

Icterus cayanensis chrysocephalus[1] (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *chrysocephalus* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 164; based on "Le Carouge a teste jaune d'Amérique" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **6**, suppl., p. 38, pl. 2, fig. 2 — America; restricted to Cayenne by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 31.

Eastern Colombia (east of Andes), southern and eastern Venezuela, the Guianas, and northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro and Rio Branco regions; Tocantins; Rio Solimões) south to eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru. Rare visitor (escapee?) on Trinidad.

Icterus cayanensis tibialis Swainson

Icterus tibialis Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 302 — Brazil.

Eastern Brazil from Maranhão, Piauí, and Ceará south through Pernambuco and Baía to Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.

Icterus cayanensis valenciobuenoi Ihering

Icterus cayanensis valencio-buenoi Ihering, 1902, Rev. Mus. Paulista, 5, p. 268 — Piracicaba and Jaboticabal, São Paulo; type from Piracicaba, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 111.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Goiás and Minas Gerais to São Paulo and extreme southeastern Mato Grosso.

Icterus cayanensis periporphyrus (Bonaparte)

P.[*endulinus*] *periporphyrus* Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 432 — Bolivia; type from Chiquitos, Santa Cruz, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 112.

Northeastern Bolivia (west, locally, to upper Río Beni) and adjacent parts of central-west Mato Grosso, western Brazil.[2]

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[1] Although usually treated as a full species, specimens in Carnegie Museum from western French Guiana and northwestern Brazil (Totantins; Todd, MS) show intergradation with nominate *cayanensis*. Intermediates have also been reported from southern and eastern Surinam (Haverschmidt, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, pp. 33-35). — E. R. B.

[2] The ranges of *cayanensis* and *periporphyrus* virtually meet in the region of the upper Río Beni and intergradation evidently occurs in

Icterus cayanensis pyrrhopterus (Vieillot)

Agelaius pyrrhopterus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 543; based on "Tordo del Negro Cobijas de Canela", no. 74, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 318 — Paraguay.

Southeastern Bolivia (north to southern Cochabamba and southern Santa Cruz), southwestern Mato Grosso, Paraguay, extreme southeastern Brazil, Uruguay, and northern Argentina south to La Rioja, Córdoba, Santa Fé, and Buenos Aires.

ICTERUS CHRYSATER

Icterus chrysater chrysater (Lesson)

Xanthornus chrysater Lesson, 1844, Echo du Monde Savant, **11**(9), p. 204 — Mexico.

Tropical and subtropical zones from Veracruz (Santecomapan) and Chiapas, Mexico, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, south through Guatemala, British Honduras, El Salvador (doubtfully resident), and Honduras to northern Nicaragua.

Icterus chrysater mayensis van Rossem

Icterus chrysater mayensis van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 136 — Peto, Yucatán, Mexico.

Northern part of Yucatán Peninsula.

Icterus chrysater hondae Chapman

Icterus hondae Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 191 — Honda, 600 ft., Magdalena River, Colombia.

Panama (west to Veraguas) and tropical and (occasionally) subtropical zones of Pacific slope of Colombia south to Río San Juan, east to region about Honda and Chicoral in upper Magdalena Valley, and eastern base of Eastern Andes in Meta and eastern Cundinamarca.

Icterus chrysater giraudii Cassin

Icterus Giraudii Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 3 (1847), p. 333 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Upper tropical to lower temperate zones of Colombia

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the vicinity of Chiñiri, La Paz (*fide* Bond and de Schauensee, 1942, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 94, p. 380). — E. R. B.

(exclusive of Santa Marta region), and arid tropical zone of upper Magdalena Valley; mountains and adjacent llanos of northwestern and northern Venezuela east to Miranda.

ICTERUS NIGROGULARIS

Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis (Hahn)

Xanthornus nigrogularis Hahn, 1819, Vögel aus Asien, Africa, etc., lief. 5, pl. 1 — Jamaica, Mexico, and Cayenne; type from Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 132.

Caribbean coast of Colombia from Río Sinú east to La Guajira, lower and middle Magdalena Valley, and eastern llanos east to Orinoco River; northern Venezuela east to Sucre (except extreme eastern part of Paria Peninsula), and south to western Apure, northern Amazonas, and eastern Bolívar; the Guianas and extreme northern Brazil (Amazonas) in region of Rio Branco and Rio Maú.

Icterus nigrogularis curasoensis Ridgway

Icterus curasoënsis Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **7**, p. 174 — Island of Curaçao, Venezuela.

Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire, Dutch West Indies.

Icterus nigrogularis helioeides Clark

Icterus xanthornus helioeides Clark, 1902, Auk, **19**, p. 265 — El Valle [?], Margarita Island.

Margarita Island, Venezuela.

Icterus nigrogularis trinitatis Hartert

Icterus xanthornus trinitatis Hartert, 1914, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 33, p. 76 — Savannah Grande, Trinidad.

Trinidad and Monos Island, and extreme eastern part of Paria Peninsula (Sucre), northeastern Venezuela.

ICTERUS LEUCOPTERYX

Icterus leucopteryx bairdi Cory

Icterus bairdi Cory, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 500 — Grand Cayman, West Indies.

Grand Cayman, Greater Antilles.

Icterus leucopteryx leucopteryx (Wagler)

Ps.[*arocolius*] *Leucopteryx* Wagler, 1827, Syst. Avium, **1**, fol. 22, genus *Psarocolius*, sp. 16. New name for *Oriolus mexicanus* Leach, 1814, Zool. Misc., **1**, p. 8, pl.

2 — St. Andrews, Jamaica, preoccupied by *O. mexicanus* Linnaeus, 1766.
Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

Icterus leucopteryx lawrencii Cory
Icterus lawrencii Cory, 1887, Auk, 4, p. 178 — St. Andrew's Island.
St. Andrew's Island, Caribbean Sea.

ICTERUS AURATUS

Icterus auratus Bonaparte
Ict.[erus] auratus Bonaparte (ex Du Bus MS), 1951?, Conspec. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 435 — Yucatán.
Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, Mexico.

ICTERUS MESOMELAS

Icterus mesomelas mesomelas (Wagler)
Ps.[arocolius] mesomelas Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, 22, heft 7, col. 755 — Mexico; type from Chalcaltianges, Veracruz, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 90.
Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico from Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Yucatán Peninsula south through Guatemala and British Honduras to Honduras.

Icterus mesomelas salvinii Cassin
Icterus Salvinii Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 51 — no locality; type from Costa Rica, *fide* Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 34.
Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama; also Pacific slope of eastern Panama.

Icterus mesomelas carrikeri Todd
Icterus mesomelas carrikeri Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 4 — Fundacion, Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia.
Tropical zone of northern and western Colombia, south to Río San Juan on Pacific coast, to Cundinamarca in Magdalena Valley, Caribbean coast from Atrato east to Santa Marta region, and east of Andes in Zulia Valley; northwestern Venezuela, west and south of Lake Maracaibo in Zulia, Mérida, and Táchira.

Icterus mesomelas taczanowskii Ridgway

Icterus mesomelas taczanowskii Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 153 — Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru, south to Piura on Pacific slope, east to upper Marañón Valley (La Libertad).

ICTERUS AURICAPILLUS

Icterus auricapillus Cassin

Icterus auricapillus Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 3 (1847), p. 332 — Mexico [error] and South America; Santa Marta, Colombia, designated by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 31.

Eastern Panama (Darien); Caribbean coast region of Colombia from Río Sinú east to Magdalena Valley, and east of Andes in Catatumbo lowlands and northern Arauca (Río Cobugón); tropical and lower subtropical zones of northern Venezuela south to Apure and Orinoco rivers, and northern part of Bolívar.

ICTERUS GRACEANNAE

Icterus graceannae Cassin

Icterus Grace-Annae Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 52 — "Western South America; Peru?"; type from Ecuador or Peru, *fide* Stone, 1899, *op. cit.*, **51**, p. 34.

Arid tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, north to southern Manabi, and northwestern Peru south to Libertad.

ICTERUS XANTHOLEMUS

Icterus xantholemus Gil Lletget[1]

Icterus xantholemus Gil Lletget, 1918, Bol. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., Madrid, 18, p. 340 — Ecuador.

Ecuador. No specific locality recorded.

ICTERUS PECTORALIS

Icterus pectoralis pectoralis (Wagler)

Ps.[*arocolius*] *pectoralis* Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken,

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[1] A species of doubtful validity; known only from the type, which I have not examined. — E. R. B.

22, heft 7, col. 755 — Mexico; type from Totulapa, Oaxaca, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 90.

Icterus pectoralis anthonyi Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 18 — Finca El Cipres, near Ocos, Pacific coast of Guatemala.

Arid tropical zone, below 5,000 feet, from Pacific slope of southern Mexico (Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas) through Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to highlands of northern Nicaragua. Introduced into southeastern Florida and now established in Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade counties.

Icterus pectoralis espinachi Ridgway

Icterus pectoralis espinachi Ridgeway (Nutting MS), 1882, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 392 — Hacienda "La Palma," Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica.

Pacific coast region of northwestern Costa Rica, from Guanacaste to Nicoya, and (?) adjacent parts of Nicaragua.

ICTERUS GULARIS

Icterus gularis tamaulipensis Ridgway

Icterus gularis tamaulipensis Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 152 — Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, eastern Mexico.

Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas (casual) south through eastern Mexico to México, Puebla, and Campeche (Palizada).

Icterus gularis yucatanensis Berlepsch

Icterus gularis yucatanensis Berlepsch, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 454 — Yucatán.

Yucatán Peninsula, including Cozumel Island and extreme northern British Honduras (Corozal).

Icterus gularis flavescens Phillips

Icterus gularis flavescens Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 130 — just south of Tierra Colorada, Guerrero, Mexico.

Coast of Guerrero, Mexico.

Icterus gularis gularis (Wagler)

Ps.[*arocolius*] *gularis* Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, 22, heft 7, col. 754 — Mexico; type from Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 90.

Arid tropical zone from southwestern Mexico in Oaxaca, and Chiapas south through interior of Guatemala (Gualán) to El Salvador, chiefly below 2,500 feet.

Icterus gularis troglodytes Griscom

Icterus gularis troglodytes Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 13 — San Felipe, Retalhuleu, Pacific slope of Guatemala.

Extreme southern Chiapas (intergrades with nominate *gularis*) and Pacific slope of Guatemala.

Icterus gularis gigas Griscom

Icterus gularis gigas Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 13 — Sacapulas, Río Negro Valley, central Guatemala.

Interior of Guatemala, in dryer parts of Río Negro and Río Motagua valleys, and Honduras.

ICTERUS PUSTULATUS

Icterus pustulatus microstictus Griscom

Icterus pustulatus microstictus Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 408 — Sonora, Guaymas.

Tropical zone of western Mexico from Sonora (north to Hermosillo and Moctezuma) and Chihuahua south to Jalisco and (non-breeding) Guerrero.

Icterus pustulatus graysonii Cassin

Icterus Graysonii Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 48 — Tres Marías Islands, western coast of Mexico.

Tres Marías Islands (María Madre, María Magdalena, María Cleofas), Nayarit.

Icterus pustulatus pustulatus (Wagler)

Ps.[*arocolius*] *pustulatus* Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, 22, heft 7, col. 757 — Mexico.[1]

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[1] Stresemann (1954, Condor, 56, p. 90) states that in the Berlin Museum there is a lectotype collected by Deppe at San Matteo (sic), Oaxaca, which (p. 87) he places on the coast. If this locality is indeed coastal, the name *pustulatus* would have to be shifted to the taxon now known as *formosus*. Because Stresemann does not state how or by whom the lectotype was selected, also because of the profusion of villages bearing the name San Mateo and the possibility that the provenance of the lectotype was not coastal, it seems best to retain the present nomenclature. — E. R. B.

Tropical zone in Colima (intergrades with *microstictus*), Michoacán, Guerrero, northern Oaxaca, Guanajuato, Morelos, Puebla, Veracruz.

Icterus pustulatus formosus Lawrence

Icterus formosus Lawrence, 1872, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10**, p. 184 — Tehuantepec (Tuchitan) [=Juchitán, Oaxaca, Mexico].

Arid tropical zone of southern Mexico (Oaxaca, Chiapas) and extreme northwestern Guatemala.

Icterus pustulatus alticola Miller and Griscom

Icterus sclateri alticola Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 184, p. 4 — Progreso, Guatemala.

Icterus sclateri flammulatus Griscom, 1932, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **13**, p. 62 — Monte Redondo, Honduras.

Arid tropical zone of Guatemala, except extreme northwestern section, and Atlantic slope (below 5,000 feet) of Honduras.

Icterus pustulatus sclateri Cassin

Icterus Sclateri Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **19**, p. 49 — Nicaragua and Guatemala; Presidio Grenada, Nicaragua, designated by Dickey and van Rossem, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **23**, p. 518.

Pacific slope (mainly) of El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua south to Nicoya Peninsula, northwestern Costa Rica.

ICTERUS CUCULLATUS

Icterus cucullatus nelsoni Ridgway

Pendulinus californicus Lesson, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **7**, p. 436 — California.[1]

Icterus cucullatus nelsoni Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **8**, p. 19 — Tucson, Arizona.

Icterus cucullatus restrictus van Rossem, 1945, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 21, p. 242 — Agiabampo, extreme southern Sonora, Mexico.

Breeds from central California (San Joaquin Valley and

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[1] Racially unidentifiable and type could not have come from California prior to 1854, *fide* Phillips, 1963, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, **33** (1962), pp. 353-355.

San Francisco Bay area), central and southeastern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico south to northwestern (lat. 28° N.) and northeastern Baja California and southern Sonora; winters, casually, from southwestern California and southern Arizona south to Baja California (limits?) and southern Sinaloa.

Icterus cucullatus trochiloides Grinnell

Icterus cucullatus trochiloides Grinnell, 1927, Auk, **44,** p. 70 — Triunfo, about lat. 23° 45′ N., Lower California.

Southern Baja California, from lat. 27° N. south to Cape San Lucas.

Icterus cucullatus sennetti Ridgway

Icterus cucullatus sennetti Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., **3,** p. 152 — Brownsville, Texas.

Breeds in lower Rio Grande Valley of southern Texas south, on Gulf coastal plain, an unknown distance into Tamaulipas. Intergrades with nominate *cucullatus* in southern Tamaulipas; winters south to Guerrero and Morelos.

Icterus cucullatus cucullatus Swainson

Icterus cucullatus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1,** p. 436 — "Table land. Temiscaltipec" [= Temascaltepec, Mexico].

Resident from middle Rio Grande Valley of Texas (Del Rio, Boquillas) south through central and eastern Mexico (except northern Tamaulipas) to Oaxaca and Veracruz. Intergrades with *sennetti* in southern Tamaulipas.

Icterus cucullatus igneus Ridgway

Icterus cucullatus igneus Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **8,** p. 19 — Yucatán.

Icterus cucullatus masoni Griscom, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 235, p. 18 — Manatee, British Honduras.

Icterus cucullatus duplexus Nelson, 1901, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **14,** p. 173 — Mujeres Island, Yucatán [= Quintana Roo], Mexico.

Icterus cucullatus cozumelae Nelson, 1901, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **14,** p. 173 — Cozumel Island, Yucatán [= Quintana Roo], Mexico.

Southeastern Mexico from eastern Tabasco, Yucatán Peninsula, and adjacent islands (Holbox, Contoy, Mujeres, Cozumel) south to northern Chiapas (Paligada) and British Honduras.

ICTERUS ICTERUS

Icterus icterus ridgwayi (Hartert)

Xanthornus icterus ridgwayi Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., 9, p. 299 — Aruba.

Arid coastal region of northern Colombia from middle Cesare Valley eastward to Guajira Peninsula, northwestern Venezuela from northern Zulia and Falcón to Lara, and islands of Aruba, Curaçao, and Margarita, Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, where presumably introduced.

Icterus icterus icterus (Linnaeus)

O.[riolus] icterus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 161; based primarily on "Le Troupiale" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2**, p. 86, pl. 8, fig. 1 — "in America calidiore"; Cayenne (ex Brisson) accepted by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1909, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 32. Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela suggested by Phelps and Phelps, 1958, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12** (75), p. 305.

Eastern llanos of Colombia[1] and Caribbean littoral of Venezuela from Carabobo (Urama) east to Sucre (Curúpano) southward, in the llanos, to Apure and Orinoco rivers.

Icterus icterus metae Phelps, Jr. and Aveledo

Icterus icterus metae Phelps, Jr. and Aveledo, 1966, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2270, p. 4 — Cararabo, 100 m., Meta River, Apure, Venezuela.

Extreme southwestern Apure, Venezuela, along Río Meta from Paragüito to Colombian frontier.

Icterus icterus croconotus (Wagler)

Ps.[arocolius] croconotus Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, **22**, heft 7, col. 757 — "patria speciei precedentes," sc.

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[1] Colombian records are based on cage birds presumably taken on the Arauca plains, *fide* de Schauensee, 1951, Caldasia (Inst. Cienc. Nat. U. Nac. Colombia), 5 (25), p. 998. — E. R. B.

"in Mexico," [error]; Rio Tapajóz, Pará, Brazil designated by Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 141.

Southwestern British Guiana and Amazon Valley from Monte Alegre and Rio Tapajóz west to eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru, including Madre de Dios.

Icterus icterus jamacaii (Gmelin)

O.[*riolus*] *Jamacaii* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1(1)**, p. 391; based on "Jamacaii" of Brisson (ex Marcgrave), 1760, Ornithologie, 2, p. 120 — "in Brasilia"; Ceará suggested by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**, p. 276.

Eastern Brazil from interior of Maranhão, Piauí, and Ceará south through Pernambuco and Bahía to Minas Gerais.

Icterus icterus strictifrons Todd

Icterus croconotus strictifrons Todd, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 37, p. 122 — Palmarito, Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Icterus croconotus paraguayae Brodkorb, 1937, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 345, p. 1 — 265 km. west Puerto Casado, Paraguayan Chaco.

Northern and eastern Bolivia, adjacent parts of southwestern Brazil (Mato Grosso), and Paraguayan Chaco.

ICTERUS GALBULA

Icterus galbula galbula (Linnaeus)

C.[*oracias*] *Galbula* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. **10**, **1**, p. 108; based on "The Baltimore-Bird," *Icterus ex aureo nigroque* of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 48, pl. 48 — America; restricted to Virginia by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 307.

Breeds east of Rocky Mountains from central Alberta to central Nova Scotia, south to west-central Oklahoma, northeastern Texas, central and southeastern Louisiana, central Mississippi, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, western South Carolina, central Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. Hybridizes extensively with *I. g. bullockii* in western Oklahoma and western Nebraska; winters regularly from southern Mexico south to northern Colombia and extreme northwestern Venezuela; occasionally in southeastern Canada and eastern United States south to Louisiana.

Icterus galbula bullockii (Swainson)

Xanthornus Bullockii Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 436 — "Table land" [of México]; restricted to Temascáltepec by van Rossem, 1945, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 21, p. 238.

Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, northeastern Montana, and southwestern North Dakota south through interior of California to San Joaquin Valley and Mohave Desert, and to southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, southeastern Texas, and Mexico south to Durango and Coahuila. Hybridizes extensively with *I. g. galbula* in western Nebraska and western Oklahoma; winters from Mexico (northern limits uncertain) southward, west of the continental divide, to northwestern Costa Rica.

Icterus galbula parvus van Rossem

Icterus bullockii parvus van Rossem, 1945, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 21, p. 237 — Jacumba, San Diego County, California.

Breeds from central western and southern California, extreme southern Nevada, and western Arizona (Colorado River Valley) south to northern Baja California and northwestern Sonora; winters probably in central western Mexico south to Guerrero.

Icterus galbula abeillei (Lesson)

Xanthornus Abeillei Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **2**, p. 101 — Mexico.

Southern portion of the Central Plateau of Mexico. Intergrades with *I. g. bullockii* in Durango.

ICTERUS SPURIUS

Icterus spurius spurius (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *spurius* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 162; based mainly on "The Bastard Baltimore, *Icterus minor*" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 49, pl. 49 — "in America septentrionali"; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 306.

Breeds from southern Manitoba east through southern Ontario and central New York to Massachusetts, south to eastern Chihuahua, Coahuila, northern Nuevo León, northern Tamaulipas, Gulf Coast, and northern Florida. Winters from southern half of Mexico south to Colombia and extreme northwestern Venezuela; in migration west to southern Sinaloa, and east through Florida, Florida Keys, and western Cuba.

Icterus spurius phillipsi Dickerman and Warner

Icterus spurius phillipsi Dickerman and Warner, 1962, Condor, **64**, p. 311 — 1 mile west of Acámbaro, Guanajuato, Mexico.

Central Plateau of Mexico, locally, from central Durango south through western and southern Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, and eastern Jalisco to northern Michoacán, México, and Hidalgo.

Icterus spurius fuertesi Chapman

Icterus fuertesi Chapman, 1911, Auk, **28**, p. 3 — Paso del Haba, south shore of Tamesi River, 35 miles northwest of Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Caribbean coast of Mexico from southern Tamaulipas (Morón, Tampico, Tamesi River, Loma del Real) to southern Veracruz. Extent of wintering range unknown, but reported from Guerrero (Cuajinicuilapa, Chilpancingo) in autumn and winter.

ICTERUS DOMINICENSIS[1]

Icterus dominicensis prosthemelas (Strickland)

Xanthornus prosthemelas Strickland, 1850, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **2**, p. 120, pl. 62 — Guatemala.

Caribbean slope of Mexico and Central America from southern Veracruz (Jalapa, Córdoba), Oaxaca, and Yucatán Peninsula south to Nicaragua. Intergrades with *praecox* in Honduras and Nicaragua.

Icterus dominicensis praecox Phillips and Dickerman

Icterus prosthemelas praecox Phillips and Dickerman, 1965, Wilson Bull., **77**, p. 298 — Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, western Panama.

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[1] The Lesser Antillean orioles (*I. oberi, bonana,* and *laudabilis*) are derived from, and may be conspecific with, *I. dominicensis.* — E. R. B.

Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and adjacent parts of western Panama.

Icterus dominicensis northropi Allen

Icterus northropi Allen, 1890, Auk, **7**, p. 344 — Andros Island, Bahamas.

Andros and Abaco (including Little Abaco) islands, Bahamas.

Icterus dominicensis melanopsis (Wagler)

Ps.[*arocolius*] *melanopsis* Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, **22**, heft 7, col. 759. New name for *Icterus virescens* Vigors, 1827, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 441 — near Havana, Cuba. Preoccupied by *I. virescens* Daudin, 1800.

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Icterus dominicensis dominicensis (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *dominicensis* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 163; based on "Le Carouge de S. Domingue" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2**, p. 121, pl. 12, fig. 3 — Dominica [= Hispaniola].

Hispaniola, including Tortue, Gonave, and Vache islands.

Icterus dominicensis portoricensis Bryant

Icterus dominicensis var. *portoricensis* Bryant, 1866, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **10**, p. 254 — Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico.

ICTERUS WAGLERI[1]

Icterus wagleri castaneopectus Brewster

Icterus wagleri castaneopectus Brewster, 1888, Auk, **5**, p. 91 — Oposura, Sonora, Mexico.

Northwestern Mexico in foothills and lower mountains of southern Sonora (north in interior to Opodepe and Moctezuma), extreme northern Sinaloa, and Chihuahua (near Batopilas and Barranca de Cobre). Intergrades with *wagleri* in adjacent states and, to some extent, as far south as Chiapas.

Icterus wagleri wagleri Sclater

Icterus wagleri P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25**, p. 7 — no locality; type from Mexico, *fide* P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 373.

Highlands of western and central Mexico from Sinaloa,

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[1] Probably an altitudinal representative of *dominicensis*. — E. R. B.

Coahuila, and Nuevo León southward, and mountains of Central America south to northern Nicaragua.

ICTERUS LAUDABILIS

Icterus laudabilis Sclater

Icterus laudabilis P. L. Sclater, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 270, pl. 21 — St. Lucia.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

ICTERUS BONANA

Icterus bonana (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *Bonana* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 162; based primarily on "Le Carouge" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2**, p. 115, pl. 12, fig. 2 — "in America meridionali" [= Martinique].

Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

ICTERUS OBERI

Icterus oberi Lawrence

Icterus oberi Lawrence, 1880, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., **3**, p. 351 — Montserrat.

Montserrat, Lesser Antilles.

ICTERUS GRADUACAUDA

Icterus graduacauda audubonii Giraud

Icterus audubonii Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, p. [3] — Texas [reference not verified].

Breeds from southern Texas (lower Río Grande Valley) south to Guanajuato and Tamaulipas. Intergrades with nominate *graduacauda* in Puebla, southern Tamaulipas, and northern Veracruz; winters south to the Valley of México and Veracruz.

Icterus graduacauda nayaritensis van Rossem

Icterus graduacauda nayaritensis van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 137 — Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico.

Nayarit, central-west Mexico. Some Jalisco birds may be of this race.

Icterus graduacauda dickeyae van Rossem

Icterus graduacauda dickeyae van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 137 — Xautipa, Guerrero, Mexico.

Sierra Madre of Guerrero, southwestern Mexico.

Icterus graduacauda graduacauda Lesson

Icterus graduacauda Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **2,** p. 105 — Mexico.

Icterus graduacauda richardsoni W. L. Sclater, 1939, Ibis, p. 141 — Chimalapa, 9,000 ft., Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

Southern portion of Mexican Plateau from southern San Luis Potosí, Jalisco (San Sebastián), and southern Tamaulipas south to extreme northwestern Guatemala (Santa Tomás). Intergrades with *audubonii* in Puebla, southern Tamaulipas, and northern Veracruz.

ICTERUS MACULIALATUS

Icterus maculialatus Cassin

Icterus maculi-alatus Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 3 (1847), p. 332 — "Mexico; prope Vera Cruz" [= Vera Paz, Guatemala, *fide* Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **51,** p. 34].

Pacific slope of southern Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, and El Salvador.

ICTERUS PARISORUM

Icterus parisorum Bonaparte

Icterus Parisorum Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 110 — Mexico.

Breeds from central western and southern Nevada, Utah, north-central New Mexico, and western Texas south through southeastern California to southern Baja California, Michoacán, Guanajuato, and Oaxaca; winters from northern Baja California (casually to southwestern California) and southern Sonora south in lowlands to Oaxaca; east to western Nuevo León and Hidalgo.

GENUS NESOPSAR SCLATER

Nesopsar P. L. Sclater, 1859, Ibis, p. 457. Type, by original designation, [*Icterus*] *nigerrimus* Osburn.

cf. Bond, 1950, Wilson Bull., **62,** p. 217 (affinities).

NESOPSAR NIGERRIMUS

Nesopsar nigerrimus (Osburn)

[*Icterus*] *nigerrimus* Osburn, 1859, Zoologist, **17,** p. 6662 — lower mountains of Jamaica.

Jamaica, chiefly at altitudes above 1,000 feet.

GENUS **XANTHOPSAR** RIDGWAY

Xanthopsar Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 155. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus flavus* Gmelin.

cf. Beecher, 1950, Wilson Bull., **62**, pp. 68-69 (affinities).

XANTHOPSAR FLAVUS

Xanthopsar flavus (Gmelin)

O.[*riolus*] *flavus* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 389; based on "Le Troupiale jaune d'Antigue" of Sonnerat, 1776, Voy. Nouv. Guinée, p. 113, pl. 69 — "in Antigua insulae Panay [error], et America australi"; Rio de la Plata designated by Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 184.

Paraguay, extreme southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, and adjacent parts of northeastern Argentina in Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires.

GENUS **GYMNOMYSTAX** REICHENBACH

Gymnomystax Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 73. Type, by subsequent designation (Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 189), *Agelaius melanicterus* Vieillot = *Oriolus mexicanus* Linnaeus.

GYMNOMYSTAX MEXICANUS

Gymnomystax mexicanus (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *mexicanus* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 162; based on "Le Troupiale brun de la Nouvelle Espagne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2**, p. 105 — Mexico [error; Cayenne substituted by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 32].

Tropical zone of northern South America, east of Andes, from Colombia, northern Venezuela (Yaracuy east to western Sucre, and south in llanos to Arauca, Apure, and Orinoco rivers), the Guianas, and Amazonian Brazil west to eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru.

GENUS **XANTHOCEPHALUS** BONAPARTE

Xanthocephalus Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 431. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius perspicillatus* Wagler = *Icterus xanthocephalus* Bonaparte.

XANTHOCEPHALUS XANTHOCEPHALUS

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (Bonaparte)

Icterus xanthocephalus Bonaparte, 1826, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 223. New name for *Icterus icterocephalus* (not *Oriolus icterocephalus* Linnaeus) Bonaparte, 1825, Amer. Ornith., **1**, p. 27, pl. 3, figs. 1, 2 — Pawnee villages on the river Platte; = along the Loup River, just west of Fullerton, Nance County, Nebraska, *fide* Swenk, 1933, Nebraska Bird Rev., **1**, p. 34.

Breeds from central British Columbia, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, extreme southwestern Ontario, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northwestern Indiana, and northwestern Ohio south to southern California, northeastern Baja California, southwestern Arizona, southern New Mexico, northern Texas, northern Tamaulipas, southwestern Missouri, and central Illinois; winters from central California, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, central Texas, and southwestern Louisiana south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, Puebla, and central Veracruz.

GENUS AGELAIUS VIEILLOT

Agelaius[1] Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 33. Type, by original designation, "Troupiale Commandeur" of Buffon = *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus.

cf. van Rossem, 1926, Condor, 28, pp. 215-230 (western races of *phoeniceus*).

Howell and van Rossem, 1928, Auk, 45, pp. 155-163 (eastern races of *phoeniceus*).

Beecher, 1950, Wilson Bull., 62, pp. 57-60 (phylogeny).

AGELAIUS THILIUS

Agelaius thilius alticola Todd

Agelaius thilius alticola Todd, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 45, p. 219 — Desaguadero, Bolivia.

Temperate zone of southeastern Peru (Cuzco, Puno) and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Oruro.

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[1] "*Agelaeus*," used by P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 11, p. 339, is an unjustified emendation. — E. R. B.

Agelaius thilius thilius (Molina)

Turdus Thilius Molina, 1782, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chile, pp. 250, 345 — Chile.

Temperate zone of Chile, from Atacama south at least to Valdivia, and Cholila Valley, southwestern Argentina (Chubut).

Agelaius thilius petersii Laubmann

Agelaius thilius petersii Laubmann, 1934, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 20, p. 331 — Saladillo, frontier of Santa Fé and Santiago del Estero, Argentina.

Extreme southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, and Argentina, west to eastern base of Andes and south to Chubut.

AGELAIUS PHOENICEUS

Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus Oberholser

Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus Oberholser, 1907, Auk, 24, p. 332 — Fort Simpson, Mackenzie.

Breeds from southeastern Yukon, central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and northeastern Ontario south to central British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, eastern Montana (Powder River County), South Dakota, and Iowa, east to Tama and Van Buren counties; winters casually north to southern Canada, and southward regularly to northern Colorado, central Texas, and Louisiana.

Agelaius phoeniceus fortis Ridgway

Agelaius phoeniceus fortis Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 153 — Omaha, Nebraska.

Agelaius phoeniceus utahensis Bishop, 1928, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, p. 2 — Saltair, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Breeds east of the Rockies, from western Montana, western Nebraska, and western Kansas south through eastern Idaho to southern Nevada (intergrades with *sonoriensis*), central Arizona, southeastern New Mexico and (probably) northern and western Texas; winters from northern Utah, Colorado, and eastern Nebraska south to western and central Texas.

Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis Grinnell

Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis Grinnell, 1914, Proc.

Biol. Soc. Washington, 27, p. 107 — Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada.

Central-southern and southeastern British Columbia south through central Washington, northern Idaho, eastern Oregon, and central, northern and eastern California to southeastern California and southern Nevada (Ash Meadows); winters from south-central British Columbia and northern Idaho south to western and southern California and southern Arizona.

Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus Ridgway

Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 153 — Cedar Hill, Vancouver Island.

Breeds in coastal region from southwestern British Columbia south to northwestern California, and inland along lower Trinity River, California; winters south to central western California and Great Valley of California.

Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum van Rossem

Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum van Rossem, 1926, Condor, 28, p. 223 — Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California.

Central coastal California (Sherwood, Lower Lake) south to Carmel River, Soledad, and Paicines.

Agelaius phoeniceus californicus Nelson

Agelaius gubernator californicus Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 59 — Stockton, California.

Great Valley of California from Fouts Springs, Red Bluff, and Columbia Hill south to Los Baños, Cuddy Valley, and Visalia.

Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus Mailliard

Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus Mailliard, 1915, Condor, **17**, p. 13 — Isabella, Kern County, California.

Breeds in mountain valleys of east-central Kern County, south-central California; winters probably at lower altitudes near breeding range; recorded at Buena Vista Lake.

Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis Ridgway

Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 153 — Jacumba, San Diego County, California.

Pacific slope of southern California, north to San Luis Obispo County, and northwestern Baja California south to lat. 30° N. (El Rosario). Casual in winter in southeastern California (Imperial).

Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis Ridgway

Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 370 — "Northwestern Mexico and lower Colorado Valley, in southern California and Arizona; south to Mazatlán."; restricted to Mazatlán, Sinaloa, by Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 2, p. 338.

Agelaius phoeniceus thermophilus van Rossem, 1942, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **9**, p. 383 — 3 miles north of Calexico, Imperial County, California.

Breeds from southeastern California, southern Nevada (intergrades with *fortis*), and central Arizona south to northeastern Baja California, northern Sonora, and northern Chihuahua; winters south to southern Baja California, Sinaloa, and central Durango (Papasquiero).

Agelaius phoeniceus nyaritensis Dickey and van Rossem

Agelaius phoeniceus nyaritensis Dickey and van Rossem, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 38, p. 131 — Santiago [= Santiago Ixcuintla], Nayarit, Mexico.

Coastal plains of Nayarit, southwestern Mexico.

Agelaius phoeniceus gubernator (Wagler)

Psarocolius gubernator Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, heft 3, col. 281 — Mexico [= México City, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 90].

Mexican Plateau from Durango and Zacatecas south to México (upper Lerma Valley), Distrito Federal (Valley of Mexico), and Tlaxcala. Intergrades with *nelsoni* in northwestern Puebla and southern Tlaxcala.

Agelaius phoeniceus nelsoni Dickerman

Agelaius phoeniceus nelsoni Dickerman, 1965, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 31, p. 1 — Lago Coatetelco, Morelos, Mexico.

South-central Mexico in Morelos, adjacent parts of Guerrero (Laguna de Tuxpan), and western Puebla south to Chiapas. Intergrades with *gubernator* in northwestern Puebla and southern Tlaxcala.

Agelaius phoeniceus grinnelli Howell

Agelaius phoeniceus grinnelli Howell, 1917, Auk, 34, p. 196 — San Sebastian, Salvador.

Agelaius phoeniceus costaricensis van Rossem, 1930, Condor, 32, p. 162 — Bebedero, Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Pacific slope of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste).

Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *phoeniceus* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 161; based mainly on "The red wing'd Starling, *Sturnus niger alis superne rubentibus*" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 13, pl. 13 — "in America septentrionali"; Charleston, South Carolina, designated by Howell and van Rossem, 1928, Auk, 45, p. 157.

Breeds from eastern Nebraska, Missouri, eastern Iowa, and Wisconsin eastward through central Ontario and southern Quebec to central Nova Scotia, south to northeastern Texas, northeastern Louisiana, northern Mississippi, south-central Alabama, and north-central Florida; winters rarely north to Kansas, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Massachusetts, south regularly to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida.

Agelaius phoeniceus littoralis Howell and van Rossem

Agelaius phoeniceus littoralis Howell and van Rossem, 1928, Auk, 45, p. 157 — Santa Rosa Island, opposite Mary Esther, Florida.

Gulf Coast region from southeastern Texas east through southern Louisiana (north, at least, to Crowley, Clinton), central-western and southern Mississippi, and southern Alabama to northwestern Florida.

Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi Howell and van Rossem

Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi Howell and van Rossem, 1928, Auk, 45, p. 159 — Alligator Bluff, Kissimee River, Florida.

Extreme southeastern Georgia and northern Florida (except for limited area in north-central section) west to Apalachicola, and south to Fort Myers and Lake Okeechobee; in winter wanders to southwestern Georgia (Grady County).

Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus Maynard

Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus Maynard, 1895, Birds East. North Amer., pt. 40, p. 698 — Key West, Florida.

Southern Florida (Everglades, Miami) south to Key West.

Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus Oberholser

Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus Oberholser, 1919, Wilson Bull., 31, p. 20 — Brownsville, Texas.

Central Texas and lower Rio Grande Valley south through eastern Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas to northern Veracruz.

Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi Nelson

Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 58 — Tlacotalpam, Veracruz, Mexico.

Agelaius phoeniceus matudae Brodkorb, 1940, Auk, **57**, p. 548 — Palizada, Campeche.

Agelaius phoeniceus pallidulus Van Tyne and Trautman, 1946, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 496, p. 1 — 3 km. south of Progreso, Yucatán.

Caribbean slope of southern Mexico and Central America from southern Veracruz and Yucatán Peninsula (also Holbox and Cozumel islands) south to British Honduras and northern Guatemala (Petén).

Agelaius phoeniceus brevirostris Monroe

Agelaius phoeniceus brevirostris Monroe, 1963, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 26, p. 6 — 4 miles north of Río Lindo, Cortés, Honduras.

Caribbean slope of Honduras and southeastern Nicaragua.

Agelaius phoeniceus bryanti Ridgway

Agelaius phoeniceus bryanti Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 370 — Bahamas and southern Florida, etc.; type from Abaco, Bahamas, *fide* Riley, 1905, Auk, 22, p. 359.

Northwestern Bahama Islands of Grand Bahama, Abaco, and Eleuthera, including off-shore cays, Bimini and Berry Islands, Andros, New Providence and Cay Sal.

Agelaius phoeniceus assimilis Lembeye

Agelaius assimilis Lembeye, 1850, Aves Isla Cuba, p. 64, pl. 9, fig. 3 — Cuba.

Apparently confined to the western half of Cuba.

Agelaius phoeniceus subniger Bangs

Agelaius subniger Bangs, 1913, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4, p. 92 — Ciénaga, Isle of Pines.

Confined to Ciénaga de Lanier, Isle of Pines.

AGELAIUS TRICOLOR

Agelaius tricolor (Audubon)

Icterus tricolor Audubon, 1837, Birds Amer. (folio), 4, pl. 388, fig. 1 — no locality specified; Santa Barbara, California, designated by Audubon, 1839, Ornith. Biogr., 5, p. 3.

Southern Oregon, east of coast ranges, south through California (Modoc plateau and west of Sierra Nevada) to northwestern Baja California (lat. 30° N.).

AGELAIUS ICTEROCEPHALUS

Agelaius icterocephalus bogotensis Chapman

Agelaius icterocephalus bogotensis Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 191 — Suba Marshes, Bogotá Savanna, Colombia.

Marshes of Bogotá plateau, eastern Colombia.

Agelaius icterocephalus icterocephalus (Linnaeus)

O.[*riolus*] *icterocephalus* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 163; based on "Le Carouge à teste jaune de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 2, p. 124, pl. 12, fig. 4 — Cayenne.

Northern and eastern Colombia, on Caribbean coast (west to Sinú Valley), in Cauca and Magdalena valleys, and east of Andes in Zulia Valley southward and eastward to eastern llanos and Orinoco and Amazon regions; northern Venezuela south in llanos to Río Apure, northern Amazonas, and northern Bolívar; Trinidad; the Guianas and northern Brazil from region of lower Amazon west to northeastern Peru.

AGELAIUS HUMERALIS

Agelaius humeralis (Vigors)

Leistes humeralis Vigors, 1827, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 442 — neighborhood of Havana, Cuba.

Cuba; Hispaniola, in vicinity of Port-de-Paix (Haiti) and lower Artibonite River.

AGELAIUS XANTHOMUS

Agelaius xanthomus xanthomus (Sclater)
Icterus xanthomus P. L. Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 131 — Mexico [error = Puerto Rico].
Puerto Rico.

Agelaius xanthomus monensis Barnés
Agelaius xanthromus monensis Barnés, 1945, Auk, **62,** p. 299 — Mona Island, Puerto Rico.
Mona Island, off west coast of Puerto Rico.

AGELAIUS CYANOPUS

Agelaius cyanopus xenicus Parkes
Agelaius cyanopus xenicus Parkes, 1966, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **79,** p. 8 — Arucauá, Amapá, Pará, Brazil.
Northeastern Brazil in Pará (drainage of Rio Oyapock; Arumanduba, north bank of lower Amazon) and northwestern Maranhão (Rio Aurá).

Agelaius cyanopus atroolivaceus (Wied)
Icterus atro-olivaceus Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, 3(2), p. 1216 — Curral de Batuba, near Lagõa Feia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Coastal region of Rio de Janeiro, eastern Brazil.

Agelaius cyanopus beniensis Parkes
Agelaius cyanopus beniensis Parkes, 1966, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **79,** p. 7 — Chatarona, 600 ft., El Beni, Bolivia.
Near Río Beni, El Beni (Chatarona, Reyes, El Consuelo), northern Bolivia.

Agelaius cyanopus cyanopus Vieillot
Agelaius cyanopus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **34,** p. 552; based on "Tordo del Negro y Vario," no. 71, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1,** p. 313.
Eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz), southern Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, São Paulo, Paraná), Paraguay, and eastern Argentina from Formosa and Misiones south to Buenos Aires.

AGELAIUS RUFICAPILLUS

Agelaius ruficapillus frontalis Vieillot
Agelaius frontalis Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **34,** p. 545 — Cayenne.

French Guiana and eastern Brazil, from region of lower Amazon (west at least to Rio Curuá), Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, and Pernambuco south to northern São Paulo.

Agelaius ruficapillus ruficapillus Vieillot

Agelaius ruficapillus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 556 [=536]; based on "Tordo del Corono de Canela," no. 72, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 315 — Paraguay.

Southeastern Bolivia and southern Brazil (southwestern Mato Grosso, southwestern Rio Grande do Sul) southward in Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina to Catamarca, Córdoba, Santa Fé, and Buenos Aires.

GENUS LEISTES VIGORS

Leistes Vigors, 1825, Zool. Journ., 2, p. 191. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus americanus* Gmelin = *Emberiza militaris* Linnaeus.

LEISTES MILITARIS

Leistes militaris militaris (Linnaeus)

E.[*mberiza*] *militaris* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 178; based on "Turdus ater, pectore coccineo" of Linnaeus, 1754, Mus. Adolphi Fridericí, **1**, p. 18 — "in America, Asia"; Surinam designated by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 33.

Tropical zone of Pacific slope of Panama; Caribbean lowlands of Colombia from Sinú Valley east to upper Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys, and the eastern llanos from Meta to Orinoco River; Venezuela, from western Apure and southern base of Andes (Barinas) north to southern Zulia, southern Lara, Carabobo, and Miranda eastward, in the llanos, to region of Orinoco delta, northern and eastern Bolívar, and central Amazonas (Río Asisa); Trinidad and Tobago; the Guianas and Amazonian Brazil south to northern Mato Grosso (Rio Gi-Paraná) and Maranhão, west to northeastern Peru.

Leistes militaris superciliaris (Bonaparte)

Trupialis superciliaris Bonaparte (ex Natterer MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 430 — "Mexico", error; Matto Grosso substituted by Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15**, p. 123.

Extreme southeastern Peru, eastern Bolivia, and southern and eastern Brazil (north to central Mato Grosso, Ceará, and Pernambuco) southward in Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina to La Rioja, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires.

GENUS **PEZITES** CABANIS

Pezites Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 191. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 68), *Sturnus Loyca* Molina = *Sturnus militaris* Linnaeus.

PEZITES MILITARIS

Pezites militaris bellicosa (Filippi)
Sturnella bellicosa Filippi, 1847, Mus. Mediol. Anim. Vertebr., cl. 2, Aves, pp. 15, 32 — "Amer. trop. occ." [reference not verified]; Lima, Peru, suggested by Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17**, p. 434.
Pacific slope (to temperate zone) of Ecuador and northern Peru, and eastern slope of Western Andes south to Junín, and in Huánuco.

Pezites militaris albipes (Philippi and Landbeck)
Leistes albipes Philippi and Landbeck, 1861, Anal. Univ. Chile, **19**, p. 616 — Peru; type from Arica, *fide* Gigoux and Looser, 1930, Bol. Mus. Nac. Santiago, **13**, p. 19.
Littoral of southwestern Peru, north at least to Ica, and northwestern Chile.

Pezites militaris catamarcanus Zotta
Pezites militaris catamarcanus Zotta, 1937, Hornero, **6**, p. 449 — Corral Quemado, Catamarca, Argentina.
Northwestern Argentina, in Jujuy and Catamarca.

Pezites militaris defilippii (Bonaparte)
Trupialis defiilippii Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 429 — "ex Bras., Parag., Montevideo"; type from Montevideo, Uruguay, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 207.
Southeastern Brazil (Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina from Corrientes and

Santa Fe to Mendoza, La Pampa, and southern Buenos Aires.[1]

Pezites militaris militaris (Linnaeus)

Sturnus militaris Linnaeus, 1771, Mantissa Plant. altera, p. 527; based on "L'Etourneau des Terres Magellaniques" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 113 — Straits of Magellan.

Breeds in Chile, from Atacama south to Straits of Magellan, and Argentina, from Neuquén south to Tierra del Fuego; winters north to Catamarca, Salta, Córdoba, Entre Ríos, and Buenos Aires.

Pezites militaris falklandicus (Leverkühn)

Trupialis militaris (L.) subsp. *falklandica* Leverkühn, 1889, Journ. f. Ornith., 37, p. 108 — Falkland Islands.

Falkland Islands.

Genus STURNELLA Vieillot

Sturnella Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 34. Type, by monotypy, "Stourne, ou Merle à fer-à-cheval" Buffon = *Alauda magna* Linnaeus.

cf. Chapman, 1931, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **63**, pp. 133-134 (South American races).

Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**, pp. 403-407 (Middle American races).

Lanyon, 1957, Publ. Nuttall Ornith. Club, no. 1, pp. 1-67 (comparative biology).

Lanyon, 1962, Auk, 79, pp. 183-207 (specific limits in desert grasslands).

STURNELLA MAGNA

Sturnella magna magna (Linnaeus)

A.[*lauda*] *magna* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 167; based on "The Large Lark" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 33, pl. 33 — "in America, Africa"; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 301.

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[1] The nominate race also winters in Buenos Aires, and possibly occurs elsewhere with *defilippii* at that season. There is no evidence that the two meet during the breeding season. — E. R. B.

Breeds from southwestern South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario (Gogama, Haileybury, and Englehart), southern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, and central Nova Scotia south to central Oklahoma, central northern Texas, northwestern Arkansas, central Illinois, southern Indiana, northern and eastern Kentucky, northeastern Tennessee, northeastern Georgia, western and central North Carolina, and southern Virginia; winters in breeding range, except northernmost parts, south to southern Texas, southern Louisiana, central Alabama, northwestern Florida, central Georgia, central South Carolina, and northeastern North Carolina.

Sturnella magna argutula Bangs

Sturnella magna argutula Bangs, 1899, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **1**, p. 20 — Dunedin, Hillsboro County, Florida.

Southeastern Kansas, extreme eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas (except Ozark area), southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, southwestern Indiana, southwestern Kentucky, Tennessee (except northeast), Georgia (except extreme northeast), South Carolina, and central southern and northeastern North Carolina south to eastern Texas, Gulf Coast, and southern Florida.

Sturnella magna hippocrepis (Wagler)

Sturnus hippocrepis Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 281 (in text) — Cuba.

Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Sturnella magna hoopesi Stone

Sturnella magna hoopesi Stone, 1897, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 149 — Brownsville, Texas.

Southern Texas (Eagle Pass, Port Lavaca) south to northern Coahuila, Nuevo León, and northern Tamaulipas.

Sturnella magna lilianae Oberholser

Sturnella magna lilianae Oberholser, 1930, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 103, pl. 18 — Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

Breeds from north-central Arizona, southern and central eastern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas (Big Bend region) south at least to northern Sonora and northern Chihuahua; winters south to southern Sonora.

Sturnella magna auropectoralis Saunders

Sturnella magna auropectoralis Saunders, 1934, Auk, **51,** p. 42 — Tuxpan, Jalisco, Mexico.

Central and southwestern Mexico from central Durango and Sinaloa south to Michoacán, México, and northern Puebla.

Sturnella magna alticola Nelson

Sturnella magna alticola, Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17,** p. 266 — Ocuilapa, Chiapas, Mexico.

Southern part of Mexican highlands, from central Guerrero, Morelos, southern Puebla, and western Veracruz south to Oaxaca (intergrades with *mexicanus*) and Chiapas, and highlands (chiefly) of Guatemala and Honduras to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Sturnella magna mexicana Sclater

Sturnella mexicana P. L. Sclater, 1861, Ibis, p. 179 — no locality; type from Jalapa, Veracruz, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 10, p. 213.

Caribbean slope of southeastern Mexico, from Veracruz and Tabasco to Chiapas. Intergrades with *alticola* in Oaxaca; approaches *hoopesi* in northern Veracruz.

Sturnella magna griscomi Van Tyne and Trautman

Sturnella magna griscomi Van Tyne and Trautman, 1941, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 439, p. 7 — Progreso, Yucatán.

Arid coastal region of northern Yucatán.

Sturnella magna inexpectata Ridgway

Sturnella magna inexspectata (sic) Ridgway, 1888, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10,** p. 587 — Segovia River, Honduras.

Pineland savannas of Caribbean lowlands of Guatemala (Petén), British Honduras, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Sturnella magna subulata Griscom

Sturnella magna subulata Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75,** p. 405 — Boquete, 4,000 ft., Pacific slope of Chiriquí, western Panama.

Pacific slope of Panama.

Sturnella magna meridionalis Sclater

Sturnella meridionalis P. L. Sclater, 1861, Ibis, p. 179 — New Grenada and Venezuela; type from "Bogotá", *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool., Ser., 13, pt. 10, p. 215.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Eastern Andes of Colombia from Norte de Santander southward (locally) to head of Magdalena Valley, and northwestern Venezuela in Andes of Táchira, Mérida, and Trujillo.

Sturnella magna paralios Bangs

Sturnella magna paralios Bangs, 1901, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 2, p. 56 — San Sebastian, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical and subtropical zones of northern Colombia (southern side of Santa Marta Mountains) southward across Río Cesare Valley to western base of Eastern Andes at Aguachica, and savannas of Venezuela, except in Andes of Táchira, Mérida, and Trujillo, and vicinity of Mount Roraima, extreme southeastern Bolívar.

Sturnella magna praticola Chubb

Sturnella magna praticola Chubb, 1921, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 8, p. 445 — Abary River, British Guiana.

Sturnella magna monticola Chubb, 1921, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 8, p. 444 — Mount Roraima, British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Eastern llanos of Colombia (Meta, Vichada), southeastern Venezuela in vicinity of Mount Roraima, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and lower Amazon Valley (Marajó Island, Rio Tocantins) westward at least to region of upper Rio Branco.[1]

STURNELLA NEGLECTA

Sturnella neglecta Audubon

Sturnella neglecta Audubon, 1844, Birds Amer. (octavo), 7, p. 339, pl. 489 — Missouri River above Fort Croghan [= Old Fort Union, North Dakota].

Sturnella neglecta confluenta Rathbun, 1917, Auk, 34, p. 68 — Seattle, Washington.

Breeds from central British Columbia and central Alberta eastward through central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and southern Ontario to northwestern Ohio, and south to southern California, northwestern Baja California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, central Nuevo León, south-central Texas, northwestern Louisiana, southwestern Tennessee, and central Ohio; winters in breeding range, except northernmost parts, south to southern Baja California, Michoacán, México, Veracruz, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

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[1] Dutch Guiana birds may represent an undescribed race, *fide* Haverschmidt, 1955, List Birds Surinam, p. 129. — E. R. B.

GENUS **PSEUDOLEISTES** SCLATER

Pseudoleistes P. L. Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 137. Type, by subsequent designation (P. L. Sclater, 1884, Ibis, p. 19), *"Pseudoleistes viridis"* = *Agelaius guirahuro* Vieillot.

PSEUDOLEISTES GUIRAHURO

Pseudoleistes guirahuro (Vieillot)

Agelaius guirahuro Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 545; based on "del Guirahuró", no. 64, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, 1, p. 291 — Paraguay and Río de La Plata, Paraguay designated by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 582.

Southeastern Brazil, in extreme southern Mato Grosso (Rio Cachoeira), southern Goiás (region of upper Rio Araguaia), Minas Gerais, (?), Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; Uruguay, northeastern Argentina, from eastern Formosa, Corrientes, and Misiones south to Santa Fe, Entre Ríos and (?) northern Buenos Aires.

PSEUDOLEISTES VIRESCENS

Pseudoleistes virescens (Vieillot)

Agelaius virescens Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 543; based on "del Dragon", no. 65, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, 1, p. 296 — on the confines of Brazil [= Uruguay?] and near Buenos Aires; Buenos Aires suggested by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 583.

Extreme southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina from Chaco and Corrientes south to eastern Córdoba and southern Buenos Aires.

GENUS **AMBLYRAMPHUS** LEACH

Amblyramphus Leach, 1814, Zool. Misc., **1**, p. 81. Type, by monotypy, *Amblyramphus bicolor* Leach = *Xanthornus holosericeus* Scopoli.

AMBLYRAMPHUS HOLOSERICEUS

Amblyramphus holosericeus (Scopoli)

Xanthornus (*holosericeus*) Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Fauna. Insubr., fasc. **2**, p. 88; based on "Le Troupiale rouge d'Antigue" of Sonnerat, 1776, Voy. Nouv. Guinée, p. 113, pl. 68 — Antigue . . . Isle of Panay [Philippines], error; islands of the delta of the Paraná suggested by Dabbene, 1912, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, **23**, p. 372.

Northern Bolivia (El Beni), southwestern and extreme southeastern Brazil (Mato Grosso, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina from Formosa and Corrientes south to Santa Fé and northern Buenos Aires (delta of Río Paraná).

GENUS **HYPOPYRRHUS** BONAPARTE

Hypopyrrhus Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 425. Type, by monotypy, *Cassicus pyrohypogaster* de Tarragon.

HYPOPYRRHUS PYROHYPOGASTER

Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster (de Tarragon)

Cassicus pyrohypogaster de Tarragon, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10**, p. 252 — Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Colombia, except Santa Marta region and (?) Nariño.

GENUS **CURAEUS** SCLATER

Curaeus P. L. Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 139. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus curaeus* Molina.

Notiopsar Oberholser, 1921, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34**, p. 136. New name for *Curaeus* P. L. Sclater, 1862, not preoccupied by *Cureus* Boie, 1831.[1]

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[1] *Fide* Intern. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961, Art. 56a (One-letter difference). — E. R. B.

CURAEUS CURAEUS

Curaeus curaeus curaeus (Molina)

Turdus Curaeus Molina, 1782, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chile, pp. 252, 345 — Chile.

Chile, from Coquimbo south to Straits of Magellan, and southern Argentina from Neuquén south to southern Santa Cruz.[1]

Curaeus curaeus reynoldsi (Sclater)

Notiopsar curaeus reynoldsi W. L. Sclater, 1939, Ibis, p. 143 — Viamonte, Tierra del Fuego.

Tierra del Fuego.

CURAEUS FORBESI

Curaeus forbesi (Sclater)

Agelaeus forbesi P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 345 — Pernambuco, Brazil; restricted to Macuca, Pernambuco by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 577.

Eastern Brazil in interior of Pernambuco and extreme southeastern Minas Gerais (Raul Soares).

GENUS GNORIMOPSAR RICHMOND

Aphobus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 194. Type, by monotypy, *Agelaius chopi* Vieillot.

Aaptus Richmond, 1902, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **15**, p. 85. New name for *Aphobus* Cabanis, 1851, preoccupied by *Aphobus* Gistel, 1848.

Gnorimopsar Richmond, 1908, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 35, p. 584. New name for *Aaptus* Richmond, 1902, not preoccupied by *Aaptos*[2] J. E. Gray, 1867.

GNORIMOPSAR CHOPI

Gnorimopsar chopi sulcirostris (Spix)

Icterus sulcirostris Spix, 1824, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., **1**, p. 67, pl. 64, fig. 2 — "in campis Minas Geraës",

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[1] Birds from Gray Harbour and Tom Bay, on the channel between Wellington Island and the mainland of southern Chile, show some evidence of intergradation with *reynoldsi, fide,* W. L. Sclater, 1939, Ibis, p. 143. — E. R. B.

[2] *Fide* Intern. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961, Art. 56a (One-letter difference); but *Aaptus* Richmond now banned as a *nomen oblitum* under Art. 23b (Limitation), not having been used in the primary zoological literature for more than fifty years. — E. R. B.

[error]; Oeiras, Piauí, substituted by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12,** p. 276.

Eastern Bolivia, northwestern Argentina (northern Salta), and extreme northeastern Brazil in the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, and northern Baía.

Gnorimopsar chopi chopi (Vieillot)

Agelaius chopi Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 537; based on "del Chopi", no. 62, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Río Plata, **1,** p. 282 — Paraguay to Buenos Aires; Paraguay designated by Cuello and Gerzenstein, 1962, Com. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, **6,** no. 93, p. 154.

Extreme southeastern Bolivia, central and southeastern Brazil (north to Mato Grosso, Goiás, central Bahia), Paraguay, northern and eastern Uruguay, and northern Argentina from eastern Formosa, Corrientes, and Misiones south to northern Buenos Aires.

GENUS **OREOPSAR** SCLATER

Oreopsar W. L. Sclater, 1939, Ibis, p. 144. Type, by monotypy, *Oreopsar bolivianus* W. L. Sclater.

OREOPSAR BOLIVIANUS

Oreopsar bolivianus Sclater

Oreopsar bolivianus W. L. Sclater, 1939, Ibis, p. 144 — Sucré, 2,700 m., Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

Mountains of east-central Bolivia in Cochabamba and Chuquisaca.

GENUS **LAMPROPSAR** CABANIS

Lampropsar Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13(1),** p. 333. Type, by subsequent designation (Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3(1848), p. 682) and monotypy, *L.[ampropsar] guianensis* Cabanis.

cf. Gyldenstolpe, 1945, Kungl. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl., 22(3), pp. 299-300 (review).

LAMPROPSAR TANAGRINUS

Lampropsar tanagrinus guianensis Cabanis

L.[ampropsar] guianensis Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3(1848), p. 682 — British Guiana.

Tropical zone of northeastern Venezuela and northwestern British Guiana (Kariabo) southward, in Orinoco Valley, to northwestern Amazonas (Munduapo).

Lampropsar tanagrinus tanagrinus (Spix)

Icterus tanagrinus Spix, 1824, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil, **1**, p. 67, pl. 64, fig. 1 — "in locis sylvaticis Parae" [= Amazon Valley, Brazil]; restricted to Itacoatiara, Amazonas, left bank of Amazon by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 565.

Pyrrota Valeryi J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 7, p. 351 — "l'Amérique centrale", error; type labelled "Pebas, Haut Amazone" [= Pebas, Loreto, Peru].

Amazon Valley from Ecuador and northern Peru eastward in Brazil to Rio Urubú and Rio Madeira, and south to upper Rio Purús.

Lampropsar tanagrinus macropterus Gyldenstolpe

Lampropsar tanagrinus macropterus Gyldenstolpe, 1945, Kungl. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl., 22(3), p. 299 — Santo Antonio, Rio Eirú, upper Rio Juruá, Amazonas, Brazil.

Region of upper Rio Juruá, western Brazil.

Lampropsar tanagrinus boliviensis Gyldenstolpe

Lampropsar tanagrinus boliviensis Gyldenstolpe, 1942, Arkiv Zool., 33B(13), p. 4 — El Consuelo, El Beni, Bolivia.

Region of upper Río Beni, northern Bolivia. Intergrades with *violaceus* in Santa Cruz.[1]

Lampropsar tanagrinus violaceus Hellmayr

Lampropsar tanagrinus violaceus Hellmayr, 1906, Abh. Bayern Akad. Wiss. Math.-phys. Kl., 22, no. 3, p. 616 — Rio Guaporé, western Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Northwestern Mato Grosso (Braço do Jaracatéa, Rio Guaporé), western Brazil.

GENUS **MACROAGELAIUS** CASSIN

Macroagelaius Cassin, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 13. Type, by monotypy, *Quiscalus sub-alaris* Boissonneau.

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[1] Specimens in Carnegie Museum from Río Surutu, Río Palacio, and Palmarito. — E. R. B.

cf. de Schauensee, 1951, Caldasia (Inst. Cienc. Nat. U. Nac. Colombia), 5(25), p. 993.

MACROAGELAIUS SUBALARIS

Macroagelaius subalaris subalaris (Boissonneau)

Quiscalus sub-alaris Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 70 — Santa-Fé de Bogotá.

Subtropical and temperate zones on west slope of Eastern Andes of Colombia from Santander to Cundinamarca.

Macroagelaius subalaris imthurni[1] (Sclater)

Agelaeus imthurni P. L. Sclater, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 213 — Kaieteur Falls, Potaro river, British Guiana.

Subtropical and upper tropical zones of southern Venezuela (Amazonas; Bolívar), and adjacent parts of extreme north-central Brazil (Cerro Uei-tepui) and western British Guiana.

GENUS **DIVES** DEPPE

Dives W. Deppe, 1830, Preis-Verz. Saüg., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 1. Type, by tautonomy, *Icterus dives* W. Deppe.

Ptiloxena Chapman, 1892, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 307. Type, by original designation, *Quiscalus atroviolaceus* d'Orbigny.

DIVES ATROVIOLACEA

Dives atroviolacea (d'Orbigny)

Quiscalus atroviolaceus d'Orbigny, 1839, in La Sagra, Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 121, pl. 19 — Cuba.

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

DIVES DIVES

Dives dives dives (Deppe)

Icterus dives W. Deppe, 1830, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 1 — Mexico.

Eastern and southern Mexico southward, on Caribbean slope, to Honduras and north-central Nicaragua.

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[1] Possibly a distinct species, *fide* de Schauensee, 1951, *loc. cit.* — E. R. B.

Dives dives warszewiczi (Cabanis)

Lampropsar Warczewiczi (sic) Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., **9,** p. 83 — Peru.

Arid tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, south of Río Chone, and northwestern Peru in Tumbes and Piura. Intergrades with *kalinowskii* in vicinity of Palambla, Piura.

Dives dives kalinowskii Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Dives kalinowskii Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1892, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 378 — western Peru, near Ica; type from Huamaní, near Ica, *fide* Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6,** p. 192.

Arid tropical zone of western Peru from Libertad south to Ica.

GENUS **QUISCALUS**[1] VIEILLOT

Quiscalus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 36. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List. Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 41), *Gr.*[*acula*] *quiscala* [= *quiscula*] Linnaeus.

Cassidix Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 433. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 41), *Cassidix mexicanus* Lesson = *Corvus mexicanus* Gmelin.

Holoquiscalus Cassin, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 404. Type, by subsequent designation (P. L. Sclater, 1884, Ibis, p. 153), *Quiscalus crassirostris.*

cf. Chapman, 1892, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, pp. 1-20 (*quiscalus*).
Peters, 1921, Auk, 38, pp. 435-453 (*Holoquiscalus*).
Wetmore, 1939, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 86, pp. 230-232 (nomenclature).
Phillips, 1950, Condor, 52, pp. 78-81 (*mexicanus*).
Huntington, 1952, Syst. Zool., 1, pp. 149-170 (hybridization).

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[1] West Indian grackles probably were derived from Central America. The Nicaraguan species, *Cassidix nicaraguensis*, appears to be the Central American form most nearly related to Antillean species; *fide* Bond, 1950, Check-list Birds West Indies, ed. 3, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 152. — E. R. B.

Selander and Giller, 1961, Condor, 63, pp. 29-86 (sympatry in *major* and *mexicanus*).

SUBGENUS CASSIDIX LESSON

QUISCALUS MEXICANUS

Quiscalus mexicanus nelsoni (Ridgway)

Scaphidurus major nelsoni Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad, Sci., 3, p. 151 — Alamos, Sonora.

Breeds from southern Arizona south to coastal plain and foothills of southern Sonora; winters in southern Sonora and possibly throughout range.[1]

Quiscalus mexicanus graysoni Sclater

Quiscalus graysoni P. L. Sclater, 1884, Ibis, p. 157 — Mazatlan and Presidio, Sinaloa, Mexico; type from Presidio *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 10, p. 88.

Coastal district of Sinaloa, Mexico.

Quiscalus mexicanus obscurus Nelson

Quiscalus macrourus obscurus Nelson, 1900, Auk, 17, p. 267 — Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico.

Coastal district (chiefly) of southwestern Mexico from Nayarit to Guerrero.

Quiscalus mexicanus monsoni (Phillips)

Cassidix mexicanus monsoni Phillips, 1950, Condor, 52, p. 78 — near San Antonio, Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico.

Southeastern Arizona (to Pinal County), north-central New Mexico, and western Texas (to Brewster County) south on Mexican Plateau to Jalisco (Chapala basin) and Guanajuato region.

Quiscalus mexicanus prosopidicola (Lowery)

Cassidix mexicanus prosopidicola Lowery, 1938, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 1, p. 1 — Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas.

Southeastern New Mexico and western, south-central, and east-central Texas southward in northeastern Mexico to Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas. Casual in winter on Gulf coast of Louisiana (Avery Island).

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[1] Apparently a recent arrival in northern Sonora and Arizona. Hybridizes freely with *monsoni* in area of Tucson, Arizona. — E. R. B.

Quiscalus mexicanus mexicanus (Gmelin)

C.[*orvus*] *mexicanus* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 375 — "in nova Hispania" (cf. Peters, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, p. 121) ; restricted to region about Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico, by Lowery, 1938, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 1, p. 4.

Tableland and lowlands of Mexico from eastern Jalisco and San Luis Potosí southward, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, through Central America to northern Nicaragua. Intergrades with *obscurus* in Balsas Valley, Guerrero, with *prosopidicola* in southern Tamaulipas, and with *loweryi* in extreme western Campeche.

Quiscalus mexicanus loweryi (Dickerman and Phillips)

Cassidix mexicanus loweryi Dickerman and Phillips, 1966, Wilson Bull., 78, p. 129 — Chicxulub Puerto, Yucatán, Mexico.

Coastal region (mainly) of Yucatán Peninsula and adjacent islands south to Isla del Carmen, Campeche, on west coast and to Turneffe Cay, British Honduras, on east coast; interior of peninsula south at least to Chichén Itzá, and probably through semiarid zone. Intergrades with *mexicanus* in extreme western Campeche.

Quiscalus mexicanus peruvianus Swainson

Quiscalus Peruvianus Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 354 — Peru.

Pacific coast district of Costa Rica and Panama (both slopes) south to northwestern Peru and Caribbean coast of Colombia east to Zulia (Peninsula de la Goajira, Paraguaipoa, Maracaibo), northwestern Venezuela.

QUISCALUS MAJOR

Quiscalus major torreyi (Harper)

Cassidix major torreyi Harper, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 86 (1934), p. 1 — Chincoteague, Virginia.

Breeds along Atlantic coast from southern New Jersey south to Georgia and extreme northeastern Florida; winters regularly from Cape Henry, Virginia, south to Florida; occasionally north along the eastern shore of Virginia.

Quiscalus major major Vieillot

Quiscalus major Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 28, p. 487 — Mexico and Louisiana; New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, designated by Lowery, 1938, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 1, p. 4.

Quiscalus mexicanus westoni Sprunt, 1934, Charleston Mus. Leaflet, no. 6, p. 4 — St. John's River Marshes, Indian River County, Florida.

Coastal region (chiefly) of Gulf states from southeastern Texas (Calhoun County), Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida south to Florida Keys. Mainly resident, but wandering in winter.

QUISCALUS PALUSTRIS

Quiscalus palustris[1] (Swainson)

Scaphidurus palustris Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 437 — marshes and borders of lakes around [City of] México; error, marshes at headwaters of Río Lerma, México, suggested by R. W. Dickerman, 1965, Auk, 82, p. 270.

Restricted to marshes of Río Lerma, México. Apparently extinct.

QUISCALUS NICARAGUENSIS

Quiscalus nicaraguensis Salvin and Godman

Quiscalus nicaraguensis Salvin and Godman, 1891, Ibis, p. 612 — Momotombo, Lake Managua.

Nicaragua, on shores of lakes Managua and Nicaragua.

SUBGENUS QUISCALUS VIEILLOT

QUISCALUS QUISCULA

Quiscalus quiscula versicolor Vieillot

Quiscalus versicolor Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 28, p. 488 — United States.

Quiscalus aeneus Ridgway, 1869, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 21, p. 134 — Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Illinois.

Breeds from northeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, northeastern Manitoba, northeastern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland southward, east of Rockies, to Colorado, central and southeastern Texas, southwestern Louisiana, western and northern Mississippi, northern Tennessee, western Virginia, central Pennsylvania, central New York, northern Connecticut, and southeastern Massachusetts. Hybridizes with *Q. q. stonei* along line of junction from Massachusetts to Louisiana and intermediates occur for a considerable distance on each side.[1] Winters casually north to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, and Nova Scotia; south to southern Texas, southern Mississippi, central Alabama, southern Georgia, and South Carolina.

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[1] Possibly a race of *Q. mexicanus*. — E. R. B.

Quiscalus quiscula stonei Chapman

Quiscalus quiscula stonei Chapman, 1935, Auk, 52, p. 25 — Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Breeds in southeastern United States from central Louisiana, central and northeastern Mississippi, southern and northeastern Tennessee, eastern West Virginia, central and northeastern Pennsylvania, central, southern and southeastern New York, and southwestern Connecticut south to central Alabama, northern Georgia, western South Carolina, east-central North Carolina, and southeastern Virginia; winters rarely north to southeastern Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, and south to the Gulf coast, northern Florida, and southeastern Georgia.

Quiscalus quiscula quiscula (Linnaeus)

G.[*racula*] *Quiscula* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 109; based mainly on The Purple Jack-Daw, *Monedula purpurea* of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 12, pl. 12 — "in America septentrionali"; coast of South Carolina designated by Wayne, 1918, Auk, **35**, p. 440.

Quiscalus aglaeus Baird, 1866, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser., 2, **41**, p. 84; based on *Quiscalus baritus* of Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, **9**, p. 556 — Key Biscayne and Cape Florida, Dade County, Florida.

Southeastern Louisiana, southern Mississippi, central-western and southeastern Alabama, central Georgia, eastern South Carolina, eastern North Carolina, and extreme southeastern Virginia south to southern Florida and Key West.

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[1] The intermediate population, in which three color phases are discernible (*fide* Chapman, 1936, Auk, 53, pp. 405-417) has been known as *Q. q. ridgwayi.* — E. R. B.

SUBGENUS HOLOQUISCALUS CASSIN

QUISCALUS NIGER

Quiscalus niger caribaeus (Todd)

Holoquiscalus caymanensis caribaeus Todd, 1916, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **10**, erratum slip opp. p. 276. New name for *H. c. dispar* Todd, 1916, — Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, preoccupied by *Holoquiscalus dispar* Clark, 1905.

Western Cuba, east at least to San Cristóbal, Isle of Pines, and cays to east as far as Cayos de las Doce Leguas. Intergrades with *Q. n. gundlachii* in provinces of Habana and Mantanzas.

Quiscalus niger gundlachii Cassin

Quiscalus Gundlachii Cassin, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 406 — Cuba; restricted to eastern Cuba by Todd, 1916, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **10**, p. 276.

Central and eastern Cuba, including inner cays of Jardines de la Reina (intergrades with *caribaeus*), west to Mantanzas Province.

Quiscalus niger caymanensis Cory

Quiscalus caymanensis Cory, 1886, Auk, **3**, pp. 499, 502 — Grand Cayman, West Indies.

Grand Cayman, Greater Antilles.

Quiscalus niger bangsi (Peters)

Holoquiscalus jamaicensis bangsi Peters, 1921, Auk, **38**, p. 442 — Cayman Brac, West Indies.

Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, Greater Antilles.

Quiscalus niger crassirostris Swainson

Quiscalus crassirostris Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 355 — Jamaica.

Jamaica.

Quiscalus niger niger (Boddaert)

Oriolus niger Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 31; based on "Troupiale Noir, de St. Domingue" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 534 — Santo Domingo; Port au Prince, Haiti, designated by Peters, 1921, Auk, 38, p. 445.

Hispaniola, including Gonave and Tortue Island, Ile à Vache, and Beata Island.

Quiscalus niger brachypterus Cassin

Quiscalus brachypterus Cassin, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 406 — Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico, including Vieques Island.

QUISCALUS LUGUBRIS

Quiscalus lugubris guadeloupensis Lawrence

Quiscalus guadeloupensis Lawrence, 1879, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. **1** (1878), p. 457 — Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Dominica, and Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

Quiscalus lugubris inflexirostris Swainson

Quiscalus inflexirostris Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 300, fig. 52 — locality unknown; type probably from St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles, *fide* P. L. Sclater, 1884, Ibis, p. 160.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Quiscalus lugubris contrusus (Peters)

Holoquiscalus lugubris contrusus Peters, 1925, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**, p. 175 — base of Bonhomme Mountains, St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

Quiscalus lugubris luminosus Lawrence

Quiscalus luminosus Lawrence, 1879, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **1**, p. 162 — Grenada.

Grenada and the Grenadines, Lesser Antilles; Los Testigos islands, Venezuela.

Quiscalus lugubris fortirostris Lawrence

Quiscalus fortirostris Lawrence, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 360 — Barbados.

Holoquiscalus dispar Clark, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18**, p. 61 — Kingstown, St. Vincent.[1]

Barbados, British West Indies; successfully introduced (between 1912 and 1914?) on Barbuda, Antigua, and (?) St. Christopher.

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[1] Apparently an occasional vagrant to St. Vincent. Not reported in recent years. — E. R. B.

Quiscalus lugubris orquillensis (Cory)

Holoquiscalus orquillensis Cory, 1909, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 227 — Orquilla, Los Hermanos islands.

Los Hermanos islands, Venezuela.

Quiscalus lugubris insularis Richmond

Quiscalus insularis Richmond, 1896, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18 (1895), p. 675 — Margarita island, Venezuela.

Margarita and Los Frailes islands, Venezuela.

Quiscalus lugubris lugubris Swainson

Quiscalus lugubris Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 299, fig. 50c [=54c] — Brazil; British Guiana substituted by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 33.

Trinidad; northern Venezuela from Yaracuy east to Sucre and south in the llanos at least to the Apure and Orinoco rivers; the Guianas and extreme northeastern Brazil (Territory Amapá) near mouth of Amazon.

GENUS **EUPHAGUS** CASSIN

Euphagus Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 18 (1866), p. 413. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius cyanocephalus* Wagler.

EUPHAGUS CAROLINUS

Euphagus carolinus carolinus (Müller)

Turdus Carolinus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 140; based on "Mauvis de la Caroline" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 556, fig. 2 — Carolina.

Breeds from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central Alaska, central British Columbia, south-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, southern Ontario, northeastern New York, northern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, central Maine, southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; winters from southern Canada and northeastern United States south to central Colorado, central and southeastern Texas, Gulf Coast, and northern Florida.

Euphagus carolinus nigrans Burleigh and Peters

Euphagus carolinus nigrans Burleigh and Peters, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61,** p. 121 — Stephenville Crossing, Newfoundland.

Breeds in Newfoundland, Magdalen Islands, and Nova Scotia; winter range uncertain but known from North Carolina (Asheville) and Georgia (Grady County).

EUPHAGUS CYANOCEPHALUS

Euphagus cyanocephalus (Wagler)

Ps.[*arocolius*] *cyanocephalus* Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, **22,** heft 7, col. 758 — Mexico [= Temascaltepec, México, *fide* van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** p. 354.

Breeds from central British Columbia eastward to western Ontario and northern Wisconsin, south to northwestern Baja California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, northern Texas, northern Iowa, northeastern Illinois, and northwestern Indiana; winters from southwestern British Columbia, central Alberta, central–eastern Montana, central Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and western North Carolina south to southern Baja California, southern Mexico, and Gulf Coast.

GENUS **MOLOTHRUS** SWAINSON

Molothrus Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 2 (1831), p. 277. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla pecoris* Gmelin = *Oriolus ater* Boddaert.

Tangavius Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 2, p. 41. Type, by monotypy, *Tangavius involucratus* Lesson = *Psarocolius aeneus* Wagler.

cf. Stone, 1891, Auk, **8,** pp. 344-347 (*bonariensis*).
Friedmann, 1927, Auk, **44,** pp. 495-508 (review).
Friedmann, 1929, Cowbirds, pp. 1-421 (social parasitism).
Friedmann, 1957, Auk, **74,** pp. 497-498 (*armenti*).
Friedmann, 1963, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **233,** pp. 1-276 (host relations).
Parkes and Blake, 1965, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], **44,** pp. 207-216 (taxonomy and nomenclature of *aeneus*).

MOLOTHRUS BADIUS

Molothrus badius fringillarius (Spix)

Icterus fringillarius Spix, 1824, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., **1**, p. 67, pl. 65 — "in campis Minas Geraës."[1]

Campo region of northeastern Brazil, in states of Piauí, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Minas Gerais (Rio São Francisco).

Molothrus badius badius (Vieillot)

Agelaius badius Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 535 — Paraguay and Rio de la Plata; based on "Tordo del Pardo-Roxizo," no. 63, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 290; restricted to Paraguay by Pinto, *op. cit.*, p. 564.

Bolivia in El Beni and Tarija[2], southern Brazil (western Mato Grosso, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina south to Mendoza, Pampa, and Buenos Aires.

Molothrus badius bolivianus Hellmayr

Molothrus badius bolivianus Hellmayr, 1917, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13**, p. 108 — Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

Highlands of central and southern Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca.

MOLOTHRUS RUFOAXILLARIS

Molothrus rufoaxillaris Cassin

Molothrus rufo-axillaris Cassin, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **18**, p. 23 — Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Southeastern Bolivia, Paraguay, extreme southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, and northern Argentina south to La Rioja, Córdoba, Santa Fé, and Buenos Aires.

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[1] Oeiras, Piauí, was substituted by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**, p. 273, but as specimens are now known from Minas Gerais the substitution of Piauí is unjustified; *fide* Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 565. — E. R. B.

[2] Specimens in Carnegie Museum from Yacuiba, Tarija, approach *M. b. bolivianus* in size but otherwise are much nearer the nominate form. — E. R. B.

MOLOTHRUS BONARIENSIS

Molothrus bonariensis cabanisii Cassin

Molothrus Cabanisii Cassin, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 18, p. 22 — Guiana (error) and Santa Marta, New Grenada.

Eastern Panama (Tuyra River, Darien), tropical and lower subtropical zones of Colombia west of Eastern Andes (except Nariño), and east slope of Eastern Andes in Ocaña region. Evidently intergrades with typical *bonariensis* in southeastern Colombia (Morelia).[1]

Molothrus bonariensis aequatorialis Chapman

Molothrus bonariensis aequatorialis Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 661 — Barbacoas, Nariño, southwestern Colombia.

Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia, south of Río Patia, and western Ecuador south to Guayaquil and Puná Island.

Molothrus bonariensis occidentalis Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Molothrus ocidentalis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1892, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 378 — "in Peru occ. (Lima etc.)"; type from Lima, *fide* Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., 6, p. 192.

Extreme southwestern Ecuador (Casanga Valley of Loja) and western Peru, east to Province of Jaén in Cajamarca and south to Lima.

Molothrus bonariensis venezuelensis Stone

Molothrus venezuelensis Stone, 1891, Auk, 8, p. 347 — Venezuela; restricted to Lake Valencia by Wetmore, 1939, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 87, p. 250.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia from Zulia Valley south to eastern llanos; northern Venezuela southward in the llanos to Apure and Orinoco rivers, and south of the Orinoco in northwestern Amazonas (San Fernando de Atabapo) and northern Bolívar.

Molothrus bonariensis minimus Dalmas

Molothrus minimus Dalmas, 1900, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 138 — Tobago.

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[1] *Fide* Friedmann, 1929, Cowbirds, p. 64. — E. R. B.

Lesser Antilles north to Martinique[1]; Tobago; Trinidad; the Guianas and extreme northern Brazil in region of upper Rio Branco (Rio Cauamé).

Molothrus bonariensis riparius Griscom and Greenway

Molothrus bonariensis riparius Griscom and Greenway, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **81**, p. 434 — Pinhy, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.

Molothrus bonariensis nigricans Traylor, 1948, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], **31**, p. 198 — Yarinacocha, Río Ucayali, Peru.

Lower Amazon Valley (to Obidos on north bank) west to the Río Ucayali (Yarina Cocha), eastern Peru.

Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis (Gmelin)

Tanagra bonariensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 898; based on "Tangavio" of Buffon, 1770-86, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 241 and Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 710 — Buenos Aires.

Eastern and southern Brazil, north to Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Piauí, and Ceará; eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina south to Chubut. Introduced into Chile and now established from Coquimbo south to Valdivia.

MOLOTHRUS AENEUS

Molothrus aeneus loyei Parkes and Blake

Tangavius aeneus milleri van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 355 — Tucson, Arizona.

Molothrus aeneus loyei Parkes and Blake, 1965, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], **44**, p. 212. New name for *Tangavius aeneus milleri* van Rossem, 1934, preoccupied by *Molothrus bonariensis milleri* Naumburg and Friedmann, 1927.

Breeds from central and southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south through central Sonora, western Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango to Nayarit; winters north, rarely, to southern Arizona.

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[1] Affinities of birds recorded from northeastern Puerto Rico, Vieques Island (sight) and Virgin Islands (St. John, St. Croix) is uncertain. — E. R. B.

Molothrus aeneus assimilis (Nelson)

Callothrus aeneus assimilis Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 266 — Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico.

Southwestern Mexico from Jalisco, México, and Morelos south through Colima, western Michoacán, Guerrero (coastal plain), and Puebla to Pacific slope of Oaxaca and Chiapas. Intergrades with *aeneus* in northern parts of Michoacán, México, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

Molothrus aenus aeneus (Wagler)

Ps.[*arocolius*] *aeneus* Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, 22, heft 7, col. 758 — Mexico; type from Laguna, Veracruz, *fide* Hellmayr, 1937, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10, p. 52.

South-central Texas (north to Travis and Lee counties), eastern and southern Mexico, including Yucatán Peninsula, and Central America south at least to central Panama (Río Chepo).

Molothrus aeneus armenti Cabanis

M.[*olothrus*] *armenti* Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 192 — Cartagena, Colombia.

Caribbean coast of Colombia (Cartagena, Savanilla), savannas of Intendencia Amazonas (Leticia), and probably adjacent areas of Brazil and Peru.[1]

MOLOTHRUS ATER

Molothrus ater artemisiae Grinnell

Molothrus ater artemisiae Grinnell, 1909, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 5, p. 276 — Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada.

Breeds in western North America from northeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Manitoba, and western Ontario (intergrades with *nominate ater*) south to central eastern California, southern Nevada (except Colorado River Valley), Utah (except extreme southwestern section), central eastern Arizona, western New Mexico, western Nebraska, and northwestern Iowa; winters from western and southern California, southeastern Arizona, northeastern Texas, and southeastern Louisiana south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, and Veracruz.

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[1] The northern or coastal population, of which only two of the four known specimens can now be found, has not been reported in more than a century. — E. R. B.

Molothrus ater obscurus (Gmelin)

Sturnus obscurus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 804; based on *Sturnus NovaeHispaniae* of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 2, p. 448 — Mexico.

Molothrus ater californicus Dickey and van Rossem, 1922, Condor, 24, p. 208 — Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California.

Breeds from northwestern California, Colorado Valley in southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, central southern New Mexico, western and southern Texas, and southern Louisiana south to northern Louisiana, Guerrero, and northern Tamaulipas; winters from north-central California, southern Arizona, and central Texas south to southern Baja California and Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Molothru ater ater (Boddaert)

Oriolus ater Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 37; based on "Troupiale, de la Caroline" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 606, fig. 1 — Carolina.

Molothrus ater buphilus Oberholser, 1938, Louisiana Bird Life, p. 611 — Marsh Island, Louisiana.

Breeds from southeastern Colorado, northwestern Kansas, eastern Nebraska, central Iowa, eastern Minnesota, northern Michigan, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to central Texas, central Louisiana, southern Mississippi, central Alabama, central Georgia, western South Carolina, and southeastern Virginia; winters from Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts south to eastern and southern Mexico, the Gulf Coast, and Florida.

GENUS **SCAPHIDURA** SWAINSON

Scaphidura Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, 2, p. 272. Type, by virtual monotypy, *Scaphidura barita* Swainson = *Oriolus oryzivorus* Gmelin.

Psomocolax Peters, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, p. 123. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus oryzivorus* Gmelin.

cf. Peters, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, pp. 121-123 (review).
Parkes, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 229 (nomenclature).
Friedmann, 1963, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 233, pp. 218-222 (affinities and host relations).

SCAPHIDURA ORYZIVORA

Scaphidura oryzivora impacifa (Peters)

Psomocolax oryzivorus impacifus Peters, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, p. 123 — Pasa Nueva, Veracruz, Mexico.

Caribbean slope of southern Mexico (north to Veracruz) and Central America south to western Panama.[1]

Scaphidura oryzivora oryzivora (Gmelin)

O.[*riolus*] *oryzivorus* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 386; based on "Rice Oriole" of Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop Birds., **1**(2), p. 423 — Cayenne.

Trinidad; eastern Panama, west to Canal Zone, and tropical and lower subtropical zones of South America, south to extreme northwestern Peru on Pacific slope, and to eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, southeastern Brazil (Santa Catharina), and adjacent parts of extreme northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

SUBFAMILY **DOLICHONYCHINAE**

GENUS **DOLICHONYX** SWAINSON

Dolichonyx Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 435. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla oryzivora* Linnaeus.

DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS

Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus)

Fringilla oryzivora Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 179; based mainly on "The Rice-Bird, *Hortulanus carolinensis*" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 14, pl. 14 — "in Cuba, . . . in Carolinam;" restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 301.

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[1] Evidently rare or of very local occurrence on Yucatán Peninsula where known from but two specimens collected at Alvaro Obregón, Quintana Roo, in 1912 (*fide* Peters, 1913, Auk, 30, p. 378). — E. R. B.

Breeds from southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to northeastern California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, central Colorado, northeastern Kansas, northern Missouri, central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, western Maryland, and New Jersey; winters in South America, south to Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina. Migrates chiefly through West Indies, eastern part of Central America, and Panama.

FAMILY **FRINGILLIDAE**

SUBFAMILY **FRINGILLINAE**[1,2]

ERNST MAYR

cf. Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, pp. 124-131 (taxonomy).

Hartert and Steinbacher, 1932, Vögel pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., pp. 69-71 (taxonomy).

Andrew, Hinde, and Mayr, 1956, Journ. f. Ornith., **97**, pp. 258-273 (position of subfamily).

Mainardi, 1957, Archiv. Zool. Italiano, 42, pp. 151-159 (serology).

Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 592-597.

Bock, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **122**, pp. 361-488 (anatomy).

Ziswiler, 1965, Journ. f. Ornith., **106**, pp. 1-48 (anatomy).

———, 1967, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., **94**, pp. 427-520 (anatomy).

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[1] Based on Vaurie, 1959. — E.M.

[2] MS read by G. Mauersberger and K. H. Voous.

GENUS FRINGILLA LINNAEUS

Fringilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 179. Type, by tautonomy, "Fringilla" = *Fringilla coelebs* Linnaeus.

cf. Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1775, pp. 1-5 (revision).

FRINGILLA COELEBS

Fringilla coelebs moreletti Pucheran

Fringilla moreletti Pucheran, 1859, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **11**, p. 412, pl. 16 — Azores.

Azores (all the islands).

Fringilla coelebs maderensis Sharpe

Fringilla maderensis Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 175 — Madeira.

Madeira.

Fringilla coelebs canariensis Vieillot

Fringilla canariensis[1] Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 232 — Tenerife.

Fringilla Tintillon Webb, Berthelot, and Moquin-Tandon, 1841, Hist. Nat. Iles Canaries, Ornith., 1836-42, p. 21 — Canaries [= Tenerife].

Gran Canaria, Tenerife, and Gomera, Canary Islands.

Fringilla coelebs ombriosa Hartert

Fringilla coelebs ombriosa Hartert, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33**, p. 78 — Hierro.

Hierro Island, Canary Islands.

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[1] This name is not preoccupied by *F. canariensis* Boddaert, 1783, p. 12, because that name, not designated as *mihi*, is ascribed to Brisson and Linnaeus both of whom use the spellings *canarius* (*Serinus*) or *canaria*. Obviously it is another one of Boddaert's countless inaccuracies rather than a deliberate emendation. Boddaert's name must, therefore, be considered an "incorrect subsequent spelling" without status in nomenclature. But even if one were to accept Boddaert's name as an available emendation, it was at no time a senior homonym of Vieillot's name, since it had been transferred already in 1816 to the genus *Serinus* Koch. — E. M.

Fringilla coelebs palmae Tristram

Fringilla palmae Tristram, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 3, p. 489 — La Palma.

La Palma, Canary Islands.

Fringilla coelebs africana Levaillant

Fringilla africana Levaillant, 1850?, Expl. Sci. Algerie, Ois., Atlas, pl. 7, figs. 1, 1a — Algeria.

Fringilla spodiogenys koenigi Rothschild and Hartert, 1893, Ornith. Monatsb., **1**, p. 97 — Tangier, Morocco.

Northwestern Africa from Morocco to western Tunisia, from Mediterranean south to the Anti-Atlas and Ifni in Morocco and to the Sahara-Atlas in Algeria. An indistinguishable population in northern Cyrenaica.

Fringilla coelebs spodiogenys Bonaparte

Fringilla spodiogenys Bonaparte, 1841, Rev. Zool. [Paris], p. 146 — Sfax, Tunisia.

Tunisia (east of *africana*), south to the Shotts.

Fringilla coelebs coelebs Linnaeus

Fringilla coelebs Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 179 — Sweden.

Fringilla hortensis C. L. Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., p. 272 — Anhalt, central Germany.

Fringilla coelebs tyrrhenica Schiebel, 1910, Ornith. Jahrb., p. 102 — Corsica.

F.[*ringilla*] *c.*[*oelebs*] *wolfgangi* Teploukhov, 1921, Vestnik Tomsk Ornith. Obsht., **1**, p. 70 — Tomsk, western Siberia.

Fringilla coelebs balearica von Jordans, 1923, Falco, **9**, Sonderheft, p. 4 — Mallorca.

Fringilla coelebs iberiae Harrison, 1945, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66**, p. 4 — Cizimbra, southern Portugal.

Fringilla coelebs syriaca Harrison, 1945, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66**, p. 5 — Becharres, Lebanon.

Fringilla coelebs cypriotis Harrison, 1945, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66**, p. 6 — Cyprus.

Continental Europe from tree line south to Black Sea (except Crimea and Caucasus) and to Mediterranean and its islands (except Crete), Asia Minor, and Near East (south to Syria and Lebanon), eastward to western Siberia to about long. 85° E. sporadically to long. 96° E., south to about lat. 53° N. There are north-south and west-east clines in color between peripheral extremes, but most populations are intermediate. Partly migratory, wintering in the southern parts of the breeding range, in northern Africa from Morocco to Egypt, and from Near East to Iraq, Iran, Russian Turkestan, and Afghanistan (for details see Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 594). Introduced in South Africa, New Zealand, and surrounding islands.

Fringilla coelebs gengleri Kleinschmidt

Fringilla caelebs [sic] *gengleri* Kleinschmidt, 1909, Falco, **5**, p. 13 — Hampstead, England.

Fringilla coelebs scotica Harrison, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57**, p. 65 — Carmunnock, southwestern Scotland.

Fringilla coelebs hibernica van Marle, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69**, p. 118 — Glengariff, southwestern Ireland.

British Isles, including Ireland, outer Hebrides, and Orkneys.

Fringilla coelebs sarda Rapine

Fringilla coelebs sarda Rapine, 1925, Rev. Franc. Ornith., **9**, p. 333 — Sardinia.

Sardinia (cf. Rapine, 1941, Oiseau, **11**, pp. 163-166).

Fringilla coelebs schiebeli Stresemann

Fringilla coelebs schiebeli Stresemann, 1925, Journ. f. Ornith., **73**, p. 658 — Suba, near Canea, Crete.

Crete.

Fringilla coelebs solomkoi Menzbier and Sushkin

Fringilla coelebs solomkoi Menzbier and Sushkin, 1913, Ornith. Monatsb., **21**, p. 192 — Ai Petri Mountain, southern Crimea.

Crimea and Caucasus.

Fringilla coelebs alexandrovi Zarudny

Fringilla coelebs alexandrovi Zarudny, 1916, Izvest.

Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., **12**, p. 228 — Astrabad [= Gurgan], northern Iran.

Northern Iran, south of Caspian Sea, from Gilan to eastern Mazanderan.

Fringilla coelebs transcaspica Zarudny

F.[*ringilla*] *coelebs transcaepius* [sic] Zarudny, 1916, Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., **12**, p. 228 — Kopet Dagh, Transcaspia.

Southern Transcaspia in the Kopet Dagh and Khorasan, northeastern Iran.

FRINGILLA TEYDEA

Fringilla teydea teydea Webb, Berthelot, and Moquin-Tandon

Fringilla teydea Webb, Berthelot, and Moquin-Tandon, 1841, Hist. Iles Canaries, Ornith., 1836-42, p. 20, pl. 1 — Tenerife.

Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Fringilla teydea polatzeki Hartert

Fringilla teydea polatzeki Hartert, 1905, Ornith. Monatsb., **13**, p. 164 — Gran Canaria.

Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA

Fringilla montifringilla Linnaeus

Fringilla montifringilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 179 — Sweden.

Fringilla montifringilla subcuneolata Kleinschmidt, 1909, Falco, **5**, p. 14 — Kobe, Japan.

Northern Eurasia from tree line southward, from Scandinavia east through Siberia to the Anadyr, Kamtchatka, and Sea of Okhotsk. Southward to southern Norway, northern Baltic States, central Russia (Pskov, Twer, Nijni Novgorod, Kazan, and Ufa), and most of forested Siberia south to the Altai, Tannu-Ola, Transbaicalia, and mountains of northern Amurland. On migration and in winter often far south of breeding range, to British Isles, Mediterranean and North Africa, Near East, Iran, Turkestan, northwestern India, Tibet, China (Yunnan and Fukien), Formosa, and Japan. Has straggled to Pribilofs, Faroes, Iceland, and Madeira.

SUBFAMILY CARDUELINAE[1,2]

THOMAS R. HOWELL (New World),
RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR. (Eurasian), and
AUSTIN L. RAND (African)

cf. Ridgway, 1901, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 1, pp. 37-56; 58-143 (North and Middle America).

McGregor, 1910, Philippine Birds, pt. 2, pp. 676-682.

Sclater, W. L., 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., pp. 812-827.

Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, pp. 147-158; 256-306 (New World).

Witherby *et al.*, 1943, Handbook British Birds, **1**, pp. 51-102.

Bannerman, 1948, Birds Trop. West Africa, **6**, pp. 271-299.

Smythies, 1953, Birds Burma, ed. 2, pp. 233-240.

Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75 B**, pp. 584-609 (Congo).

Meinertzhagen, 1954, Birds Arabia, pp. 92; 99.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1955, Birds Eastern and North Eastern Africa, **2**, pp. 1055-1086.

Amer. Ornith. Union, 1957, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 5, pp. 556-577.

Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, pp. 312-323 (Mexico).

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[1] MS read by K. C. Parkes and W. E. C. Todd (New World forms); C. W. Benson, B. P. Hall, and C. M. N. White (African forms); C. Vaurie (Palearctic forms); K. H. Voous (Eurasian forms); and M. Desfayes and J. P. Hubbard (entire MS).

[2] The limits of the genera and relationships among the species are less understood — and subject to more controversy — in the carduelines than in any other group of passerines, with the possible exception of the estrildines. The arrangement of the genera, and that of the Eurasian species, has been mainly my responsibility. This arrangement was arrived at with the assistance of those who read the manuscript and with the particularly generous help of Michel Desfayes and John P. Hubbard, who provided copies of their unpublished studies of this vexing group. It is doubtful that the resulting arrangement will be fully satisfactory to anyone, for even I am not satisfied. However, with the available information this seems the best that can be done. — R. A. P., Jr.

Cheng, 1958, Dist. List Chinese Birds, **2**, pp. 389-429.

Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 597-670.

Skead, *et al.*, 1960, Canaries . . . S. Africa, pp. 1-20; 26-99 (life histories).

Archer and Godman, 1961, Birds British Somaliland, **4**, pp. 1517-1529.

Ripley, 1961, Synopsis Birds India Pakistan, pp. 608-628.

Traylor, 1963, Publ. Cult. Co. Diamantes Angola, Lisboa, no. 61, pp. 212-214 (Angola).

White, 1963, Revised Check List African Flycatchers, . . . , Finches . . . , Waxbills, pp. 103-123.

Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7**, pp. 603-612 (South Africa).

de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., pp. 532-534.

GENUS **SERINUS**[1] KOCH

Serinus Koch, 1816, Syst. Baierischen Zool., Säug. Vögel, **1**, p. 228, pl. 6A, fig. 50. Type, by monotypy, *Serinus hortulanus* Koch = *Fringilla serinus* Linnaeus.

Crithagra Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 348. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 348), *Loxia sulphurata* Linnaeus.

Poliospiza Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 519. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 77), *Serinus tristriatus* Rüppell.

Alario Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 519. Type, by tautonomy and monotypy, *Fringilla alario* Linnaeus.

Buserinus Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 522. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 348), *Loxia sulphurata* Linnaeus.

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[1] Nicolai, 1959, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., 87, pp. 317-362, believes in retaining the African genera *Crithagra*, *Ochrospiza*, and *Poliospiza*, claiming that they are more distantly related to *Serinus* (*sensu stricto*) than *Carduelis* is to *Serinus*. I, however, think the African forms are closely related to the Palearctic serins and should be united with them — A. L. R.

Metaponia Bonaparte, 1854, Notes Ornith. Coll. Delattre, p. 17. Type, by monotypy, *Passer pusillus* Pallas.

Phaeospiza Barboza du Bocage, 1888, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, 12, no. 47, pp. 148, 192. Type, by monotypy, *Phaeospiza thomensis* Bocage.

Pronospiza Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 262. Type (of subgenus), by original designation, *Serinus canicollis* (Swainson).

Dendrospiza Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 262. Type (of subgenus), by original designation, *Serinus scotops* Sundevall.

Microserinus Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 262. Type (of subgenus), by original designation, *Serinus mozambicus* (Müller).

Ochrospiza Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 262. Type (of subgenus), by original designation, *Serinus angolensis* (Gmelin) = *S. atrogularis* (Smith).

Lormarinsia Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 263. Type (of subgenus), by original designation, *Poliospiza leucoptera* (Sharpe).

Menellia Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 263. Type (of subgenus), by original designation, *Poliospiza mennelli* Chubb.

Psammospiza Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 263. Type (of subgenus), by original designation, *Crithagra albogularis* (A. Smith).

Serinops Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 264. Type, by original designation, *Loxia flaviventris* Swainson = *Crithagra flaviventris* Swainson.

Chrysocorythus Wolters, 1967, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 18, p. 171. Type, by original designation, *Serinus mindanensis* Ripley and Rabor.

cf. Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1775, pp. 6-8 (relationships of *serinus* and *canaria*).

Nicolai, 1959, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., 87, pp. 317-362 (relationships of African taxa).

Ripley and Rabor, 1961, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 50, pp. 13-17 (generic position of *estherae*).

Irwin, 1961, Durban Mus. Novit., 6, pp. 135-148 (hybrid origin of *citrinipectus*).

Rand, 1968, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], *in press* (arrangement of African species).

SERINUS PUSILLUS

Serinus pusillus (Pallas)

Passer pusillus Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2, p. 28 — near Caucasus and Caspian Sea.

Mountains of Asia Minor east through Caucasus, Iran, and southern Transcaspia to Afghanistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirghizstan, northern West Pakistan, northern Baluchistan, Kashmir, Baltistan, Ladak, Garhwal, and Spiti; winters at lower elevations and also southward at least casually to Israel.

SERINUS SERINUS

Serinus serinus (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Serinus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 320 — southern Europe; restricted to Switzerland by Laubmann, 1913, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **11**, p. 193.

Serinus canarius germanicus Laubmann, 1913, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **11**, p. 193 — Weisenau, near Mainz, Germany.

Carduelis (Serinus) canaria woltersi Laubmann, 1954, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 4, p. 133. New name for *S. c. germanicus* Laubmann, preoccupied (if *Serinus* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Carduelis germanica* Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., p. 289.

Breeds in western and central Europe, east to Poland and Ukraine, from the Baltic south to the Mediterranean, including its islands (except Malta); Asia Minor; northern Africa from Morocco to western Libya. Northern range result of recent expansion; winters in southern breeding range and Near East.

SERINUS SYRIACUS

Serinus syriacus Bonaparte

Serinus syriacus Bonaparte (ex Hemprich and Ehrenberg MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 523 — "ex As. occ. Bischerra."

Mountains of Lebanon and Syria; winters to Egypt, Palestine, and Iraq.

SERINUS CANARIA

Serinus canaria (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Canaria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 181 — Canary Island.

Western Canary Islands, Madeira, and the Azores; introduced on Bermuda.

SERINUS CITRINELLA

Serinus citrinella citrinella (Pallas)

Fringilla citrinella Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. raisonné, Oiseaux, adumbrat., p. 3 — "Holland."

Mountains of Europe from southern Germany to Spain, northern Italy, and Balearic Islands; irregularly at lower elevations in winter.

Serinus citrinella corsicana (Koenig)

Citrinella corsicana Koenig, 1899, Ornith. Monatsb., 7, p. 120 — Corsica.

Corsica and Sardinia.

SERINUS THIBETANUS[1]

Serinus thibetanus (Hume)

Chrysomitris thibetana Hume, 1872, Ibis, p. 107 — borders of Sikkim and Tibet.

Nepal, Sikkim, southeastern Tibet, and southwestern Sikang; winters south to northeastern Burma and northern Yunnan.

SERINUS CANICOLLIS

Serinus canicollis flavivertex (Blanford)

Crithagra flavivertex Blanford, 1869, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 4, p. 330 — "Tigré", Abyssinia; type from Adigrat, Tigré Province, Abyssinia, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 817.

Serinus flavivertex elgonensis, Granvik, 1934, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa, 25, p. 182 — Mt. Elgon.

Highlands of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, and northern Tanzania (Tanganyika) from Kilimanjaro to Crater Highlands.

Serinus canicollis sassii Neumann

Serinus flavivertex sassii Neumann, 1922, Ornith. Monatsb., 30, p. 13 — Tschingogowald on Lake Kivu.

Southwestern Uganda; locally in highlands of eastern Congo, southwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), northern Malawi (Nyasaland), and extreme northeastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).

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[1] For reasons for removal of this species from *Carduelis*, see Wolters, 1967, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 18, pp. 169-172. — R. A. P., Jr.

Serinus canicollis huillensis Sousa

Serinus huillensis Sousa, 1889, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, **1**, p. 40 — Huilla, Angola.

Highlands of central Angola (northern Huambo, Huila and Bie) ; in grasslands with scattered brush.

Serinus canicollis griseitergum Clancey

Serinus canicollis griseitergum Clancey, 1967, Durban Mus. Novit., 8, p. 112 — Stapleford Forest Reserve, lat. 18° 41′ S., long. 32° 51′ E., 5,200 ft., Umtali, Rhodesia.

Eastern highlands of Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and in adjacent highland Mozambique.

Serinus canicollis thompsonae Roberts

Serinus canicollis thompsonae Roberts, 1924, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **10**, p. 186 — Woodbush, Transvaal.

Northern and eastern Transvaal south to Basutoland and Griqualand East.

Serinus canicollis canicollis (Swainson)

Crithagra canicollis Swainson, 1838 (1837 ?), Anim. Menag., p. 317 — Africa; restricted to Cape of Good Hope by Vincent, 1952, Check List Birds South Africa, p. 115.

Cape Province eastward to western Orange Free State and eastern Cape Province; intergrades with preceding race; introduced on Mauritius and Réunion.

SERINUS NIGRICEPS

Serinus nigriceps Rüppell

Serinus nigriceps Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 96, pl. 34, fig. 2 — Simen Province, 10,000 ft. Abyssinia.

Usually above 8,000 feet in northern and central Ethiopia.

SERINUS CITRINELLOIDES

Serinus citrinelloides citrinelloides Rüppell

Serinus citrinelloides Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 95, pl. 34, fig. 1 — Simen, Abyssinia.

Highlands of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and southeastern Sudan.

Serinus citrinelloides kikuyensis (Neumann)

Spinus citrinelloides kikuyensis Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., 53, p. 356 — Kikuyu.

Western highlands of Kenya.

Serinus citrinelloides hypostictus (Reichenow)

Spinus citrinelloides hypostictus Reichenow, 1904, Vögel Afrikas, 3, p. 275 — Kilimandscharo, Grossaruscha, Ngomingi, Tembo, Rupira, Somba; type from Moshi, Kilimanjaro, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 826.

Spinus citrinelloides chyulu van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., 14, p. 127 — Chyulu Range, Kenya.

Southeastern Kenya and Tanzania (Tanganyika) (Crater Highlands to Kilimanjaro) to eastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Malawi (Nyasaland) and highlands of northern Mozambique.

SERINUS FRONTALIS

Serinus frontalis frontalis Reichenow

Serinus citrinelloides frontalis Reichenow, 1904, Vögel Afrikas, 3, p. 275 — Victoria-Niansa area (Butumbi, Bukoba, Karevia, Kafuro); Nandi, "Chiriko", Lake Nyasa; Kenia and Lake Kivu; type from Lake Kivu, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 826.

Uganda west to eastern edge of Congo (locally Lendu Plateau to southeastern Congo), northwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), and northeastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) at Abercorn [= Mbara].

? **Serinus frontalis martinsi** Pinto

Serinus citrinelloides martinsi Rosa da Pinto, 1962, Bol. Inst. Invest. Cient., Angola [Luanda], 1, p. 37 — Calunda, Moxico, Angola.

Known only from type; needs confirmation.

SERINUS CAPISTRATUS

Serinus capistratus capistratus (Finsch and Hartlaub)

Crithagra capistrata Finsch and Hartlaub, 1870, Vög. Ost.-Afr., p. 458 — Golungo Alto, 1,800-2,800 ft., Angola.

Forest edge and clearings from Gabon south to central Angola and east through southern Congo and northern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) to long. 30° E. and north end of Lake Tanganyika.

Serinus capistratus hildegardae Rand and Traylor

Serinus capistratus hildegardae Rand and Traylor, 1959, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], 39, p. 273 — Mt. Soque, 42 km. west-southwest of Luimbale, Huambo, Angola.

Grassy areas along edges of evergreen forest and streams from central Angola on Mt. Moco and Mt. Soque, in Huambo, and in Mucuio, extreme southeastern Benguela.

SERINUS KOLIENSIS

Serinus koliensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Serinus capistratus koliensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1952, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 72, p. 1 — Onyulu's, Koli River, Lango, Uganda.

Open grassy areas of eastern Congo (region north of Lake Kivu) to Lango and Kigezi, central eastern Uganda, and Kisumu, western Kenya.

SERINUS SCOTOPS

Serinus scotops transvaalensis Roberts

Serinus scotops transvaalensis Roberts, 1940, Birds S. Africa, p. 365 — eastern Transvaal to Zoutpansberg; "holotype" from Woodbush Forest Reserve, near Pietersburg, northern Transvaal, *fide* Skead, *et al.*, 1960, Canaries . . . S. Africa, p. 41.

Highland evergreen forests of northern and eastern Transvaal (except range of next).

Serinus scotops umbrosus Clancey

Serinus scotops umbrosus Clancey, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., 7, p. 184 — Nature's Valley, Knysna, southern Cape Province.

Evergreen forests from southeastern Transvaal, western Zululand, and Natal (above 3,500 feet) south to Griqualand East and coast of southern Cape Province.

Serinus scotops scotops (Sundevall)

Crithagra scotops Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 7, p. 98 — lower Caffraria; type from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 816.

Serinus scotops pondoensis Roberts, 1924, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **10**, p. 186 — Natal to Knysna; type from Port St. Johns, Pondoland, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 816.

Eastern Cape Province and adjacent Natal, below 3,000 feet.

SERINUS LEUCOPYGIUS

Serinus leucopygius riggenbachi Neumann

Serinus leucopygius riggenbachi Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 44 — "Thies, near Dakar", Senegal.

Senegal and Gambia east to northern Nigeria, Chad, Darfur, and western Kordofan, Sudan.

Serinus leucopygius pallens Vaurie

Serinus leucopygius pallens Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1775, p. 6 — Azzal, north of Agadés, Aïr Massif.

Aïr — Zinder area, southern edge of Sahara.

Serinus leucopygius leucopygius (Sundevall)

Crithagra leucopygia Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **7**, p. 127 — Sennar (by inference).

Sudan in basin of Nile, south to Lake Albert and east to northern Ethiopia and Eritrea.

SERINUS ATROGULARIS[1]

Serinus atrogularis rothschildi (Ogilvie-Grant)

Carpodacus uropygialis Heuglin, 1871, Ornith. Nordost-Afrika's . . . , p. 642 — Qonfudah, Arabia. Preoccupied by *Fringilla uropygialis* Lichtenstein, 1842 = *Linaria atrogularis* Smith, 1836 = *Serinus a. atrogularis* (Smith).

Serinus rothschildi Ogilvie-Grant, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 21 — Ichaf Ravine, Hamérah, and Dthubiyât, upper Haushabi.

Serinus angolensis philbyi Bates, 1935, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **55**, p. 120 — Ashaira, Hejaz.

Hejaz, south to Yemen and Aden and west to Yashbum in Hadhramaut, eastern Arabia.

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[1] *Fringilla tobaca* Vieillot, 1823, is unidentifiable. — A. L. R.

Serinus atrogularis xanthopygius Rüppell

Serinus xanthopygius Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 96 — Schoada Valley, Simen, Abyssinia.

Serinus flavigula Salvadori, 1888, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **26**, p. 272 — Ambokarra, Shoa. (A yellow-throated mutant, based on three specimens.)

Eritrea and northern Ethiopia.

Serinus atrogularis reichenowi Salvadori

Serinus reichenowi Salvadori, 1888, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **26**, p. 272 — Cialalaka, Shoa.

Serinus collaris Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsb., **13**, p. 146 — Karaju on River Mane, Gurru-land [Abyssinian Somaliland]. (A yellow-throated mutant, based on two specimens.)

Serinus dimidiata Madarasz, 1912, Ornith. Monatsb., **20**, p. 45 — Tale Gara Mullasa, central Abyssinia. (A yellow-throated mutant, based on two specimens.)

Serinus angolensis hilgerti Zedlitz, 1912, Ornith. Monatsb., **20**, p. 76 — Afgoi, southern Somali.

Somaliland, central and southern Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, and northeastern Uganda south over Kenya (except Kakamega area) to Iringa and Dar-es-Salaam, northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

Serinus atrogularis somereni Hartert

Serinus angolensis somereni Hartert, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29**, p. 63 — Toro, Uganda.

Eastern edge of Congo from Lake Edward to Rutschuru and central Uganda east to Kakamega, western Kenya.

Serinus atrogularis lwenarum White

Fringilla angolensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 918 — Angola. Preoccupied by *Fringilla angolensis* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Uraeginthus angolensis* (Linnaeus).

Serinus atrogularis lwenarum White, 1944, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **64**, p. 40 — Balovale, Northern Rhodesia.

Serinus atrogularis kasaicus White, 1948, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **68**, p. 129 — Luluabourg, Belgian Congo.

Serinus atrogularis kasamaensis Benson, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75**, p. 108 — Kasama, northeastern Northern Rhodesia.

Southern Tanzania (Tanganyika), southeastern Congo, Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) (except southwest and east), and central Angola.

Serinus atrogularis atrogularis (Smith)

Linaria atrogularis A. Smith, 1836, Rept. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 49 — country about and beyond Kurrichaine, i.e. Zeerust, western Transvaal.

Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) (except extreme west), Transvaal (except northwest), and adjacent northern Orange Free State.

Serinus atrogularis impiger Clancey

Serinus atrogularis impiger Clancey, 1959, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, p. 258 — Farm Elandshoek, near Aliwak North, eastern Cape Province.

Eastern part of northern Cape Province and southeastern Transvaal, east through Orange Free State to western Natal (locally), Basutoland, and adjacent northeastern Cape Province.

Serinus atrogularis semideserti Roberts

Serinus angolensis semideserti Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 33 — Machumi Pan, south of Mabeleapudi, northwestern Bechuanaland.

Serinus angolensis fitzsimonsi Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 33 — Nkate, northern Bechuanaland.

Serinus atrogularis ovambensis Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, 8, p. 106 — Ondonga, Ovamboland, northern South West Africa.

Serinus atrogularis seshekeensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1958, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 78, p. 17 — Chunga pool, Sesheke, southwestern Northern Rhodesia.

Extreme western Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and northwestern Transvaal west across Bechuanaland to southwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and parts of southern Angola and northern South-West Africa; meeting and intergrading in an irregular fashion with *lwenarum* and *deserti*.

Serinus atrogularis deserti (Reichenow)

Poliospiza angolensis deserti Reichenow, 1918, Journ. f. Ornith., **66**, p. 438 — Windhoek, Damaraland.

Locally in southern Angola, in central Huila and the coastal plain north to Benguela, south through South West Africa to Orange River.

SERINUS CITRINIPECTUS

Serinus citrinipectus Clancey and Lawson

Serinus citrinipectus Clancey and Lawson, 1960, Durban Mus. Novit., **6**, p. 62 — near Panda, Inhambane, Sul do Save, southern Portuguese East Africa.

Southern Mozambique to extreme southern Malawi (Nyasaland) and southeastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia); hybridizes with *S. a. atrogularis* (Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7**, p. 605).

SERINUS MOZAMBICUS[1]

Serinus mozambicus caniceps (d'Orbigny)

Linaria caniceps d'Orbigny, 1839, in Sagra, Hist. Phys. Pol. Nat. Cuba, Ornith., p. 107, pl. 16 — Cuba [= Senegal, see Bangs and Peters, 1920, Auk, **37**, p. 300].

Crithagra hartlaubii Bolle, 1858, Journ. f. Ornith., **6**, p. 355 — West Africa.

Senegal to Ivory Coast and east to Nigeria and northern Cameroon.

Serinus mozambicus punctigula Reichenow

Serinus punctigula Reichenow, 1898, Ornith. Monatsb., **6**, p. 23 — Sanaga [River, Cameroons].

Grasslands of Cameroons, except the north, both at sea level and in mountain grasslands (where slightly larger and greener).

Serinus mozambicus barbatus (Heuglin)

Crithagra barbata Heuglin, 1864, Journ. f. Ornith., **12**, p. 248 — Djur, Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Serinus pseudobarbatus van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 56 — Fort Ternan, Kavirondo, Kenya.

Open woodlands, grasslands, and cultivated areas north and east of Congo forests, from Ubangi-Shari River area to Sudan (west of the Nile) and northeastern Congo to Uganda and western Kenya and south in extreme eastern Congo and northwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika) where intergrades with more southern subspecies.

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[1] *Loxia butyracea* Linnaeus and *Fringilla butyracea* Linnaeus are names of very doubtful allocation, and forgotten. — A. L. R.

Serinus mozambicus samaliyae White

Serinus mozambicus samaliyae White, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **68**, p. 11 — Pempele pool, between Musonoie and Solwezi, southern Belgian Congo.

Serinus mozambicus intensus[1] Horniman, 1956, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 12, **9**, p. 367 — Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia.

Southeastern Congo, southwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), and adjacent Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).

Serinus mozambicus tando Sclater and Mackworth-Praed

Serinus mozambicus tando W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 465 — Ndala Tando, northern Angola.

Serinus mozambicus santhome Bannerman, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41**, p. 137 — St. Thomas Island [São Tomé], Gulf of Guinea. (Introduced birds.)

Southwest of equatorial forest from southwestern Congo (Kasai), middle and lower Congo River, and Gabon south over much of interior Angola, except extreme southeast; introduced on São Tomé and Annobon.

Serinus mozambicus vansoni Roberts

Serinus mozambicus vansoni Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 33 — Zweizwe Waterhole, between Mababe Flats and Chobe River, Bechuanaland.

Extreme southeastern Angola and adjacent South West Africa, to southwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and northern Bechuanaland.

Serinus mozambicus mozambicus (Müller)

Fringilla mozambica S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 163 — Mozambique.

Fringilla ictera Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., **3**, livr. 93, p. 972 — (Mozambique, cf. Clancey, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77**, pp. 59-60).

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[1] Not available under Opinion 480 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. — A. L. R.

Serinus madaraszi Reichenow, 1902, Ornith. Monatsb., **10,** p. 8 — Myombe, northern Nyasaland.

Serinus icterus songeae Reichenow, 1918, Journ. f. Ornith., **66,** p. 438 — Songea, southwestern Tanganyika.

Serinus mozambicus gertrudis Grote, 1934, Ornith. Monatsb., **42,** p. 87 — Usambara.

Coastal Kenya and Mafia Island south to central Mozambique and west to central Tanzania (Tanganyika) and central Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), south through Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) to Transvaal (except the east) and Orange Free State; introduced on Mauritius, Réunion, Rodriquez, and Amirantes.

Serinus mozambicus granti Clancey

Serinus mozambicus granti Clancey, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77,** p. 60 — Embotyi, Lusikisiki district, Pondoland, eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

Southern Mozambique, south of Limpopo River, to eastern Cape Province and eastern Transvaal.

Serinus mozambicus grotei Sclater and Mackworth-Praed

Serinus mozambicus aurifrons W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 466 — Sennar.

Serinus mozambicus grotei W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1931, Ibis, p. 581, new name for *S. m. aurifrons* W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, preoccupied by *Emberiza? aurifrons* Blyth, 1847, = *Passer pusillus* Pallas, 1811.

Sudan east of Nile to Eritrea and western Ethiopia at Baro River.

Serinus mozambicus gommaensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Serinus mozambicus gommaensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1945, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66,** p. 18 — Gomma, southern Abyssinia.

Lake Tana to Gomma, western Ethiopia.

SERINUS DONALDSONI

Serinus donaldsoni donaldsoni Sharpe

Serinus donaldsoni Sharpe, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 41 — Somaliland; type from Darde or Smith River near Sheikh Hussein, Abyssinian Somaliland, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 817.

Poliospiza pachyrhyncha Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsb., 13, p. 146 — Damaso, in Garre Liwin, southern Somali.

Somalia, eastern and southern Ethiopia, and northern Kenya.

Serinus donaldsoni buchanani Hartert

Serinus buchanani Hartert, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 39, p. 50 — Maktan, [near Voi,] British East Africa.

Southern Kenya to northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

SERINUS FLAVIVENTRIS

Serinus flaviventris maculicollis Sharpe

Serinus maculicollis Sharpe, 1859, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 41 — Somaliland; type from Milmil, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 815.

Serinus dorsostriatus harterti Zedlitz, 1916, Journ. f. Ornith., **64,** pp. 47, 50 — Afgoi, southern Somali.

Serinus maculicollis taruensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 114 — Mbuyuni, Kenya.

Somalia south to eastern Kenya and west to eastern and southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya, to extreme southeastern Sudan and northeastern Uganda.

Serinus flaviventris dorsostriatus (Reichenow)

Crithagra dorsostriata Reichenow, 1887, Journ. f. Ornith., 35, p. 72 — Kagehi, Wembaere, Niansa and Schasche; type from Wembere, Tabora, Tanganyika, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 815.

Serinus dorsostriatus intensetinctus Reichenow, 1918, Journ. f. Ornith., **66,** p. 438 — Massailand; type from Donje Erok, Massailand, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 518.

Central eastern Uganda (Busoga), southwestern Kenya (Kisumu), and northwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

Serinus flaviventris damarensis (Roberts)

Serinops flaviventris damarensis Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 264 — Windhoek, Damaraland.

Southern Angola, South West Africa, extreme southwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), and Bechuanaland (except southeast), east to extreme southwestern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and south into edge of northern Cape Province.

Serinus flaviventris hesperus Winterbottom

Serinus flaviventris hesperus Winterbottom, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 83, p. 138 — Port Nolloth.

Western coastal area of Cape Province, Orange River to Olifants River.

Serinus flaviventris flaviventris (Swainson)

Crithagra flaviventris Swainson, 1828, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 348; based on "Yellow-bellied gr[osbeak]" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, 2 (1), p. 138 — Cape of Good Hope; restricted to Berg River, Cape Province by Vincent, 1952, Check List Birds South Africa, p. 114.

Southwestern coastal areas of Cape Province from Olifants River to Bredasdorp; introduced on St. Helena.

Serinus flaviventris quintoni Winterbottom

Serinus flaviventris quintoni Winterbottom, 1959, Ann. South African Mus., 44, p. 318 — Hillmore, Beaufort West.

Southwestern Cape Province, except coastal area (occupied by the preceding races), east to Great Fish River area, eastern Cape Province.

Serinus flaviventris marshalli Shelley

Serinus marshalli Shelley, 1902, Birds Africa, 3, p. 200 — Potchefstroom.

Serinus flaviventris aurescens Clancey, 1958, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, p. 104 — Kenhardt-Brandvlei road, northwestern Cape Province.

Northwestern interior of Cape Province to northern Cape, Orange Free State, Basutoland lowlands, and southern and western Transvaal; also upper Natal (seasonal).

Serinus flaviventris guillarmodi (Roberts)

Serinops flaviventris guillarmodi Roberts, 1936, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 18, p. 256 — Sanqubetu Valley, Basutoland.

Basutoland, at higher altitudes in scrub and low bushes.

SERINUS SULPHURATUS

Serinus sulphuratus sharpii Neumann

Serinus sharpii Neumann, 1900, Journ. f. Ornith., 48, p. 287 — Marangu, Kilimanjaro.

Highlands of Kenya and Kilimanjaro.

Serinus sulphuratus shelleyi Neumann

Serinus shelleyi Neumann, 1903, Ornith. Monatsb., **11,** p. 184 — Kafuro, in Karagwe, Tanganyika.

Serinus (? *flaviventris*) *loveridgei* van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 114 — Lumbo, northern Mozambique.

Uganda to northwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika) and adjacent Congo, presumably across central Tanzania to northern Mozambique, southern Malawi (Nyasaland), and adjacent southeastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), and Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia).

Serinus sulphuratus frommi Kothe

Serinus frommi Kothe, 1911, Ornith. Monatsb., **19,** p. 71 — Namanjera, Ufipa, Bezirk, Bismarckburg [, southwestern Tanganyika].

Southwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika) and northern Malawi (Nyasaland), across most of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and parts of adjacent Congo to Angola.

Serinus sulphuratus wilsoni (Roberts)

Crithagra sulphurata wilsoni Roberts, 1936, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **18,** p. 216 — Kloof, Natal.

Serinus sulphuratus languens Clancey, 1962, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 193 — Manhica, Sul do Save, southern Portuguese East Africa.

Southern Mozambique and Transvaal south to Orange Free State, Natal, and adjacent eastern Cape Province.

Serinus sulphuratus sulphuratus (Linnaeus)

Loxia sulphurata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 305 — Cape of Good Hope.

Southern Cape Province; intergrades with *wilsoni* in northeast.

SERINUS ALBOGULARIS

Serinus albogularis crocopygius (Sharpe)

Poliospiza crocopygia Sharpe, 1871, Ibis, p. 101 — Otjimbinque, Damaraland; type from Daviljob near Otjimbinque, *fide* W. L. Sclater, Syst. Av. Aethiop., 1930, p. 823.

Southwestern Angola, in coastal plain, and northern South West Africa south to Kaokoveld.

Serinus albogularis sordahlae (Friedmann)

Poliospiza albogularis sordahlae Friedmann, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45**, p. 65 — Mt. Brukkaros, Namaqualand, southwestern Africa.

Serinus albogularis theresae Meinertzhagen, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69**, p. 107 — 50 miles east of Springbok, Little Namaqualand, western Cape Province.

Southern South West Africa, south from Naukluft Mountains, to Orange River and extreme north of interior western Cape Province (Bushmanland) and extreme west of northern Cape Province.

Serinus albogularis albogularis (Smith)

Crithagra albogularis Smith, 1833, South African Quart. Journ., p. 48 — South Africa; restricted to Widow Smit's farm near northern extremity of Piquetberg, by Roberts, 1936, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **18**, p. 315.

Extreme western Cape Province from Orange River to Cape Town.

Serinus albogularis hewitti (Roberts)

Crithagra albigularis hewitti Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, **8**, p. 105 — Kleinpoort Farm, Albany, Cape Province.

Central western Cape Province, east of Little Namaqualand and south of Bushmanland, to eastern Cape Province.

Serinus albogularis orangensis (Roberts)

Crithagra albigularis orangensis Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, **8**, p. 105 — Fauresmith, Orange Free State.

Orange Free State and Basutoland.

SERINUS GULARIS

Serinus gularis canicapilla (Dubus)

Poliospiza canicapilla Dubus, 1855, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Bruxelles, **22**, p. 151 — Senegal; Ghana substituted by White, 1963, Revised Check List African Flycatchers, . . . Buntings . . . , p. 119, since the species is otherwise unknown from Senegal.

Poliospiza flegeli Hartert, 1886, Journ. f. Ornith, **34**, p. 583 — Loko, Benue area, Nigeria.

Ghana (Gold Coast) east to Enugu, Nigeria.

Serinus gularis montanorum (Bannerman)

Poliospiza gularis montanorum Bannerman, 1923, Bull.

Brit. Ornith. Club, 44, p. 27 — Banso Mountains, 6,000 ft., north of Kumbo, Cameroon.

Highlands of eastern Nigeria and northern Cameroons.

Serinus gularis elgonensis (Ogilvie-Grant)

Poliospiza elgonensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 31, p. 17 — Mangiki, 6,000 ft., Mt. Elgon, East Africa.

Poliospiza gularis uamensis Grote, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 39 — Basum, Uam area (Neukamerun).

Ubangi-Shari east through savannas of Uelle to southern Sudan, west of Nile, south to Lake Albert and Mt. Elgon, and to northern Kavirondo in western Kenya.

Serinus gularis striatipectus (Sharpe)

Poliospiza striatipectus Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 258 — Elgeyo, East Africa.

Poliospiza erlangeri Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsb., 13, p. 146 — Ladscho in Arussi-Gallaland and Harar, Ethiopia.

Southern Sudan, east of Nile, and Amhara, Ethiopia south to central highlands of Kenya.

Serinus gularis reichardi (Reichenow)

Poliospiza reichardi Reichenow, 1882, Journ. f. Ornith., 30, p. 209 — Kakoma, near Tabora, Tanganyika.

Katanga, southeastern Congo and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) (except range of *benguellensis*) east to central Tanzania (Tanganyika), Malawi (Nyasaland), and northern Mozambique.

Serinus gularis benguellensis (Reichenow)

Poliospiza tristriata var. *benguellensis* Reichenow, 1904, Vögel Afrikas, 3, p. 260 — Caconda.

Western highlands of central Angola and adjacent Barotseland in Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).

Serinus gularis mendosus Clancey

Serinus gularis mendosus Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., 7, p. 612 — Mazohwe River, lat. 20° 23′ S., long. 28° 47′ E., Matopos Hills, southwestern Southern Rhodesia.

Northeastern Bechuanaland, western Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), and northwestern Transvaal.

Serinus gularis gularis (Smith)

Linaria gularis A. Smith, 1836, Rept. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 49 — "Inhabits the colony [i.e. Cape Colony] and country as far as Latakoo." Restricted to Latakoo, near Kuruman, Bechuanaland (i.e. northern Cape Province), by W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 468. Subsequent restriction to Grahamstown, eastern Cape Province, by Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., 7, p. 611, is not accepted.

Poliospiza gularis transvaalensis Roberts, 1913, Journ. S. African Ornith. Union, 9, p. 36 — Hennops River, Pretoria District, Transvaal.

Eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) through central Transvaal, western Orange Free State, and northern Cape Province, including Griqualand West.

Serinus gularis endemion (Clancey)

Poliospiza gularis endemion Clancey, 1952, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3, p. 20 — Town Bush, 3,000 ft., Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.

Southeastern Transvaal, Swaziland, southern Mozambique (Lebombo Range) south through eastern Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal to eastern Cape Province east of Great Fish River.

Serinus gularis humilis (Bonaparte)

Fringilla humilis Bonaparte, 1851 ?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 511 — central Africa; type from Baviaans River or Kaffernland, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool., new ser., **1**, p. 81; here restricted to the usually accepted Baviaans' River, Bedford District, eastern Cape Province.

Southwestern Cape Province east to Great Fish River.

SERINUS MENNELLI

Serinus mennelli (Chubb)

Poliospiza mennelli Chubb, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 62 — Tjoko's Kraal, Shangani River, [Southern] Rhodesia.

Central Angola (locally) to Katanga, southeastern Congo, and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Malawi (Nyasaland), and Mozambique south to Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia).

SERINUS TRISTRIATUS

Serinus tristriatus Rüppell

Serinus tristriatus Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 97 — Taranta Mountains passes, 8,000 ft., Abyssinia.

Poliospiza pallidior Phillips, 1898, Ibis, p. 398 — Wagga and Sheikh, British Somaliland.

Eritrea and northern Somalia to central Ethiopia.

SERINUS MENACHENSIS

Serinus menachensis (Ogilvie-Grant)

Poliospiza menachensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 90 — Menacha, Yemen.

Bushy hills, 6,000 to 7,500 feet, from Yemen to Amiri, Arabia.

SERINUS STRIOLATUS

Serinus striolatus striolatus (Rüppell)

Pyrrhula striolata Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 99, pl. 37, fig. 1 — Halai and Simen, 8 to 10,000 ft.

Highlands of eastern Africa from southern Eritrea and northern Ethiopia intergrading (irregularly) over a wide area with *affinis* and *graueri.*

Serinus striolatus affinis (Richmond)

Crithagra striolata affinis Richmond, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 156 — Mount Kilimanjaro, 6,000 ft.

Poliospiza striolata ugandae van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. **114** — Mt. Elgon.

Highlands of northern Tanzania (Tanganyika), intergrading northward with nominate *striolatus* in Kenya and southern Ethiopia and with small non-conforming populations.

Serinus striolatus graueri Hartert

Serinus striolatus graueri Hartert, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 84 — Ruwenzori, 7,000 ft., equatorial Africa.

Poliospiza striolata kivuensis Schouteden, 1937, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa., **30,** p. 167 — Kivu.

Central Africa on Mt. Ruwenzori, and from Lendu Plateau to Mt. Kabobo; intergrades over an extensive area with nominate *striolatus* and *affinis*.

Serinus striolatus whytii Shelley

Serinus whytii Shelley, 1897, Ibis, p. 528 — Nyika Plateau, northern Nyasaland.

Highlands of southern Tanzania (Tanganyika) (Iringa and Njombe) to Vipya, northern Malawi (Nyasaland).

SERINUS BURTONI

Serinus burtoni burtoni (Gray)

Strobilophaga burtoni G. R. Gray, 1862, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, **10**, p. 445 — Cameroon Mountains, 7,000 ft., West Africa.

Poliospiza monticola Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., **18**, p. 8 — Genderu Mountains in Adamaua.

Mt. Cameroon to Bamenda Highlands; western Africa.

Serinus burtoni tanganjicae Granvik

Serinus albifrons tanganjicae Granvik, 1923, Journ. f. Ornith., **71**, sonderheft, p. 191 — Tanganyika; restricted to north end of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **68**, p. 37; emended to highland northwest of Lake Tanganyika by Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75 B**, p. 592.

Poliospiza burtoni somereni Gyldenstolpe, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43**, p. 129 — Mt. Elgon, east slope, 6,500 ft., Kenya.

Poliospiza burtoni gurneti Gyldenstolpe, 1926, Arkiv Zool., **19 A** (1), p. 18. New name for *P. b. somereni* Gyldenstolpe, 1923, preoccupied by *Serinus angolensis somereni* Hartert, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29**, p. 63.

Poliospiza nanciae Mathews, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **55**, p. 24. New name for *P. b. somereni* Gyldenstolpe, 1923, preoccupied by *Serinus angolensis somereni* Hartert, 1912.

Highlands of eastern Congo and adjacent Uganda from Lendu Plateau and Ruwenzori to mountains west of Lake Tanganyika; also on Mt. Moco, and Soque in Angola.

Serinus burtoni kilimensis (Richmond)

Crithagra kilimensis Richmond, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 155 — Mount Kilimanjaro, 6,000 ft., East Africa.

Uganda (Toro and Ankole to Mt. Elgon), Kenya highlands west of the Rift to Mt. Kilimanjaro and highlands of northern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

Serinus burtoni albifrons (Sharpe)

Crithagra albifrons Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 118 — Kikuyu, eastern Africa.

Carduelis kilimensis leucometopon Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 280. New name for *Crithagra albifrons* Sharpe, preoccupied (if *Serinus* and *Carpodacus* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Erythrina albifrons* Brehm, 1829, = *Loxia erythrina* Pallas, 1770.

Kenya highlands east of Rift Valley.

Serinus burtoni melanochrous Reichenow

Serinus melanochrous Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsb., 8, p. 122 — Ukinga.

Highlands of southern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

SERINUS RUFOBRUNNEUS

Serinus rufobrunneus rufobrunneus (Gray)

Linurgus rufobrunneus G. R. Gray, 1862, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, **10**, p. 444 — western Africa [= Príncipe Island, *fide* Hartlaub, in Dohrn, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 328].

Buserinus rufilatus Hartlaub, in Dohrn, 1866, *loc. cit.* — Príncipe Island.

Príncipe Island, Gulf of Guinea.

Serinus rufobrunneus thomensis (Bocage)

Phaeospiza thomensis Barboza du Bocage, 1888, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **12** (47), p. 148 — Mouta, 80 m., St. Thomé.

São Tomé Island, Gulf of Guinea.

SERINUS LEUCOPTERUS

Serinus leucopterus (Sharpe)

Crithagra leucoptera Sharpe, 1871, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 8, p. 235 — South Africa; restricted to Paarl, southwestern Cape Province, by Vincent, 1949, Ostrich, 20, p. 150.

Restricted to mountains of southwestern Cape Province, South Africa.

SERINUS TOTTA

Serinus totta totta (Sparrman)

Loxia totta Sparrman, 1786, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 1, pl. 18 — Hottentot country, i.e. Cape Province.

Mountains of southern parts of Cape Province, from Cape Peninsula and Oliphants River east to Grahamstown, South Africa.

Serinus totta symonsi (Roberts)

Spinus symonsi Roberts, 1916, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 5 (3), suppl. [1], p. [1] — Sanqabetu Valley. Redescribed, 1917, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 5 (4), p. 257, with type locality as Sangebetu Valley.

Basutoland and adjacent areas of Drakensberg Mountains at higher altitudes.

SERINUS ALARIO

Serinus alario leucolaema (Sharpe)

Alario leucolaema Sharpe, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 13, p. 80 — Great Namaqua-land; type, from Hountop River, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 818.

Central South West Africa (Swakopmund) south to northern part of western Cape Province and east to southwestern Transvaal and western Orange Free State; outside breeding season wanders farther south and east.

Serinus alario alario (Linnaeus)

Emberiza alario Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 179 — Cape of Good Hope.

Southern part of western Cape Province east to Port Elizabeth area, eastern Cape Province, southern Orange Free State, and Basutoland; wanders widely in non-breeding season.

SERINUS ESTHERAE[1]

Serinus estherae vanderbilti de Schauensee

Serinus estherae vanderbilti de Schauensee, 1939 (June), Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 18, p. 2 — Blangbeké, 7,000 ft., Acheen [= Atjeh], northern Sumatra.

Serinus estherae ripleyi Chasen, 1939 (July), Treubia, **17,** p. 137 — Mt. Leuser, 3,300 m., Atjeh northern Sumatra.

Mountains of northern Sumatra.

Serinus estherae estherae (Finsch)

Crithagra Estherae Finsch, 1902, Notes Leyden Mus., 23, p. 151 — Mt. Pangrango, 6,000 ft., western Java.

Mountains near Bogor, western Java.

? **Serinus estherae orientalis** Chasen

Serinus estherae orientalis Chasen, 1940, Treubia, **17,** p. 263 — Mt. Ajekajek, ca. 2,300 m., Tengger Mountains, eastern Java.

Tengger Mountains, above 2,000 meters, eastern Java.

Serinus estherae mindanensis Ripley and Rabor

Serinus mindanensis Ripley and Rabor, 1961, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 50, p. 13 — Malaybalay, Mount Katanglad, Bukidnon Province, Mindanao, Philippines.

Known only from type specimen.

GENUS **NEOSPIZA**[2] SALVADORI

Neospiza Salvadori, 1903, Mem. Accad. Torino, ser. 2, 53, p. 26. Type, by monotypy, *Amblyospiza concolor* Bocage.

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[1] The generic affinities of this species are uncertain, although its placement in *Serinus*, in spite of the geographic isolation of the taxon from other members of the genus, seems less likely to be wrong than positioning it within *Carduelis* and next to *C. spinoides monguilloti*, as proposed by Delacour, 1946, Zoologica [New York], **31,** p. 4 (*vide* Ripley and Rabor, 1961, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 50, pp. 13-17). I do not believe, however, that Wolter's proposal (1967, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **18,** pp. 169-172) to create a separate genus (*Chrysocorythus*) for the species aids in the solution of the problem. — R. A. P., Jr.

[2] Placed as a ploceid next to *Amblyospiza* by Moreau, 1962, in Check-list, **15,** p. 32, but it is probably related to the African carduelines (see Amadon, 1965, Ibis, pp. 395-396). — A. L. R.

NEOSPIZA CONCOLOR

Neospiza concolor (Bocage)

Amblyospyza [sic] *concolor* Barboza du Bocage, 1888, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, p. 229 [*sic*] — Angolares, Sancti Thomae.

São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea; known only from two old specimens.

GENUS LINURGUS REICHENBACH

Linurgus Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 78, fig. 9. Type, by monotypy, *Coccothraustes olivaceus* Fraser.

LINURGUS OLIVACEUS

Linurgus olivaceus olivaceus (Fraser)

Coccothraustes olivaceus Fraser, 1842, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 144 — Clarence, Fernando Po.

Fernando Po Island (over 5,000 feet), Cameroons from Mt. Cameroon to Bamenda highlands, and Obudu Plateau (3,000-10,000 feet), southeastern Nigeria.

Linurgus olivaceus prigoginei Schouteden

Linurgus olivaceus prigoginei Schouteden, 1950, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa, 44, p. 117 — Nzombe, 1,810 m. [, 40 km. east of Kamituga, Kivu District, Belgian Congo, *fide* Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75 B**, p. 584].

Mountains of eastern Congo from western Kivu to northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

Linurgus olivaceus elgonensis van Someren

Linurgus elgonensis van Someren, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 283 — Mt. Elgon.

Linurgus keniensis van Someren, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43**, p. 154 — Meru Forest, Kenia [= Mt. Kenya].

Imatong Mountains of southeastern Sudan, Mt. Elgon, and Kenya highlands.

Linurgus olivaceus kilimensis (Reichenow & Neumann)

Hyphantospiza kilimensis Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsb., **3**, p. 74 — Kifinika Hutte, Kilima Ndscharo, 3,000 m. (i.e. Kilimanjaro).

Linurgus kilimensis rungwensis Bangs and Loveridge, 1931, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **12**, p. 96 — Nkuka

Forest, Rungwe Mountain, southwestern Tanganyika Territory.

Tanzania (Tanganyika) from Crater highlands to Kilimanjaro and Usambara south to montane forests of northern Malawi (Nyasaland).

GENUS **RHYNCHOSTRUTHUS**[1] SCLATER AND HARTLAUB

Rhynchostruthus P. L. Sclater and Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 170. Type, by monotypy, *Rhynchostruthus socotranus* Sclater and Hartlaub.

RHYNCHOSTRUTHUS SOCOTRANUS

Rhynchostruthus socotranus louisae Phillips

Rhynchostruthus louisae Phillips, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **6**, p. 47 — on trip to Gollis Mountains [= Sheikh, see Phillips, 1898, Ibis, p. 398].

Northern Somalia (British Somaliland).

Rhynchostruthus socotranus percivali Ogilvie-Grant

Rhynchostruthus percivali Ogilvie-Grant, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11**, p. 30 — Yeshbun, Hadramut, 150 miles NW. of Aden, Saudi Arabia.

Rhynchostruthus percivali yemenensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31**, p. 112 — Wasel, mountains of southern Yemen.

Carduelis (*Rhynchostruthus*) *socotranus ernstmayri* Wolters, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssyst. Vögel, p. 14. New name for *Rhynchostruthus percivali yemenensis* Ogilvie-Grant, preoccupied (if *Rhynchostruthus* and *Pseudacanthis* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Pseudacanthis yemenensis* Ogilvie-Grant.

[1] The relative position of this monotypic genus within the subfamily is uncertain. The species seems somewhat reminiscent of the greenfinches except for its enormous bill. Ripley and Bond, 1966, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **151**, no. 7, p. 33, note that its skull bears a strong resemblance to that of *Pinicola* and the New World Evening Grosbeaks ("*Hesperiphona*"). They do not say whether this similarity is due to a genuine relationship or is the result of structural convergence to accommodate a large bill. I would suspect the latter to be the case. One wonders if this is not a greenfinch that has evolved a large bill to cope with the thick coverings of desert seeds. Until the species has been studied I prefer to keep it in a monotypic genus placed near *Carduelis*. — R. A. P., Jr.

Mountains of southwestern Arabia from Asir south to Yemen and west to the Hadramaut inland from Mukalla.

Rhynchostruthus socotranus socotranus Sclater and Hartlaub

Rhynchostruthus socotranus P. L. Sclater and Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 171 — Goehel Valley, Socotra.

Socotra Island.

GENUS **CARDUELIS** BRISSON

Carduelis Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **1**, p. 36; **3**, p. 53. Type, by tautonomy, "*Carduelis*" = *Fringilla carduelis* Linnaeus.

Chloris Cuvier, 1800, Lecons Anat. Comp., **1**, tab. 2. Type, by tautonomy, *Loxia chloris* Linnaeus.

Spinus Koch, 1816, Syst. Baierischen Zool., Säug. Vögel, **1**, p. 232. Type, by tautonomy, *Fringilla spinus* Linnaeus.

Sporagra Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 79. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 77), *Fringilla magellanica* Vieillot.

Pyrrhomitris Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 517. Type, by monotypy, *Carduelis cucullata* Swainson.

Astragalinus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 159. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 77), *Fringilla tristis* Linnaeus.

Hypacanthis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 161. Type, by monotypy, *Carduelis spinoides* Vigors.

Melanomitris Cassin, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 91. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 192), *Carduelis atratus* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Pseudomitris Cassin, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 93. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 192), *Fringilla psaltria* Say.

Loximitris Bryant, 1868, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **11** (1866), p. 93. Type, by monotypy, *Chrysomitris dominicensis* Bryant.

cf. Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17**, pp. 11-82 (Neotropical taxa).

Vaurie, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1424, pp. 9-19 (races of *carduelis* in Asia; map).

Voous, 1951, Limosa, 24, pp. 81-91 (geographical variation in *chloris*).

Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1775, pp. 8-16 (*chloris; carduelis*).

CARDUELIS CHLORIS

Carduelis chloris chloris (Linnaeus)

Loxia chloris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 174 — Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 61.

Chloris chloris madarászi Tschusi, 1911, Ornith. Jahrb., **22**, p. 145 — Salario and Casaljona, Corsica.

Chloris chloris harrisoni Clancey, 1940, Ibis, p. 92 — Thorntonhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Chloris chloris restricta Clancey, 1943, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **63**, p. 65 — Amesbury, Wiltshire, southern England.

Scandinavia east through northern Europe to Urals; south to south-central France and east through Switzerland, Hungary, and northwestern Ukraine to lower Urals; British Isles, Corsica, and Sardinia; winters in breeding range and in southern Europe. Introduced in New Zealand and Australia.

Carduelis chloris aurantiiventris (Cabanis)

Ligurinus aurantiiventris Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 158 — southern France.

Chloris chloris mühlei Parrot, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., 53, p. 649 — Greece.

Chloris chloris mallorcae von Jordans, 1923, Falco, **19**, sonderheft, p. 3 — Alcudia, Mallorca.

Chloris chloris vanmarli Voous, 1951, Limosa, 24, p. 87 — Setubal, Portugal.

Southern Europe (south of *chloris*) including islands in Mediterranean, but not Malta; Morocco, Algeria, and Tunesia; Asia Minor; winters in breeding range. Introduced on Azores.

Carduelis chloris chlorotica (Bonaparte)

Chlorospiza chlorotica Bonaparte (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 514 — western Asia; restricted to Syria by Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 63.

Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan; winters south to Sinai Peninsula and Egypt.

Carduelis chloris turkestanica (Zarudny)

Chloris chloris turkestanicus Zarudny, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 61 — upper Chirchik River, Turkestan.

Chloris chloris bilkevitchi Zarudny, 1911, Mess. Ornith., **2**, p. 298 — Ashkhabad, southern Transcaspia.

Chloris chloris menzbieri Moltchanov, 1917, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersbourg, **21** (1916), p. 43 — Crimea.

Chloris chloris kaukasicus Gengler, 1920, Ornith. Monatsb., 28, p. 55 — Vladikavkaz, northern Caucasus.

Chloris chloris smithae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52**, p. 74 — Balkh, northern Afghanistan.

Crimea east through Caucasus and northern Iran to Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan (isolated population); winters south to Iraq, southwestern Iran, and northern Afghanistan.

CARDUELIS SINICA

Carduelis sinica sinica (Linnaeus)

Fringilla sinica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 321 — China; restricted to Macao by Jacobi, 1923, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **16** (1), p. 25.

Chloris sinica tschiliensis Jacobi, 1923, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **16** (1), p. 25 — Peking.

Eastern China from Kansu and southern Manchuria south to Kwangsi, and west to Szechwan and eastern Tsinghai.

Carduelis sinica chabarovi (Stegmann)

Chloris sinica chabarovi Stegmann, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., **77**, p. 247 — Kumara, upper Amur River.

Khingan area of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Amurland, and northern Manchuria; possibly central Mongolia, as is known to winter south to Harbin.

Carduelis sinica ussuriensis (Hartert)

Chloris sinica ussuriensis Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 64 — mouth of Sidemi River, Ussuriland.

Eastern Manchuria, southern Ussuriland and Korea.

Carduelis sinica kawarahiba (Temminck)

Fringilla kawarahiba Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 99, pl. 588, fig. 1 — Japan.

?*Chloris sinica clarki* Kuroda and Mori, 1920, Tori, 2, p. 273 — "Dódó, Dagelet Island, or Matsushima," Honshu.

Chloris sinica sitchitoensis Momiyama, 1923, Dobuts. Zasshi, 35, p. 413 — Hachijo, Izu Islands.

Kamchatka south through Kurile Islands and Sakhalin to Hokkaido; winters south through Honshu to Riu Kiu Islands, occasionally Formosa.

Carduelis sinica minor (Temminck and Schlegel)

Fringilla kawarahiba minor Temminck and Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 89 — Japan.

Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Cheju (Quelpart).

Carduelis sinica kittlitzi (Seebohm)

Fringilla kittlitzi Seebohm, 1890, Ibis, p. 101 — Bonin Islands.

Bonin and Volcano Islands.

CARDUELIS SPINOIDES

Carduelis spinoides spinoides Vigors

Carduelis spinoides Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 44 — Himalayas; restricted to Simla by Baker, 1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 27, p. 730.

Himalayas, between about 8,000 to 11,000 feet, from West Pakistan through northern India, Nepal, and Sikkim to Bhutan; winters at lower elevations.

Carduelis spinoides heinrichi Stresemann

Carduelis spinoides heinrichi Stresemann, 1940, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 24, p. 153 — Mt. Victoria, 2,400 m., Burma.

Southeastern Assam, Manipur, and Mount Victoria, western Burma.

Carduelis spinoides monguilloti (Delacour)

Hypacanthis monguilloti Delacour, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 47, p. 20 — Dalat, Annam.

Langbian Plateau, southern Annam.

CARDUELIS AMBIGUA

Carduelis ambigua taylori (Kinnear)

Hypacanthis spinoides taylori Kinnear, 1939, Ibis, p. 752 — Lilung, 9,800 ft., Tsangpo Valley, southeastern Tibet.

Southeastern Tibet, southwestern Sikang, and extreme western North East Frontier Agency.

Carduelis ambigua ambigua (Oustalet)

Chrysomitris ambigua Oustalet, 1896, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 2, p. 186 — Mienning; Yun Chou, a little north of Mienning; and banks of Sang pi Kiang River, Yunnan.

Carduelis spinoides oustaleti Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 280. New name for *Chrysomitris ambigua* Oustalet, preoccupied (if *Carpodacus* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Propasser ambiguus* Hume, 1874, = *Carpodacus pulcherrimus* (Moore), 1856.

Southeastern Tibet, southern Sikang, southwestern Szechwan, Yunnan, northern and northeastern Burma, and northwestern Tonkin.

CARDUELIS SPINUS

Carduelis spinus (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Spinus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 181 — Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 71.

Discontinuous and sporadic; temperate and boreal zones of Eurasia. Ireland and northern Great Britain; Scandinavia and Kola Peninsula south to Belgium (occasional), easternmost France, Pyrenees, Switzerland, Austria, Italy (mountains), Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and north-central Ukraine and east through eastern and central Russia to approximately lat. 70° E., long. 55° N.; Crimea (occasional); Caucasus east through Transcaucasia to northeastern Iran; western Siberia (widely scattered and local); mountains east of Lake Baikal; northern Amurland north and east through southern Yakutsk to Sea of Okhotsk and south to southern Amurland and Ussuriland; Sakhalin; (?) Kuriles; northern Japan (uncommon) on Hakkaido and central Honshu. Winters from all but northernmost breeding range, south to British Isles, Iberian Peninsula, entire Mediterranean area, including North Africa, and east through Near

East to Turkmenistan; eastern population from northern China and Korea south to southeastern China (Kwangtung) and islands from Japan south to Formosa.

CARDUELIS PINUS

Carduelis pinus pinus (Wilson)

Fringilla pinus Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornith., 2, p. 133 — Bush-hill, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Spinus pinus vagans Aldrich, 1946, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 59, p. 133 — Edna, Idaho.

Chiefly coniferous forests from southern Alaska east and south to Newfoundland, south over most of United States west of 100th meridian; east of this meridian, south(sporadically) to northeastern Kansas, northwestern Iowa, and central Minnesota east to Connecticut and Massachusetts (formerly) ; winters at lower elevations throughout most of breeding range (possibly excepting northern parts) south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Léon, and Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Carduelis pinus macroptera (Bonaparte)

Chrysomitris macroptera Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 515 — Guatemala [error] and Mexico.

Coniferous forests of northern Baja California and highlands of western Mexico from southern Sonora and Chihuahua south to Michoacán; east across central plateau to central western Veracruz.

Carduelis pinus perplexa (van Rossem)

Spinus pinus perplexus van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 134 — San Andrés, Chiapas, Mexico.

Mountains of central Chiapas and southwestern Guatemala; hybridizing extensively with *C. atriceps*.

CARDUELIS ATRICEPS

Carduelis atriceps (Salvin)

Chrysomitris atriceps Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 190 — near Quetzaltenango, 8,000 ft., Guatemala.

Mountains of southern Chiapas and southwestern Guatemala; hybridizes extensively with *C. pinus perplexa* and may prove conspecific.

CARDUELIS SPINESCENS

Carduelis spinescens spinescens (Bonaparte)

Chrysomitris spinescens Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 517 — Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Upper subtropical and temperate zone of the Eastern Andes and southern end of Central Andes of Colombia from Nariño north into western Venezuela (Mérida, Trujillo).

Carduelis spinescens capitanea (Bangs)

Spinus spinescens capitaneus Bangs, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12**, p. 178 — San Miguel, Colombia.

Upper subtropical and temperate zone of Sierra Santa Marta, northern Colombia.

Carduelis spinescens nigricauda (Chapman)

Spinus nigricauda Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31**, p. 160 — Páramo de Santa Isabel, 12,700 ft., Central Andes, Colombia.

Temperate zone of northern parts of Central and Western Andes, Colombia.

CARDUELIS YARRELLII

Carduelis yarrellii (Audubon)

Fringilla mexicana Audubon, 1839, Ornith. Biogr., **5**, p. 282, pl. 433, fig. 4 — "Upper California." Not *Carduelis mexicanus* Swainson, 1827.

Carduelis yarrellii Audubon, 1839, Syn. Birds N. Amer., p. 117 — "Upper California" [error]; Bahia, Brazil, designated by Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17**, p. 32.

Arid tropical zone of eastern Brazil from southern Bahia (Leopoldina) north to Ceará; and Carabobo, north-central Venezuela.

CARDUELIS CUCULLATA

Carduelis cucullata Swainson

Carduelis cucullata Swainson, 1820, Zool. Illus., **1**, text to pl. 7 — Spanish Main; Cumaná, Venezuela, designated by Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17**, p. 43.

Arid tropical zone of northeastern Colombia (Norte de Santander) and northern Venezuela from Mérida east to Sucre.

CARDUELIS CRASSIROSTRIS

Carduelis crassirostris amadoni (George)

Spinus crassirostris amadoni George, 1964, Condor, **66**, p. 249 — about 20 km. northeast of Tarata, 12,000 ft., Tacna, Peru.

High mountains of Tacna and Puno, southeastern Peru.

Carduelis crassirostris crassirostris (Landbeck)

Chrysomitris crassirostris Landbeck, 1877, Zool. Garten, **18**, p. 254 — near passes of Uspallata and Portillo, high cordillera of Mendoza, Argentina.

Mountains of Potosí, southern Bolivia, of western Argentina south to Mendoza, and of Aconcagua and Santiago, central Chile; winters at lower elevations and north of most southern breeding range.

CARDUELIS MAGELLANICA

Carduelis magellanica capitalis (Cabanis)

Chrysomitris capitalis Cabanis, 1866, Journ. f. Ornith., **14**, p. 160 — Ecuador.

Temperate zone of extreme southern Colombia (Nariño), Ecuador, and northwestern Peru south to La Libertad.

Carduelis magellanica paula (Todd)

Spinus peruanus paulus Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17**, p. 51 — Zamora, 3,250 ft., Loja, Ecuador.

Tropical and subtropical zones of southern Ecuador and western Peru south to Arequipa.

Carduelis magellanica peruana (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Spinus ictericus peruanus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 352 — La Merced and Garita del Sol, Peru; type from La Merced, Junín, *fide* Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 170.

Tropical and subtropical zones of central Peru from Huánuco to Ayacucho and Cuzco.

Carduelis magellanica urubambensis (Todd)

Spinus magellanicus urubambensis Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17**, p. 65 — Cuzco, 11,000 ft., Peru.

Temperate zone from southern Peru (Cuzco) to Tarapacá, northern Chile.

Carduelis magellanica boliviana (Sharpe)

Chrysomitris icterica subsp. *β*. *Chrysomitris boliviana* Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12,** p. 220 — Bolivia.

Temperate zone of central and southern Bolivia.

Carduelis magellanica tucumana (Todd)

Spinus magellanicus tucumanus Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17,** p. 62 — Lavalle, 1,800 ft., Santiago del Estero, Argentina.

Northern and western Argentina from Jujuy, Santiago del Estero, and Santa Fe south and west to Mendoza; in winter occasionally to Buenos Aires.

Carduelis magellanica santaecrucis (Todd)

Spinus santaecrucis Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17,** p. 47 — Samaipata, Bolivia.

Eastern foothills of Andes; Santa Cruz in east central Bolivia.

Carduelis magellanica alleni (Ridgway)

Spinus alleni Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16,** p. 37 — Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Southeastern Bolivia, northern and western Paraguay, Formosa and Chaco in northeastern Argentina, east and north across southern Brazil to central São Paulo, north to southern Piauí.

Carduelis magellanica icterica (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla icterica Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 26 — São Paulo, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro south to Rio Grande do Sul and west to northern Corrientes and Misiones, extreme northeastern Argentina, and eastern and southern Paraguay.

Carduelis magellanica magellanica (Vieillot)

Fringilla magellanica Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., pl. 30 — southern America and vicinity of Straits of Magellan [=error]; Buenos Aires, Argentina designated by Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17,** p. 61.

Uruguay and eastern Argentina from southern Corrientes to Rio Negro.

Carduelis magellanica longirostris (Sharpe)

Chrysomitris icterica subsp. Γ. *Chrysomitris longirostris*

Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 220 — Roraima, British Guiana [= Bolívar, Venezuela].

Carduelis (Spinus) magellanica toddornis Wolters, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssyst. Vögel, p. 14. New name for *Chrysomitris longirostris* Sharpe, preoccupied (if *Carpodacus* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Pyrrhospiza longirostris* Przewalski, 1876.

Savannas in higher elevations of tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela (La Gran Sabana, Bolívar) and adjacent regions of British Guiana and Brazil.

CARDUELIS DOMINICENSIS

Carduelis dominicensis (Bryant)

Chrysomitris dominicensis Bryant, 1868, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **11** (1866), p. 93 — Port au Prince, Haiti.

Mountains of Hispaniola; wanders to lowlands.

CARDUELIS SIEMIRADZKII

Carduelis siemiradzkii (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Chrysomitris siemiradzkii Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 551, pl. 50 — Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Arid tropical zone in vicinity of Guayaquil and Isla Puna, southwestern Ecuador.

CARDUELIS OLIVACEA

Carduelis olivacea (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Spinus olivaceus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, Ibis, p. 387 — Vitoc, Junín, Peru.

Carduelis elaeochlora Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 280. New name for *Spinus olivaceus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, preoccupied (if *Carpodacus* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Fringilla olivacea* Rafinesque, 1810, = *Loxia erythrina* Pallas, 1770.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Ecuador south through central Peru to central Bolivia.

CARDUELIS NOTATA

Carduelis notata notata Du Bus

Carduelis notata Du Bus, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Bruxelles, **14,** pt. 2, p. 106 — Mexico; Jalapa, Veracruz, designated by Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17,** p. 68.

Eastern and central Mexico, from eastern San Luis Potosí south to highlands of Guatemala.

Carduelis notata forreri (Salvin and Godman)

Chrysomitris forreri Salvin and Godman, 1886, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 429 — near hamlet of Ciudad, Sierra Madre of Durango, Mexico.

Spinus notatus griscomi van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 135 — Volcán de Colima, Jalisco, Mexico.

Western Mexico from southern Sonora and Chihuahua south to Guerrero.

Carduelis notata oleacea (Griscom)

Spinus notatus oleaceus Griscom, 1932, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **13**, p. 61 — Cerro Cantoral, 6,500 ft., Achaga, Honduras.

Coniferous forests of British Honduras, El Salvador, Honduras, and northern Nicaragua.

CARDUELIS XANTHOGASTRA

Carduelis xanthogastra xanthogastra (Du Bus)

Chrysomitris xanthogastra Du Bus, 1855, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Bruxelles, **22**, pt. 1, p. 152 — Ocaña, Colombia.

Mountains of Costa Rica, western Panama, western Colombia except Santa Marta region, and northern Venezuela east to Paria Peninsula; one record from La Chonta, El Oro, Ecuador.

Carduelis xanthogastra stejnegeri (Sharpe)

Chrysomitris stejnegeri Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 210 — Sorata and Nairapi, La Paz, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of central Bolivia.

CARDUELIS ATRATA

Carduelis atrata Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny

Carduelis atratus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 83 — La Paz, Bolivia.

Puna zone of Huánuco, southern Peru and of central Bolivia south through northern Chile (Antofagasta; casually south as far as Santiago) and western Argentina to Mendoza.

CARDUELIS UROPYGIALIS

Carduelis uropygialis (Sclater)

Chrysomitris uropygialis[1] P. L. Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 125 — Chile.

Mountains of southern Peru (Arequipa, Puno) south through southwestern Bolivia to Bío-Bío, central Chile, and western Argentina south to Mendoza; winters at lower elevations and north of southern parts of breeding range.

CARDUELIS BARBATA

Carduelis barbata (Molina)

Fringilla barbata Molina, 1782, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chile, pp. 247, 345 — Chile; restricted to Valparaíso by Todd, 1926, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **17**, p. 81.

Chile from Atacama to Straits of Magellan, and eastern slope of Andes of western Argentina from Neuquen (Lake Nahuel Huapí) south to Tierra del Fuego; largely resident, but some altitudinal migration.

CARDUELIS TRISTIS

Carduelis tristis tristis (Linnaeus)

Fringilla tristis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 181; based on "The American Goldfinch (*Carduelis americanus*)" of Catesby, 1754, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 43 — northern America; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 326.

Eastern Colorado and central Nebraska east and north to Prince Edward Island and northern Nova Scotia, south to southern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas east to northern South Carolina; winters throughout most of breeding range (slightly farther north in western part) south to western Texas, eastern Mexico from central Nuevo León to Veracruz, and all of southeastern United States.

Carduelis tristis pallida (Mearns)

Spinus tristis pallidus Mearns, 1890, Auk, **7**, p. 244 — Fort [=Camp] Verde, Yavapai County, Arizona.

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[1] Contrary to Wolters (1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 280), even if *Serinus* is merged with *Carduelis* and *uropygialis* is preoccupied, *Chrysomitris xanthomelaena* Hellmayr is not an available name (*vide* Intern. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961, Art. 16, b,ii). — R. A. P., Jr.

South-central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and extreme western Ontario, south to eastern Oregon, central Nevada, central Utah, western Colorado, and extreme northwestern Nebraska; winters from southern British Columbia and central Montana south to northern Sonora, western Texas, and eastern and central Mexico south to Puebla and central Veracruz.

Carduelis tristis jewetti (van Rossem)

Spinus tristis jewetti van Rossem, 1943, Condor, 45, p. 158 — Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon.

West of Cascade Mountains from southwestern British Columbia south to southwestern Oregon.

Carduelis tristis salicamans (Grinnell)

Spinus tristis salicamans Grinnell, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 397 — Pasadena, California.

Breeds in California west of the Sierra Nevada south to northwestern Baja California, Mexico; winters from southern California south in Baja California to plains of San Quintín.

CARDUELIS PSALTRIA

Carduelis psaltria hesperophila (Oberholser)

Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus Oberholser, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16,** p. 116 — San Bernardino, California.

Southwestern Washington, western Oregon, northern California, northern Nevada, and northern Utah south to southern Baja California, northern Sinaloa, northwestern Chihuahua, and southeastern New Mexico; intergrades over considerable area eastward and southward with *C. p. psaltria.*

Carduelis psaltria witti (Grant)

Spinus psaltria witti Grant, 1964, Condor, **66,** p. 512 — southeast side of María Magdalena, below 50 ft., Tres Marías Islands, Nayarit.

Tres Marías Islands, Nayarit, Mexico.

Carduelis psaltria psaltria (Say)

Fringilla psaltria Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mountains (Philadelphia ed.), **2,** p. 40 — Arkansas

River near mountains [= near Colorado Springs], Colorado.

Central eastern Arizona, northern Colorado, and northwestern Oklahoma south through western and central Texas and central, eastern, and southern Mexico to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and central Veracruz; winters in southern breeding range, north at least to western and northern Texas.

Carduelis psaltria jouyi (Ridgway)

Astragalinus mexicanus jouyi Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 320 — Temax, Yucatán, Mexico.

Yucatán and northern Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Carduelis psaltria columbiana Lafresnaye

Carduelis columbianus Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 292 — Colombia.

Chiapas, Mexico, through Central America to northern Venezuela, western Colombia, western Ecuador, and northwestern Peru.

CARDUELIS LAWRENCEI

Carduelis lawrencei Cassin

Carduelis Lawrencei Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5 (1850), p. 105 — Sonoma and San Diego, California; type from Sonoma, *fide* Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **51**, p. 30.

Northern California west of Sierra Nevada south to northern Baja California; winters sporadically through most of breeding range and also to northern Sonora, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and El Paso, extreme western Texas.

CARDUELIS CARDUELIS

Carduelis carduelis carduelis (Linnaeus)[1]

Fringilla carduelis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 180 — Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 67.

Carduelis carduelis volgensis Buturlin, 1906, Ibis, p. 424 — Simbirsk [= Ulyanovsk], central European Russia.

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[1] The subspecies *carduelis, major, britannica, parva, tschusii, balcanica, niediecki, brevirostris,* and *loudoni,* races with a black crown, form the "*carduelis* group." — R. A. P., Jr.

Carduelis carduelis rumaeniae Tschusi, 1909, Ornith. Jahrb., **20**, p. 76 — Baneaso, Rumania.

Carduelis carduelis celtica Mayaud, 1932, Alauda, **4**, p. 214 — Puy-Notre-Dame, Maine-et-Loire, France.

Western and central Europe, from central Norway and Archangel oblast, western Russia south to southern France (except where occupied by *parva*), Italy, northern Yugoslavia, Rumania, Ukraine, and east to Urals; winters in breeding range and south to islands in Mediterranean and Black Sea region.

Carduelis carduelis britannica (Hartert)

Acanthis carduelis britannica Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 68 — Rottingdean, Sussex, England.

British Isles, Channel Islands, and western Netherlands.

Carduelis carduelis parva Tschusi

Carduelis carduelis parva Tschusi, 1901, Ornith. Monatsb., **9**, p. 131 — Machico, Madeira.

Acanthis carduelis africanus Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 69 — Mhoiwla, near Mazagan, Morocco.

Carduelis carduelis weigoldi Reichenow, 1913, Ornith. Monatsb., **21**, p. 141 — Cascais, Favaios, and Povoa, Portugal.

Carduelis carduelis propeparva von Jordans, 1923, Falco, **19**, sonderheft, p. 4 — Valldemosa, Mallorca.

Pyrenees and Mediterranean coast of France south through Spain and Portugal to western North Africa, east to eastern Libya; Azores, Madeira, and Canary Islands.

Carduelis carduelis tschusii Arrigoni

Carduelis carduelis Tschusii Arrigoni, 1902, Avicula, **6**, p. 104 — Dorgali and Sorso, Sardinia [reference not verified].

Carduelis carduelis bruniventris Schiebel, 1934, Ornith. Monatsb., 42, p. 86 — Cesarò, Sicily.

Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

Carduelis carduelis balcanica Sachtleben

Carduelis carduelis balcanica Sachtleben, 1919, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 3 — Kaluckowa, Macedonia.

Carduelis carduelis schiebeli von Jordans and Steinbacher, 1943, Senckenbergiana, **26**, p. 75 — Soúdhas Bay, near Canea, Crete.

Southern Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Crete.

Carduelis carduelis niediecki Reichenow

Carduelis carduelis niediecki Reichenow, 1907, Journ. f. Ornith., 55, p. 623 — Eregli, Asia Minor.

Carduelis carduelis iranensis Zarudny, 1913, Mess. Ornith., 4, p. 275 — Zagros Mountains, from Kurdistan to Laristan, southern Iran.

Rhodes, Karpathos, and Cyprus; Asia Minor and northern Near East to northern Egypt, northern Iraq, and southwestern Iran.

Carduelis carduelis major Taczanowski

Carduelis major Taczanowski, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 672 — Turkestan.

Carduelis carduelis frigoris Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 280. New name for *C. major* Taczanowski, preoccupied (if *Acanthis* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Cannabina major* Brehm, 1855, = *Acanthis c. cannabina* (Linnaeus), 1758.

Southwestern Siberia from Urals east to about Yenisei River, north to about lat. 58° N., and south to about lat. 45° N.

Carduelis carduelis brevirostris Zarudny

Carduelis elegans brevirostris Zarudny, 1889, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscou, new ser., 3, p. 133 — Baku.

Carduelis carduelis nikolskii Moltchanov, 1917, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersbourg, 21 (1916), p. 44 — Crimea.

Crimea east through Caucasus to about Russia-Iran border and probably adjacent northeastern Turkey.

Carduelis carduelis loudoni Zarudny

Carduelis carduelis loudoni Zarudny, 1906, Ornith. Monatsb., 14, p. 48 — Gilan and Kazvin, northern Iran.

Talysh Mountains, on Russia-Iran border, east through Elburz Mountains of northern Iran; hybridizes with *paropanisi* in east.

Carduelis carduelis paropanisi Kollibay[1]

Carduelis caniceps paropanisi Kollibay, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., 18, p. 148 — Narin-Tal, Hindu Kush, northern Afghanistan.

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[1] The subspecies *paropanisi, subulata,* and *caniceps,* races with gray crowns, form the "*caniceps* group." — R. A. P., Jr.

Carduelis caniceps subcaniceps Zarudny, 1916, Mess. Ornith., 7, p. 174 — Kopet Dagh, northern Khurasan, northern Iran.

Carduelis carduelis ultima Koelz, 1949, Auk, **66**, p. 209 — Niriz, southeastern Fars, southern Iran.

Southeastern, eastern and northeastern Iran, east and north through northern Afghanistan, southern Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Russian Turkestan, Chinese Turkestan (western Sinkiang), and Alma Ata; intergrading with *subulata* in extreme northeast; winters south to southern Iran, southern Afghanistan, and Baluchistan.

Carduelis carduelis subulata (Gloger)

Fringilla subulata Gloger, 1833, Abändern Vögel durch Einfluss des Klima's, p. 153 — Yenisei.

Carduelis caniceps poliakovi Sushkin, 1925, List. Distr. Birds Russian Altai, p. 65 — Tary, on Bukhtarma River, southern Russian Altai.

South-central Siberia, from Yenisei River eastward probably to vicinity of Lake Baikal and north to about lat. 59° N., southeastern Russian Altai and northwestern Outer Mongolia; winters south to western steppes, Turkestan, probably central Outer Mongolia, and, at least occasionally, to Afghanistan and Baluchistan. Range poorly known.

Carduelis carduelis caniceps Vigors

Carduelis caniceps Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 23 — Himalayas; restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler, 1924, Ibis, p. 471.

Western Himalayas from northern West Pakistan and Baltistan east through Ladak and Kumaon to central Nepal, and probably western Tibet; sometimes wintering to edge of plains.

GENUS **ACANTHIS**[1] BORKHAUSEN

Acanthis Borkhausen, 1797, Deutsche Fauna, **1**, p. 248. Type, by subsequent designation (Stejneger, 1884, Auk, **1**, p. 145), *Fringilla linaria* Linnaeus = *Fringilla flammea* Linnaeus.

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[1] A strong argument can be made for including *Acanthis* (at least the redpolls, *flammea* and *hornemanni*) within *Carduelis* (and probably close to the "*Spinus*" group of species). But, an equally convinc-

Pseudacanthis Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 88. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudacanthis yemenensis* Ogilvie-Grant.

Warsanglia Clarke, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 48. Type, by monotypy, *Warsanglia johannis* Clarke.

cf. Salomonsen, 1928, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturhist. Foren., **86,** pp. 123-202 (*flammea* and *hornemanni*).

Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1775, pp. 16-25 (review of *flavirostris* and *cannabina; flammea* and *hornemanni* separate species).

ACANTHIS FLAMMEA

Acanthis flammea flammea (Linnaeus)

Fringilla flammea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 182 — Europe; restricted to Norrland, Sweden, by Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 77.

Linaria Holboellii Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., p. 280 — middle Germany; type probably from Roda Valley, Thuringia, *fide* Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **23,** p. 10.

Northern Eurasia and North America (except Baffin Island, Greenland, and Iceland) from tree line (sometimes farther north) south to about lat. 52° N.; winters from all but northernmost breeding range south to British Isles, most of southern Europe, Caucasus, Turkestan, Mongolia, northern China, and United States to about lat. 40° N.

Acanthis flammea rostrata (Coues)

Aegiothus rostratus Coues, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **13** (1861), p. 378 — Jakobshavn, Greenland.

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ing case can be made for keeping them separate and even allowing genera such as *Spinus* and *Chloris* to stand apart (*vide*, e.g., Ackermann, 1967, Journ. f. Ornith., **108,** pp. 430-473, *vs.* Nicolai, 1960, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., 87, pp. 317-362). If one believes that the differences separating *Acanthis* from *Carduelis* are not sufficient for generic distinction, then the way is set for including *Serinus, Linurgus*, and, perhaps, even *Carpodacus* within *Carduelis.* I must admit to being undecided on the limits of *Carduelis.* For that reason I prefer to preserve the status quo and simply follow Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 597-620, and keep *Acanthis* a full genus, although not to the extent of separating it from *Carduelis* by *Callacanthis.* — R. A. P., Jr.

Northern Labrador, Baffin Island, and southern half of Greenland; winters from southern breeding range south, casually, to Colorado, north-central and northeastern United States to New Brunswick and Newfoundland, and to Iceland, Ireland, Scotland, and Helgoland.

Acanthis flammea islandica Hantzch

Acanthis linaria islandica Hantzch, 1904, Ornith. Monatsb., **12,** p. 32 — Iceland.

Iceland; occasionally in winter in northern British Isles.

Acanthis flammea cabaret (Müller)

Fringilla cabaret Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 165 — Europe.

Acanthis linaria britannica Schmiedeknecht, 1906, Wirbelth. Europa's, p. 128 — British Isles; restricted to southern England by Meinertzhagen, 1953, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 73, p. 41.

Carduelis flammea disruptis Clancey, 1953, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 73, p. 72 — Knapdale, Argyllshire, Scotland.

British Isles, Alps, and mountains of Czechoslovakia. Introduced in New Zealand and on Lord Howe Island.

ACANTHIS HORNEMANNI

Acanthis hornemanni exilipes[1] (Coues)

Aegiothus exilipes Coues, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **13** (1861), p. 385 — Fort Simpson, Mackenzie, Canada.

Tundras in northern Eurasia from Lapland east to Chukotski Peninsula, south in eastern Siberia to south-central Khabarovsk, and in North America from western and northern Alaska south and east to northern Labrador; winters, irregularly, south to England, central Europe, central Asia, Japan, Kamchatka, Commander Islands, southern Alaska, southern British Columbia, and eastern Montana east to Atlantic coast from New Brunswick to Maryland.

Acanthis hornemanni hornemanni (Holboell)

Linota hornemanni Holboell, 1843, Naturhist. Tidsskr., **4,**

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[1] Population in Scandinavia hybridizes extensively with *A. f. flammea,* suggesting that *hornemanni* and *flammea* may be conspecific. — R. A. P., Jr.

p. 398 — Greenland; type from Ameralikfjord, *fide* Salomonsen, 1928, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturhist. Foren., **86**, p. 170.

Ellesmere Island, Baffin Island, and northern half of Greenland; winters in southern half of Greenland, casually south to northern Manitoba, Keewatin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Quebec, Labrador, Scotland, and England.

ACANTHIS FLAVIROSTRIS

Acanthis flavirostris flavirostris (Linnaeus)

Fringilla flavirostris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 182 — Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 76.

Norway, northern Sweden, northern Finland, and Kola Peninsula; winters south to Spain, Italy, western Rumania, and southwestern Russia.

Acanthis flavirostris pipilans (Latham)

Fringilla Pipilans Latham, 1787, Gen. Synop. Birds, Suppl., p. 286; based on "Mountain Linnet" of Pennant, 1787, Brit. Zool., **1**, no. 133, which was described by Willughby, 1678, Ornith., p. 261, from — "mountains of the Peak of Derbyshire."

Acanthis flavirostris bensonorum Meinertzhagen, 1934, Ibis, p. 55 — South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

Shetland Islands, Hebrides, Orkney Islands, Scotland, northern England, and Ireland.

Acanthis flavirostris brevirostris (Moore)

Linota brevirostris Moore, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 216 — Erzeroum and Afghanistan; type from Erzurum, Turkey, *fide* Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 77.

Eastern Turkey, Caucasus, and northwestern Iran.

Acanthis flavirostris korejevi (Zarudny and Härms)

Linota brevirostris korejevi Zarudny and Härms, 1914, Ornith. Monatsb., **22**, p. 53 — Dsharent [=Panfilov], Tyschkan, and Ilisk [=Ili], southeastern Kazakstan.

Cannabina flavirostris kirghizorum Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **38**, p. 6 — Karabutak, Turgai province, Kirghiz steppe.

Southern Urals south to Caspian Sea and east across Kirghiz steppes to southern Russian Altai and Tien Shan.

Acanthis flavirostris altaica (Sushkin)

Cannabina flavirostris altaica Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 7 — Kobdo, northwestern Mongolia.

Central Russian Altai east to northwestern Outer Mongolia.

Acanthis flavirostris montanella (Hume)

Linota montanella Hume, 1873, in Henderson and Hume, Lahore to Yarkand, p. 261, pl. 26 — Arpalak River, Hill Yarkand, southwestern Sinkiang.

Linota brevirostris pamirensis Zarudny and Härms, 1914, Ornith. Monatsb., **22**, p. 53 — Alai and Transalai; Peter the Great Ranges; Pamirs.

Acanthis flavirostris baltistanicus A. and R. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46**, p. 97 — Sanpur, 11,500 ft., near Skardu, Baltistan.

Carduelis flavirostris pallescens Sudilovskaya, 1938, Izvest. Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R., St. Petersburg, biol. ser., p. 119 — Chumbuz Darya, west of Kashgar, western Sinkiang.

Alai Range to westernmost Sinkiang (vicinity of Kashgar) and south to Pamirs, thence east in Kunlun Range to vicinity of Keriya and northeastward to northwestern Nan Shan; irregular in winter in extreme northern West Pakistan.

Acanthis flavirostris miniakensis Jacobi

Acanthis flavirostris miniakensis Jacobi, 1923, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **16**, p. 25 — Tschuwo, Bameh, and Dawo [eastern Sikang, northeast of Kangting, formerly Tatsienlu, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 614].

Carduelis flavirostris leimonias Meise, 1933, Ornith. Monatsb., **41**, p. 81 — near Hei-tsui-tse, on Sining Ho, northern Kansu [=near Sining, northeastern Tsinghai, *fide* Vaurie, *loc. cit.*]

Carduelis flavirostris sushkini Sudilovskaya, 1938, Izvest. Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R., St. Petersburg, biol. ser., p. 120 — Gashun, southern Koko Nor Range.

Southern Nan Shan and southwestern Kansu southwest through eastern Tsinghai to central and eastern Sikang.

Acanthis flavirostris rufostrigata (Walton)

Linota rufostrigata Walton, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 93 — Khamba, southern Tibet.

Acanthis flavirostris ladacensis A. and R. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 96 — Leh, Ladak.

Northern Kashmir east through northern Nepal and Tibet; probably intergrading with *miniakensis* in east; some winter movement to lower altitudes in northern West Pakistan, northern India, and northern Sikkim.

ACANTHIS CANNABINA

Acanthis cannabina cannabina (Linnaeus)

Fringilla cannabina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 182 — Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 73.

Acanthis cannabina mediterranea Tschusi, 1903, Ornith. Jahrb., **14,** p. 139 — Cattaro, Dalmatia.

Acanthis cannabina taurica Kudashev, 1916, Mess. Ornith., 8, p. 178 — Totakoi, near Simferopol, Crimea.

Acanthis cannabina sejuncta Clancey, 1946, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66,** p. 83 — Larkhill, near Amesbury, Wiltshire, England.

North-central Scandinavia south to North Africa, including British Isles (except Scotland) and Mediterranean islands, and east to Tyumen region of western Siberia, Crimea, and eastern Libya; winters in southern breeding range and in Egypt.

Acanthis cannabina autochthona Clancey

Acanthis cannabina autochthona Clancey, 1946, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66,** p. 84 — two miles east Carmunnock, northwestern Lanarkshire, southwestern Scotland.

Scotland.

Acanthis cannabina nana (Tschusi)

Cannabina cannabina nana Tschusi, 1901, Ornith. Monatsb., **9,** p. 130 — Madeira.

Carduelis cannabina guentheri Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 280. New name for *C. c. nana*

Tschusi, preoccupied (if *Acanthis* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Chrysomitris nana* Bonaparte, 1851, = ?*Carduelis psaltria colombianus* Lafresnaye, 1843.
Madeira.

Acanthis cannabina meadewaldoi Hartert
Acanthis cannabina meadewaldoi Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 323 — Tenerife, Canary Islands.
Western Canary Islands.

Acanthis cannabina harterti Bannerman
Acanthis cannabina harterti Bannerman, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 33, p. 39 — Lanzarote, Canary Islands.
Eastern Canary Islands.

Acanthis cannabina bella (Brehm)
Fringilla bella Brehm (ex Hemprich MS), 1845, Isis von Oken, col. 348 — Egypt or Nubia [error = Beirut, Lebanon, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 616].
Linota fringillirostris Bonaparte and Schlegel, 1850, Monogr. Loxiens, p. 45, pl. 49 — Nepal [error, Kashmir designated by Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 75].
Acanthis cannabina merzbacheri Schalow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 3 — Karanowskoe, Tian Shan.
Acanthis cannabina persica Kudashev, 1916, Mess. Ornith., **7**, p. 179 — Demavend, Iran.
?*Linaria cannabina Kudashevi* Portenko, 1960, Birds U.S.S.R., 4, p. 279 — Dzinal highlands, Kislovodsk, central Caucasus. [Specimens not seen.]
Asia Minor and Near East through Caucasus, northern Iran, northern Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan, and western Sinkiang northeast through mountains to southern Russian Altai; winters south to Egypt, Iraq, northern West Pakistan, Baltistan, and adjacent northwestern India.

ACANTHIS YEMENENSIS[1]

Acanthis yemenensis (Ogilvie-Grant)
Pseudacanthis yemenensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31**, p. 89 — Menacha, Yemen.

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[1] We follow Meinertzhagen, 1954, Birds Arabia, p. 94, in merging the monotypic genus *Pseudacanthis* with the linnets. — A. L. R. and R. A. P., Jr.

Mountains of Hejaz, Asir and Yemen, 7,000-9,000 feet, southwestern Arabia.

ACANTHIS JOHANNIS[1]

Acanthis johannis (Clarke)

Warsanglia johannis Clarke, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 48 — Mush Haled, 4,000 ft., about 250 miles WSW. of Cape Guardafui, Warsangli country, British Somaliland.

Mountains of extreme northeastern Somalia.

GENUS **LEUCOSTICTE** SWAINSON

Leucosticte Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor. Amer., 2 (1831), p. 265. Type, by monotypy, *Linaria (Leucosticte) tephrocotis* Swainson.

Fringalanda (sic)[2] Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19,** p. 158. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilauda nemoricola* Hodgson.

cf. Vaurie, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1424, pp. 24-28 (review of *brandti*).

French, 1959, Condor, **61,** pp. 18-29 (western North American races of *arctoa*).

LEUCOSTICTE NEMORICOLA

Leucosticte nemoricola altaica (Eversmann)

Fringilla altaica Eversmann, 1848, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscow, **21,** p. 223 — Uimon, southern Altai.

Mountains of northeastern Afghanistan, northern West Pakistan, Baltistan, Ladak, and Spiti north through Tadzhikistan, western Sinkiang, Tian Shan, and Russian Altai to Sayans.

Leucosticte nemoricola nemoricola (Hodgson)

Fringilauda nemoricola Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19,** p. 158 — central and northern Nepal.

Nepal east through Himalayas to northern Yunnan and north in western China to Tsinghai, Kansu, and Shensi; winters at lower altitudes and in northern Burma.

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[1] We follow Hall and Moreau, 1962, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., 8, pp. 355-356, in treating the monotypic genus *Warsanglia* as a linnet and in combining *johannis* and *yemenensis* in a superspecies. — A. L. R. and R. A. P., Jr.

[2] Later corrected to *Fringilauda.* — R. A. P., Jr.

LEUCOSTICTE BRANDTI

Leucosticte brandti margaritacea (Madarász)

Montifringilla margaritacea Madarász, 1904, Ornith. Monatsb., **12**, p. 196 — Katon Karagai, southeastern Russian Altai, eastern Kazakhstan.

Mountains of western Mongolia and southeastern Russian Altai southwest to Tarbagatai.

Leucosticte brandti brandti Bonaparte

Leucosticte brandti Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 537 — eastern Siberia; amended to Turkestan by Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 137; restricted to Zailiski Ala Tau by Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 621.

Western Tian Shan, from northern central Kirghizstan, east to western Sinkiang.

Leucosticte brandti pamirensis Severtzow

Leucosticte pamirensis Severtzow, 1883, Ibis, p. 58 — Kyzyl-art Pass, Trans-Alai range, and Pamir; restricted to Kyzyl-art Pass by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17**, p. 54.

Western Tian Shan, from southern central Kirghizstan, southwest through Pamirs to western Tadzhikistan and northeastern Afghanistan; winters south to Gilgit.

Leucosticte brandti haematopygia (Gould)

Montifringilla haematopygia Gould, 1853, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1851, p. 115 — Tibet; restricted to Tso Morari, Ladak, by Kinnear, 1922, Ibis, p. 519.

Northern West Pakistan (Gilgit) through Kashmir, Ladak, and northern East Punjab, and possibly farther east.

?**Leucosticte brandti audreyana**[1] Stresemann

Leucosticte brandti audreyana Stresemann, 1939, Ornith. Monatsb., **47**, p. 177 — Yabuk, Zemu Glacier, northern Sikkim.

Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeastern Tibet, and possibly northeast through western Sikang to southern Tsinghai.

?**Leucosticte brandti walteri**[1] Hartert

Montifringilla brandti walteri Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 138 — Sungpan, northern Szechwan.

Sikang (except west) and northern Szechwan.

?Leucosticte brandti intermedia[1] Stegmann

Leucosticte brandti intermedia Stegmann, 1932, Journ. f. Ornith., 80, p. 113 — Buckhan Boda Shan, Tsinghai.

Central eastern Tsinghai.

Leucosticte brandti pallidior Bianchi

Leucosticte haematopygia pallidior Bianchi, 1909, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, **13** (1908), pp. 45, 55 — northern Tibet and western Nan Shan; restricted to Qarasai, western Astin Tagh, Sinkiang by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **17**, p. 51.

Leucosticte brandti incerta Stegmann, 1932, Journ. f. Ornith., **80**, p. 113 — Humboldt range, western Nan Shan.

Mountains of southwestern Sinkiang northeast through Astin Tagh and Nan Shan to northeastern Tsinghai.

LEUCOSTICTE ARCTOA

Leucosticte arctoa arctoa (Pallas)

Passer arctous Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2, p. 21 — Yenisei River and eastern Siberia; restricted to Russian Altai by Kozlova, 1934, Ibis, p. 293.

Russian Altai; occasionally wintering to the east and west of the Altai.

Leucosticte arctoa cognata (Madarász)

Montifringilla cognata Madarász, 1909, Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Nat'l. Hungarici, **7**, p. 176 — Tunkan Alps, eastern Sayans.

Sayans and nearby mountains on Russia-Mongolia border.

Leucosticte arctoa sushkini Stegmann

Leucosticte arctoa sushkini Stegmann (ex Kozlova MS), 1932 (Jan.), Journ. f. Ornith., **80**, p. 106 — no type locality; Otkhon-tengi Mountain, Uliassutai, Khangai, Mongolia, designated by Kozlova, 1932 (May), Trudy Mongol. Komiss. (Acad. Sci. Leningrad), no. 3, p. 59 [not verified].

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[1] Dr. Vaurie informs me (*in litt.*) that he now considers *audreyana, walteri*, and *intermedia* to be indistinguishable from *haematopygia*; I have not studied the problem. — R. A. P., Jr.

Leucosticte arctoa suschkini Hartert and Steinbacher (ex Kozlova MS), 1932 (Dec.), Vögel pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., p. 73 — no type locality.

Khangai, northern Mongolia.

Leucosticte arctoa gigliolii Salvadori

Leucosticte gigliolii Salvadori, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 579, pl. 44 — Dauria.

Mountains northwest, north, and northeast of Lake Baikal and east to Yablonovyy mountains, Transbaicalia; winters south to Russia-Mongolia border.

Leucosticte arctoa brunneonucha (Brandt)[1]

Fringilla (Linaria) brunneonucha Brandt, 1842, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, **10**, col. 252 — Kuriles [reference not verified].

Mountains of eastern Siberia from the Lena to Kamchatka and Kurile Islands and south to Gulf of Odskaya and Stanovoi range.

Leucosticte arctoa griseonucha (Brandt)

Fringilla (Linaria) griseonucha Brandt, 1842, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, **10**, no. 14, 15, 16, col. 252 — Aleutian Islands, Alaska [reference not verified].

Commander Islands, Aleutian Islands, Nunivak Island, Alaska peninsula, Unga Island, Semidi Islands, and possibly Kodiak Island; winters throughout breeding range and on Kodiak Island.

Leucosticte arctoa umbrina Murie

Leucosticte tephrocotis umbrina Murie, 1944, Condor, **46**, p. 122 — St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Saint Matthew and Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Leucosticte arctoa irvingi Feinstein

Leucosticte tephrocotis irvingi Feinstein, 1958, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **71**, p. 11 — Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska.

Brooks Range, northern Alaska.

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[1] *Passer curilica* Pallas, 1811, recently resurrected by Portenko, 1960, Birds U.S.S.R., **4**, p. 270, is a *nomen oblitum*, as is *Fringilla pustulata* Lichtenstein, 1818. — R. A. P., Jr.

Leucosticte arctoa littoralis Baird

Leucosticte littoralis Baird, 1869, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., **1**, p. 318, pl. 28, fig. 1 — Sitka and Fort Simpson, British Columbia; type from Port Simpson, British Columbia, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 618.

Central Alaska, southwestern Yukon, and northwestern British Columbia south through high mountains of southeastern Alaska and western British Columbia to Cascade Mountains of Washington, Oregon, and central northern California; winters from southern Alaska, central British Columbia, and central Montana south to northern California, western Nevada, northern Utah, and central northern New Mexico.

Leucosticte arctoa tephrocotis (Swainson)

Linaria (*Leucosticte*) *tephrocotis* Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 2 (1831), p. 265 — on the Saskatchewan; type from near Carlton House, Saskatchewan, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 262.

Mountains from central Yukon and western Alberta south to southeastern British Columbia and northwestern Montana; winters from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to northeastern California, central Nevada, central Utah, northern Arizona (race?), northern New Mexico, northwestern Nebraska, and southwestern South Dakota.

Leucosticte arctoa dawsoni Grinnell

Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni Grinnell, 1913, Condor, **15**, p. 77 — Whitney Meadows, 9,800 ft., Sierra Nevada, Tulare County, California.

Sierra Nevada, White Mountains, and probably Inyo Mountains, eastern California.

Leucosticte arctoa wallowa Miller

Leucosticte tephrocotis wallowa Miller, 1939, Condor, **41**, p. 34 — 18 miles south, 2 miles east, Lostine, 8,800 ft. (north face of Elkhorn Peak), Wallowa Mountains, Wallowa County, Oregon.

Wallowa Mountains, northeastern Oregon; winters south to central western Nevada.

Leucosticte arctoa atrata Ridgway

Leucosticte atrata Ridgway, 1874, Amer. Sportsman, **4**, p. 241 — Cañon City, Colorado.

High mountains of central Idaho, southwestern Montana, northwestern Wyoming, northeastern Nevada, and central northern Utah; winters at lower elevations in western and southern Wyoming, central Nevada, Utah, western Colorado, and northern Arizona.

Leucosticte arctoa australis Ridgway

Leucosticte tephrocotis, var. *australis* Ridgway, 1873, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, p. 197 — Mt. Lincoln, Colorado.

High mountains of southeastern Wyoming, Colorado, and central northern New Mexico; winters at lower elevations within breeding range.

GENUS **CALLACANTHIS** BONAPARTE

Callacanthis Bonaparte (ex Reichenbach MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 507. Type, by monotypy, *Carduelis burtoni* Gould.

CALLACANTHIS BURTONI

Callacanthis burtoni (Gould)

Carduelis Burtoni Gould, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 90 — Himalayas; restricted to Srinagar, Kashmir, by Baker, 1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 729.

Safed Koh, northwestern West Pakistan, and Himalayas from Chitral east through Nepal to Sikkim.

GENUS **RHODOPECHYS**[1] CABANIS

Rhodopechys Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 157. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla sanguinea* Gould.

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[1] Michel Desfayes informs me (*in litt.*) that he has completed a study of *Rhodopechys* and *Callacanthis* and believes that the two are congeneric; he also maintains *obsoleta* in the genus *Rhodospiza*. Without knowledge of his evidence, and with no familiarity with any of the living birds, I prefer to follow Vaurie, 1949, *loc. cit.*, in not recognizing *Rhodospiza*, but, on the other hand, think that *Rhodopechys* and *Callacanthis* should at least be placed next to one another, rather than separated by *Acanthis* and *Leucosticte*, as was done by Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes. — R. A. P., Jr.

Bucanetes Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1,** p. 164. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla githaginea* Lichtenstein.

Rhodospiza Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12,** p. 282. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla obsoleta* Lichtenstein.

cf. Vaurie, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1424, pp. 28-30 (Asiatic forms).

Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, pp. 3-5 (*githaginea*).

Kovshar, 1966, Monatsb. Ornith. Vivarien., Ausgabe "A," Der Falke, **13,** pp. 48-53 (nesting of *sanguinea*).

RHODOPECHYS SANGUINEA

Rhodopechys sanguinea aliena Whitaker

Rhodopechys aliena Whitaker, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 18 — Morocco; restricted to Glaoui, Great Atlas, by Whitaker, 1898, Ibis, p. 601.

Great Atlas, Morocco.

Rhodopechys sanguinea sanguinea (Gould)

Fringilla sanguinea Gould, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 127 — Erzurum, Turkey.

?*Rhodopechys sanguinea orientalis* Stephanyan, 1959, Ornitologia, **2,** p. 79 — Aksu-Dzhabagly, southeast of Lenger, western Tien Shan, Kirghizstan. [Specimens not examined.]

Turkey through Caucasus, mountains of northern and central Iran, northern Afghanistan, Tadzhikistan, and Kirghizstan to Tarbagatai range.

RHODOPECHYS GITHAGINEA

Rhodopechys githaginea amantum (Hartert)

Erythrospiza githaginea amantum Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 89 — Oliva, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands.

Canary Islands.

Rhodopechys githaginea zedlitzi (Neumann)

Erythrospiza githaginea zedlitzi Neumann, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15,** p. 145 — western Biskra, Algeria.

Erythrospiza githaginea theresae Meinertzhagen, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 64 — Taznakht, Ouarzazate District, Anti-Atlas, Morocco.

Central and southern Tunisia, Algeria from the High

Plateau south to southern Sahara (locally), southern Morocco from the Anti-Atlas, and Mauritania.

Rhodopechys githaginea githaginea (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla githaginea Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 24 — Deram, Upper Egypt.

Upper Egypt south to central Sudan.

Rhodopechys githaginea crassirostris (Blyth)

Carpodacus crassirostris Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16**, p. 476 — Afghanistan.

Erythrospiza githaginea bilkewitchi Zarudny, 1918, Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., p. 67 — Kopet Dagh and Great Balkhan, Transcaspia [reference not verified].

Israel south to central Arabia and east through Iraq, Iran, southern Transcaspia, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan to western West Pakistan; winters east to eastern West Pakistan and adjacent northwestern India.

RHODOPECHYS MONGOLICA

Rhodopechys mongolica (Swinhoe)

Carpodacus mongolicus Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 447 — Keming, between Kalgan and Nankow, southern Chahar, China.

Transcaucasia east through northeastern and eastern Iran, southern Transcaspia, northern Afghanistan, northern Baluchistan, Gilgit, Astor, Baltistan, and Ladak, north through Tadzhikistan, Kirghizstan, western Sinkiang, Dzungarian Ala Tau, and Tarbagatai range, and east and southeast through mountains of western Mongolia, ?Inner Mongolia, and northeastern Tsinghai, to Kansu; winters south to foothills of Tian Shan and to northeastern and eastern China.

RHODOPECHYS OBSOLETA

Rhodopechys obsoleta (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla obsoleta Lichtenstein, 1823, in Eversmann, Reise von Orenburg nach Buchara, p. 132 — Kara-ata spring, near Bokhara [reference not verified].

?*Rhodospiza obsoleta kaschgarica* Portenko, 1962, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR, **30**, p. 389 — Lob-Nor. [Specimens not examined.]

?*Rhodospiza obsoleta chuancheica* Portenko, 1962, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 30, p. 390 — oasis Gui-Dui, Tsinghai. [Specimens not examined.]

Extreme southern Turkey, Syria, and Palestine, through Iran, Transcaspia, Afghanistan, northern Baluchistan, Chitral, North West Frontier Province, Tadzhikistan, Kirghizstan, Sinkiang, and northeastern Tsinghai; occasionally winters south to Iraq and central northern West Pakistan.

GENUS **URAGUS** KEYSERLING AND BLASIUS

Uragus Keyserling and Blasius, 1840, Wirbelth. Europa's, p. xl. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia sibirica* Pallas.

cf. Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, pp. 31-34 (review).

URAGUS SIBIRICUS

Uragus sibiricus sibiricus (Pallas)

Loxia sibirica Pallas, 1773, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 2, p. 711 — near montane rivers and streams of southern Siberia.

Uragus sibiricus fumigatus Sowerby, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, p. 99 — Tataschew, near Krasnoyarsk, south-central Siberia.

Uragus sibiricus stegmanni Hartert and Steinbacher, 1932, Vögel pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, p. 48 — Karakol, Tian Shan.

Southern Siberia, south of about lat. 59° N., from about long. 80° E. east through Baikal region and northern Mongolia to Amur district and northern Manchuria, where merges with *ussuriensis*; winters west and south to Russian and Chinese Turkestan.

Uragus sibiricus ussuriensis Buturlin

Uragus sibiricus ussuriensis Buturlin, 1915, Mess. Ornith., 6, p. 128 — Vladimir Monomakh and Lake Khanka, southern Ussuri.

Carduelis sibirica pontifex Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 279. New name for *U.s. ussuriensis* Buturlin, preoccupied (if *Uragus* and *Chloris* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Chloris sinica ussuriensis* Hartert, 1903.

Ussuri and central Manchuria south to northern Korea;

winters south to southern Korea and northeastern China (south to Hopeh).

Uragus sibiricus sanguinolentus (Temminck and Schlegel)
Pyrrhula sanguinolenta Temminck and Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 92, pl. 54 — Japan.
Sakhalin, southern Kurile Islands, and Hokkaido; winters south to central Honshu and occasionally to southern Honshu and Shikoku.

Uragus sibiricus lepidus David and Oustalet
Uragus lepidus David and Oustalet, 1877, Oiseaux Chine, p. 359, pl. 98 — Tsinling range and southern Shensi.
Southeastern Kansu and southern Shensi (Tsinling Mountains).

Uragus sibiricus henrici Oustalet
Uragus Henrici Oustalet, 1891, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., ser. 7, **12**, p. 291, pl. 10, fig. 2 — eastern Turkestan and Tibet; restricted to central and eastern Sikang, in region between Batang and Kangting [*olim* Tatsienlu], by Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, p. 34.
Central Sikang east to western Szechwan; (?) northern Yunnan.

GENUS **UROCYNCHRAMUS**[1] PRZEWALSKI

Urocynchramus Przewalski, 1876, Mongol i Strana Tangut., **2**, p. 99, pl. 15. Type, by monotypy, *Urocynchramus Pylzowi* Przewalski [reference not verified].
cf. Vaurie 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, pp. 34-36 (review).

UROCYNCHRAMUS PYLZOWI

Urocynchramus pylzowi Przewalski
Urocynchramus pylzowi Przewalski, 1876, Mongol. i

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[1] *Urocynchramus* is traditionally placed next to *Uragus* (e.g. Sharpe, 1909, Hand-List, and Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes), but except for its long tail it possesses no other character which would place it closer to *Uragus* than to any other rosefinch. In fact, the presence of a well-developed tenth primary distinguishes it from all other Carduelines and the presence of a bright color (scarlet) in the tail sets it apart from the rosefinches, which in body color and pattern it resembles. I am, however, unable to suggest a more appropriate placement for this odd bird and retain it next to *Uragus* as a convenience. — R. A. P., Jr.

Strana Tangut., 2, p. 99, pl. 15 — sources of Tatung River, Nan Shan, northeastern Tsinghai [reference not verified].

Urocynchramus pylzowi coloratus Tugarinov and Stegmann, 1929, Ornith. Monatsb., 37, p. 116 — "Dza Chu, upper Blue [= Yangtze] River," southern Tsinghai.

Western China, from Tsinghai east to Kansu and south to central Sikang and northern Szechwan.

GENUS **CARPODACUS**[1] KAUP

Carpodacus Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw. Nat. Syst., **1**, p. 161. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1842, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, appen., p. 11), *Fringilla rosea* Pallas.

Erythrospiza[2] Bonaparte, 1831, Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti, Rome, **49**, p. 52. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 48), *Loxia erythrina* Pallas.

Procarduelis Blyth (ex Hodgson MS), 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12**, p. 985. Type, by monotypy, *Carduelis nipalensis* Hodgson.

Propasser Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 84. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla rodopepla* [sic] Vigors.

Pyrrhospiza Blyth (ex Hodgson MS), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13** (1844), p. 953. Type, by monotypy, *Pyrrhospiza punicea* Blyth.

Rubicilla Bonaparte and Schlegel, 1850, Monogr. Loxiens, p. 14. Type, by tautonomy, *Loxia rubicilla* Güldenstädt.

Burrica Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 390. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla mexicana* Müller.

Kozlowia Bianchi, 1907, Aves Exp. Kozlowi, Trudy Eksp.

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[1] *Erythrina* Brehm, 1828, Isis von Oken, **21**, col. 1276, resurrected by Stresemann, 1922, Ornith. Monatsb., **30**, p. 60, although abandoned by Brehm himself in later works, e.g., 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., was accompanied by no "description, definition or indication", as defined by the Intern. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961, and hence is a *nomen nudum*. — R. A. P., Jr.

[2] *Erythrospiza* was formerly used as the generic name of the Trumpeter Finch (*Rhodopechys githaginea*) but, as noted by Sclater, 1926, Bull Brit. Ornith. Club, **46**, p. 130, the type species is a *Carpodacus*. — R. A. P., Jr.

Russk. Geogr. Obsht., 5, p. 19. Type, by monotypy, *Leucosticte roborowskii* Przewalski.

cf. Stresemann, 1930, Ornith. Monatsb., 38, pp. 72-76 (*pulcherrimus* and *eos*).

Kozlova, 1939, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscow, sec. biol., 48 (2-3), pp. 63-70 (*erythrinus*).

Moore, 1939, Condor, **41**, pp. 170-205 (*mexicanus*).

Vaurie, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1424, pp. 36-53 (various Asiatic taxa).

———, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1780, pp. 6-23 (various palearctic taxa; particularly *rhodochlamys* and *puniceus*).

CARPODACUS RUBESCENS

Carpodacus rubescens (Blanford)

Procarduelis rubescens Blanford, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, p. 694, pl. 74 — Sikkim.

Procarduelis rubescens saturatior Rothschild, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 43, p. 12 — Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., northern Yunnan.

Himalayas, 9,000 to 15,000 feet, from eastern Nepal through Sikkim, Bhutan, southeastern Tibet, northern Assam, and southwestern Sikang to northern Yunnan; winters down to 4,500 feet.

CARPODACUS NIPALENSIS

Carpodacus nipalensis kangrae (Whistler)

Procarduelis nipalensis kangrae Whistler, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60**, p. 16 — Dharmsala, Kangra, northern Punjab.

Western Himalayas, 9,000 to 14,000 feet, from Kashmir east to Garhwal.

Carpodacus nipalensis nipalensis (Hodgson)

Carduelis nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19**, p. 157 — central and northern Nepal.

Central Himalayas, 8,000 to 14,000 feet, from Kumaon east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeastern Tibet to northern Assam; wintering at lower elevations.

Carpodacus nipalensis intensicolor (Baker)

Procarduelis nipalensis intensicolor Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 45, p. 92 — Mekong-Salwin Divide, northern Yunnan.

Sikang and western Szechwan south to northern Yunnan; northern Tonkin; winters at lower altitudes and in northern Burma.

CARPODACUS ERYTHRINUS[1]

Carpodacus erythrinus erythrinus (Pallas)

Loxia erythrina Pallas, 1770, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. Petrop., **14**, pt. 1, p. 587, pl. 23, fig. 1 — Volga and Samara Rivers.

Erythrina erythrina pallidorosa Stantschinsky, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., **77**, p. 313 — Tashkent.

Erythrina erythrina kistjakovskii Charlemagne, 1933, Journ. Cycle Bio-Zool., Kiev, Acad. Sci. Ukraine, no. 4(8), p. 25 — Chernigov, Ukraine.

Southern Finland east across Russia and Siberia (north to Arctic Circle) to about the Yenisei, then intergrading with *grebnitskii* east to the Lena; west to eastern Germany, Poland, northern Ukraine, southern Russia (lower Volga), and northwestern Turkey; east across southern Siberia north of about lat. 50° N., in the west and in the east to mountains north of Lake Balkhash and in western Altai; winters south and southeast to central India and Indochina (precise winter range unknown).

Carpodacus erythrinus grebnitskii Stejneger

Carpodacus erythrinus grebnitskii Stejneger, 1885, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **29**, p. 265 — Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka.

Erythrina erythrina diamesa Stantschinsky, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., **77**, p. 312 — region of Sangin, Tola River Valley, northern Mongolia.

Eastern Siberia, east of nominate *erythrinus,* to Bering and Okhotsk Seas, and on northern Sakhalin, and south to Altai, Mongolia, northern Hopeh, Manchuria, and Maritime Territory; probably winters in southeastern China.

Carpodacus erythrinus kubanensis Laubmann

Carpodacus erythrinus kubanensis Laubmann, 1915,

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[1] The five races recognized are differentiated only by color and amount of streaking, characters best seen in breeding birds in adult plumage. Identification of breeding birds is complicated by the fact that some males of perhaps all races breed while still in "female plumage," which may not be identical with that of the adult female. Migrating and wintering birds often cannot be identified to race. — R. A. P., Jr.

Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 93 — Karaul Kisha, Kuban district, northwestern Caucasus.

Caucasus south and southwest to northeastern Iran; winter range uncertain, but probably south to southwestern Iran and possibly to Nepal and India.

Carpodacus erythrinus ferghanensis (Kozlova)

Erythrina erythrina ferghanensis Kozlova, 1939, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow, sec. biol., 48 (2-3), p. 63 — Shah-dara, Tadzhikistan.

?Rubicilla erythrina tianschanica Portenko, 1960, Birds U. S. S. R., **44**, p. 303 — sources of Merke River, Kirghiz Range. [Specimens not examined.]

Mountains from northeastern Iran and southern Transcaspia east through northern Afghanistan, West Pakistan south to northern Baluchistan, Kashmir, Baltistan, Ladak, and Spiti, and northeast through Tadzhikistan, Chinese Turkestan, and Kirghizstan to Tarbagatai range; winters in northwestern India and probably elsewhere south of breeding range.

Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus (Blyth)

Pyrrhula roseata Blyth (ex Tickell MS), 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11**, p. 461 — "sold . . . in Calcutta."

Carpodacus erythrinus murati Delacour, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 47, p. 20 — Noug-Het [= Nonghet], Laos.

Erythrina erythrina setshuanica Stantschinsky, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., **77**, p. 311 — Sungpan, Szechwan.

Himalayas, from Garhwal (intergrading with *ferghanensis* farther northwest) through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, ? northern Assam, southern and southeastern Tibet, and Sikang to northern Yunnan, and north through central China to eastern Tsinghai, southern Ningsia, and Shensi; winters south to southern West Pakistan, southern India, Burma, Thailand, and Indochina.

CARPODACUS PURPUREUS

Carpodacus purpureus purpureus (Gmelin)

Fringilla purpurea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 923 — Carolina; emended to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 320.

Carpodacus purpureus taverneri Rand, 1946, Canadian

Field Nat., **60,** p. 95 — Government Hay Camp (Park Headquarters), Wood Buffalo Park, Alberta.

Carpodacus purpureus nesophilus Burleigh and Peters, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61,** p. 122 — Stephenville Crossing, Newfoundland.

Northern and central British Columbia east and south to eastern Canada and northeastern United States from southern Labrador and Newfoundland to southeastern West Virginia; winters from southern Manitoba east and south to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; south, east of 100th meridian, to south-central and southeastern Texas and Gulf Coast to central Florida.

Carpodacus purpureus californicus Baird

C.[*arpodacus*] *californicus* Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, **9,** p. 413 — Pacific Coast of United States. Type from Fort Tejon, Kern County, California, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221,** p. 608.

Carpodacus purpureus rubidus Duvall, 1945, Condor, 47, p. 202 — Harstine Island, Mason County, Washington.

Southwestern British Columbia south in Cascade Range through western Washington and western Oregon; from northern California south along coast and coast ranges and west slope of Sierra Nevada to southern California, and mountains of southwestern California south to northern Baja California; winters primarily at lower elevations in and adjacent to breeding range, south to central western Baja California, southeastern California, and western and southern Arizona.

CARPODACUS CASSINII

Carpodacus cassinii Baird

Carpodacus cassinii Baird, 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7,** no. 3, p. 119 — Camp 104, Pueblo Creek, New Mexico [= 10 miles east of Gemini Peak, Yavapai County, Arizona, *fide* Duvall, 1945, Condor, **47,** pp. 203-204].

Carpodacus cassinii vinifer Duvall, 1945, Condor, **47,** p. 203 — Swan Lake, Ferry County, Washington.

Mountains from southern interior British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south through Rocky Mountains to northern Arizona and northern New Mexico, and mountains of eastern Washington and Oregon and interior northern California south through Sierra Nevada to mountains of southern Nevada, southern California, and northern Baja California; winters from southern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, and central eastern Wyoming, south and west to coastal and southern California, southeastern Arizona, and Mexico to Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí, rarely farther south.

CARPODACUS MEXICANUS

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis (Say)

Fringilla frontalis Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mountains (Philadelphia ed.), 2, p. 40 — Arkansas River, near the mountains [= near Colorado Springs, Colorado].

Carpodacus mexicanus solitudinus Moore, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 107 — Fallon, Nevada.

Carpodacus mexicanus grinnelli Moore, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 109 — Scott River, six miles NW. of Callahan, Siskiyou County, California.

Carpodacus mexicanus sordidus Aldrich, 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 62, p. 29 — Pullman, Washington.

Largely resident from southwestern and south-central British Columbia, central, western, and southern Idaho, central, northern, and southeastern Wyoming, and western Nebraska south through California, including northern Channel Islands, to central Baja California, including Isla Todos Santos and Isla Cedros, central Sonora, including Isla Tiburón and Isla San Pedro Mártir, northwestern Chihuahua, and western and south-central Texas; winters to Gulf Coast of southern Texas. Introduced in Hawaiian Islands and in southeastern New York; has spread west to New Jersey and north to Massachusetts, and, in winter, south to South Carolina.

Carpodacus mexicanus clementis Mearns

Carpodacus clementis Mearns, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 258 — San Clemente Island, California.

Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands, off southern California, and Islas Coronados, Baja California.

Carpodacus mexicanus mcgregori Anthony

Carpodacus mcgregori Anthony, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 165 — San Benito Island, Baja California.

Islas San Benito and occasionally Isla Cedros, Baja California.

Carpodacus mexicanus amplus Ridgway

Carpodacus amplus Ridgway, 1876, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr., **2,** no. 2, p. 187 — Guadalupe Island, Baja California.

Isla de Guadalupe, Baja California.

Carpodacus mexicanus ruberrimus Ridgway

Carpodacus frontalis ruberrimus Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 391 — "Cape St. Lucas", Baja California; lectotype from La Paz, *vide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221,** p. 611.

Southern Baja California south of lat. 28° N., southern coastal and central interior Sonora, northern Sinaloa, and southwestern Chihuahua.

? **Carpodacus mexicanus altitudinis** Moore

Carpodacus mexicanus altitudinis Moore, 1939, Condor, **41,** p. 197 — San Feliz, "about 7,500 ft.," Chihuahua, Mexico, on Chihuahua–Sinaloa state line, due east of Tepetuco, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Known only from type locality on Sinaloa–Chihuahua border at about lat. 26° N.; doubtfully distinct from *C. m. ruberrimus.*

Carpodacus mexicanus rhodopnus Moore

Carpodacus mexicanus rhodopnus Moore, 1936, Condor, **38,** p. 203 — El Molino, on seacoast 25 miles southwest of Culiacán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Arid tropical zone of central Sinaloa.

Carpodacus mexicanus coccineus Moore

Carpodacus mexicanus coccineus Moore, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 128 — "Mts. of Colima" [= probably at 6,000 ft. on Volcán de Nieve, Jalisco, see Moore, *loc. cit.,* p. 129], Mexico.

Mountains from southern Nayarit and western Zacatecas south to western Michoacán.

Carpodacus mexicanus potosinus Griscom

Carpodacus mexicanus potosinus Griscom, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 293, p. 5 — San Luis Potosí, Mexico.

Carpodacus mexicanus nigrescens Griscom, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 293, p. 5 — Miquihuana, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Middle Rio Grande Valley of Texas west to central Chihuahua and south to eastern Zacatecas, central San Luis Potosí, and southwestern Tamaulipas.

Carpodacus mexicanus centralis Moore

Carpodacus mexicanus centralis Moore, 1937, Condor, 39, p. 204 — Guanajuato, Mexico.

Central Plateau of Mexico in Guanajuato, Querétaro, and adjacent portions of bordering states.

Carpodacus mexicanus mexicanus (Müller)

Fringilla mexicana P.L.S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 165 — Mexico; restricted to Valley of Mexico by Moore, 1939, Condor, **41**, p. 201.

Carpodacus roseipectus Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 424 — Oaxaca, Mexico.

Southern section of central plateau of Mexico from eastern Michoacán and central and eastern Hidalgo south to highlands of central Oaxaca.

Carpodacus mexicanus griscomi Moore

Carpodacus mexicanus griscomi Moore, 1939, Condor, **41**, p. 202 — Amogileca [= Amojileca], Guerrero, Mexico.

Carduelis mexicana moorei Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 279. New name for *Carpodacus mexicanus griscomi* Moore, preoccupied (if *Carpodacus* and *Spinus* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Spinus notatus griscomi* van Rossem, 1938.

Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero.

CARPODACUS PULCHERRIMUS

Carpodacus pulcherrimus pulcherrimus (Moore)

Propasser pulcherrimus Moore, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 216 — Nepal.

Himalayas, 12,000 to 14,000 feet, from Himachal Pradesh through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and southern slopes of southeastern Tibet; descends to lower elevations in winter.

Carpodacus pulcherrimus waltoni (Sharpe)

Propasser waltoni Sharpe, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15**, p. 95 — Gyangtse, southern Tibet.

Southeastern Tibet (north of nominate *pulcherrimus*) and southwestern Sikang.

Carpodacus pulcherrimus argyrophrys Berlioz

Carpodacus argyrophrys Berlioz, 1929, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, **1**, p. 131; based on *Erythrina davidiana* Bangs and Peters, 1928, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **68**, p. 374, preoccupied by *Carpodacus Davidianus* Milne-Edwards, 1866 — no type locality; Mt. Lieuhoashan, between Choni and Titao, Kansu, designated by Bangs, in Peters, 1943, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **92**, p. 99.

Eastern Tsinghai and Kansu south through western Szechwan to Sikang, except southwest.

Carpodacus pulcherrimus davidianus Milne-Edwards

Carpodacus davidianus Milne-Edwards, 1866, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **1** (1865), bull., p. 19, pl. 2, figs. 2, 3 — Mongolia.

Central Mongolia south to southwestern Inner Mongolia.

CARPODACUS EOS

Carpodacus eos (Stresemann)

Erythrina eos Stresemann, 1930, Ornith. Monatsb., 38, p. 75 — Sungpan, Szechwan.

Southern Tsinghai and northern Szechwan south to southeastern Sikang and northernmost Yunnan; descends to lower altitudes in winter.

CARPODACUS RHODOCHROUS

Carpodacus rhodochrous (Vigors)

Fringilla rodochroa [sic] Vigors, 1831, Proc. Committee Sci. Zool. Soc. London, p. 23 — Himalayas; restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler, 1924, Ibis, p. 471.

Himalayas, 7,500 to 12,000 feet, from Kashmir east through Nepal to Sikkim; probably western Tibet (sight record).

CARPODACUS VINACEUS

Carpodacus vinaceus vinaceus Verreaux

Carpodacus vinaceus Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], 6 (1870), bull., p. 39 — mountains of

Chinese Tibet [= ? Ho-pa-tchang, north of Chengtu, Szechwan, *vide* Verreaux, 1872, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **7** (1871), bull., p. 62].

Erythrina vinacea rubidior Greenway, 1933, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **74**, p. 164 — Tung-la [= To La], northern Yunnan.

Southern Kansu and southern Shensi south to Sikang and Szechwan; winters at lower altitudes in breeding range and from Hopeh south to Yunnan and Burma.

Carpodacus vinaceus formosanus Ogilvie-Grant

Carpodacus incertus Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16**, p. 122 — Mt. Morrison, 9,000 ft., Formosa.

Carpodacus formosanus Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27**, p. 51. New name for *C. incertus* Ogilvie-Grant, preoccupied by *Fringilla incerta* Risso, 1826, = *Loxia erythrina* Pallas, 1790.

Mountains of Formosa.

CARPODACUS EDWARDSII

Carpodacus edwardsii edwardsii Verreaux

Carpodacus edwardsii Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **6** (1870), bull., p. 39 — mountains of Chinese Tibet; type from Moupin [= Muping = Paohing, eastern Sikang], *vide* Verreaux, 1872, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **7** (1871), bull., p. 59.

Eastern Sikang, western Szechwan, and southern Kansu.

Carpodacus edwardsii rubicunda (Greenway)

Propasser saturatus Blanford, 1872, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **41** (2), p. 168, pl. 8 — Tonglu, about 10,000 ft., near Darjeeling, Sikkim; preoccupied by *Linota saturata* Blyth, 1842, = *Carduelis nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836.

Erythrina edwardsii rubicunda Greenway, 1933, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **74**, p. 163 — Su Wa Tong [= Tuwa], 14,000 ft., on Mt. Gomba, eastern slopes of Salwin-Irawaddy divide, Tibet [= southwestern Sikang].

Carduelis edwardsii tongluensis Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 279. New name for *Propasser saturatus* Blanford, preoccupied.

Himalayas, 10,000 to 13,000 feet, from Nepal east through Bhutan, (?) northern Assam, southeastern Tibet, southwestern Sikang, and northern Yunnan; winters at lower elevations and south to northern Burma.

CARPODACUS SYNOICUS

Carpodacus synoicus synoicus (Temminck)

Pyrrhula synoica Temminck, 1825, Pl. Col., livr. 63, pl. 375 — Mount Sinai.

Sinai Peninsula.

Carpodacus synoicus salimalii (Meinertzhagen)

Erythrina synoica salimalii Meinertzhagen, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 95 — Akrobat, northern Afghanistan.

Northeastern Afghanistan.

Carpodacus synoicus stoliczkae (Hume)

Propasser stoliczkae Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, 2, p. 523 — Chiklik, above Kokyar, western Kunlun, Chinese Turkestan.

Southwestern Sinkiang.

Carpodacus synoicus beicki (Stresemann)

Erythrina synoica beicki Stresemann, 1930, Ornith. Monatsb., 38, p. 17 — Heitsuitse, 2,600 m., Sining River, northern Kansu [= northeastern Tsinghai].

Northeastern Tsinghai and northwestern Kansu.

CARPODACUS ROSEUS

Carpodacus roseus (Pallas)

Fringilla rosea Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 699 — Uda and Selenga Rivers, Transbaicalia.

?*Erythrina rosea sachalinensis* Portenko, 1960, Birds U. S. S. R., 4, p. 306 — Nyyskiy Zaliv, Sakhalin. [Specimens not examined[1].]

South-central and southeastern Siberia from northern ranges of Altai northeast to Yakutia and south to Sayans (and probably adjacent Mongolia), mountains north of Lake Baikal, and Stanovoi Mountains, and on Sakhalin; winters south to western Siberia, northern China, Manchuria, Korea, and Honshu.

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[1] The characters distinguishing this race appear very minor. — R. A. P., Jr.

CARPODACUS TRIFASCIATUS

Carpodacus trifasciatus Verreaux

Carpodacus trifasciatus Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **6** (1870), bull., p. 39 — mountains of Chinese Tibet; restricted to Paohing [*olim* Muping], Sikang, by Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 637.

Southwestern Kansu and western Szechwan south to southeastern Sikang and northern Yunnan; winters in southeastern Tibet and southwestern Sikang.

CARPODACUS RHODOPEPLUS

Carpodacus rhodopeplus rhodopeplus (Vigors)

Fringilla rodopepla [sic] Vigors, 1831, Proc. Committee Sci. Zool. Soc., p. 23 — Himalayas; restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler, 1924, Ibis, p. 471.

Himalayas, 10,000 to 15,000 feet, from Garhwal through Nepal to Sikkim.

Carpodacus rhodopeplus verreauxii (David and Oustalet)

Propasser verreauxii David and Oustalet, 1877, Oiseaux Chine, p. 355 — Muping [= Paohing], eastern Sikang.

Extreme eastern Sikang south to northern Yunnan; winters south to northern Burma.

CARPODACUS THURA

Carpodacus thura blythi (Biddulph)

Propasser blythi Biddulph, 1882, Ibis, p. 283, pl. 9 — near Indus River, Gilgit.

Northern Afghanistan-Pakistan boundary (Safed Koh northward) east through western Himalayas to Kumaon.

Carpodacus thura thura Bonaparte and Schlegel

Carpodacus thura Bonaparte and Schlegel, 1850, Monogr. Loxiens, p. 21, pl. 23 — Nepal.

Central Himalayas, 9,000 to 14,000 feet, from Nepal to Bhutan.

Carpodacus thura femininus Rippon

Carpodacus femininus Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19**, p. 31 — Yangtze River, western Yunnan.

Carpodacus thura charmensis Kinnear, 1940, Bull. Brit.

Ornith. Club, **60**, p. 56 — Kyimpu Le La, 13,000 ft., between Chayul and Charme, southeastern Tibet.

Propasser thura chayulensis Ludlow and Kinnear, 1944, Ibis, p. 351; inadvertent renaming of *C. t. charmensis* Kinnear.

Southeastern Tibet east to western Szechwan and south to northern Yunnan.

Carpodacus thura dubius Przewalski

Carpodacus dubius Przewalski, 1876, Mongol. i Strana Tangut., **2**, p. 92, pl. 13 — Ala Shan and Kansu. [Reference not verified.]

Southeastern Tsinghai, southeastern Kansu, southern Ningsia, and northern Szechwan.

Carpodacus thura deserticolor (Stegmann)

Erythrina thura deserticolor Stegmann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsb., **39**, p. 184 — southern Koko Nor range, Tsinghai.

Northeastern Tsinghai.

CARPODACUS RHODOCHLAMYS

Carpodacus rhodochlamys rhodochlamys (Brandt)

Pyrrhula (*Corythus*) *rhodochlamys* Brandt, 1843, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, cl. Phys.-Math., **1**, col. 363 — Siberia; probably Tarbagatai, *fide* Korovin, 1934, Bull. Univ. Asie Centrale, Tashkent, **19**, p. 68.

Erythrina rhodochlamus obscurata Korovin, 1934, Bull. Univ. Asie Centrale, Tashkent, **19**, p. 69 — Djebagli, Talas Ala Tau, western Tian Shan.

Erythrina rhodochlamys kashgarica Korovin, 1934, Bull. Univ. Asie Centrale, Tashkent, **19**, p. 69 — Kokche Darya, Chinese Turkestan.

Alpine zone of mountains of central Asia from extreme eastern Uzbekistan (north of Ferghana Valley), extreme western Sinkiang and Kirghizstan northeast through Tian Shan, Tarbagatai, and Dzungarian ranges, and possibly Altai, to western and northern Mongolia; winters at lower altitudes.

Carpodacus rhodochlamys kotschubeii Zarudny[1]

Carpodacus rhodochlamys kotschubeii Zarudny, 1913, Mess. Ornith., 4(3), p. 165 — Alai and Trans Alai ranges, south of Ferghana, Uzbekistan.

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[1] Possibly not separable from nominate *rhodochlamys*. — R. A. P., Jr.

Alai mountains (south of Ferghana Valley) south to Pamirs, Tadzhikistan; range imperfectly known, but apparently south and west of nominate *rhodochlamys*.

Carpodacus rhodochlamys grandis Blyth[1]

Carpodacus grandis Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **18**, p. 810 — range beyond Simla, near snow line.

Carpodacus rhodochlamys bendi Koelz, 1949, Auk, p. 209 — Burchao Pass, Bend i Turkestan Range, western Afghanistan.

Mountains, generally above 8,000 feet, from northwestern Afghanistan and west-central West Pakistan east through western Himalayas to Ladak and Kumaon; winters at lower altitudes, at least in eastern range.

CARPODACUS RUBICILLOIDES

Carpodacus rubicilloides lucifer R. and A. Meinertzhagen

Carpodacus rubicilloides lucifer R. and A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46**, p. 83 — Chusha, 13,800 ft., southern Tibet.

Carpodacus rubicilloides lapersonnei R. and A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46**, p. 83 — Shushal, 12,000 ft., eastern Ladak.

Ladak and southeastern Kashmir east, at high altitudes, through Nepal, Sikkim, and southeastern Tibet to southwestern Sikang; winters at lower altitudes.

Carpodacus rubicilloides rubicilloides Przewalski

Carpodacus rubicilloides Przewalski, 1876, Mongol. i Strana Tangut., **2**, p. 90, pl. 12 — Kansu [reference not verified].

Alpine zone from northeastern Tsinghai and Kansu south to central eastern Sikang; winters south to northern Yunnan.

CARPODACUS RUBICILLA

Carpodacus rubicilla rubicilla (Güldenstädt)

Loxia rubicilla Güldenstädt, 1775, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. Petrop., **19**, p. 464, pl. 12 — Caucasus.

Caucasus; wintering to Transcaucasus.

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[1] For discussion of possibility that *grandis* may be specifically distinct, see Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, pp. 10-14. — R. A. P., Jr.

Carpodacus rubicilla diabolica (Koelz)

Erythrina rubicilla diabolica Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 75 — Sanglech, northeastern Afghanistan.

Known only from type locality.

Carpodacus rubicilla kobdensis (Sushkin)

Erythrina rubicilla kobdensis Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 13 — Buyantu, near Kobdo, northwestern Mongolia.

Erythrina rubicilla altaicus Dementiev, 1934, Oiseau, 4, p. 285 — central Russian Altai.

Carpodacus rubicilla sushkini Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss., 80, p. 18 — Tunkinsk Mountains.

Sayans, western Mongolia, and to eastern and central Russian Altai.

Carpodacus rubicilla severtzovi Sharpe

Carpodacus severtzovi Sharpe, 1886, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 354 — Turkestan and Yarkand; type from Toghrasu, near Shakhidulla, Karakash River, *fide* Kinnear, 1933, Ibis, p. 663.

Erythrina rubicilla eblis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 74 — Puga, Rapshu, Kashmir.

Carpodacus rubicilla niethammeri Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss., 80, p. 17 — Pamirs.

Carpodacus rubicilla greschiki Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss., 80, p. 18 — Karasai, Kun Lun Mountains.

Kirghizstan and Tadzhikistan east through Tian Shan of north central Sinkiang, and also in mountains of southern Sinkiang east through Nan Shan of Tsinghai and Kansu, south through Chitral, Gilgit, northern Kashmir, Nepal, Tibetan Plateau, and southern Tsinghai.

CARPODACUS PUNICEUS

Carpodacus puniceus kilianensis Vaurie

Carpodacus puniceus kilianensis Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, p. 20 — Kilian Pass, 15,000 ft., western Kun Lun, Sinkiang.

High mountains of Kirghizstan, Tadzhikistan, southwestern Sinkiang, ? Karakorum, and northeastern Ladak.

Carpodacus puniceus humii (Sharpe)

Pyrrhospiza humii Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 12, p. 433 — interior of northwestern Himalayas; type from Kotgarh, northern Punjab, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 644.

Western Himalayas, 12,000 to 17,000 feet, from Gilgit east to Kumaon.

Carpodacus puniceus puniceus (Blyth)

Pyrrhospiza punicea Blyth (ex Hodgson MS), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 13 (1844), p. 953 — Himalayas; type from Nepal, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 644.

Central Himalayas, 10,000 to 17,000 feet, from Nepal east to northernmost Assam, southeastern Tibet, and southwestern Sikang; intergrading with *sikangensis* at southeastern limits.

Carpodacus puniceus sikangensis Vaurie

Carpodacus puniceus sikangensis Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, p. 20 — Mt. Konka, 16,000 to 16,500 ft., southeastern Sikang.

Sikang.

Carpodacus puniceus longirostris (Przewalski)

Pyrrhospiza longirostris Przewalski, 1876, Mongol. i Strana Tangut., 2, p. 95, pl. 14 — Gadjur, "Kansu" [reference not verified]; apparently between Chenkiang, Kansu, and Tatung River, Tsinghai, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 645.

P.[*yrrhospiza*] *punicea szetschuana* Bianchi, 1907, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, ser. 6, 1 (1), p. 189 — southeastern Kansu and northern Szechwan; restricted to Lungan [= Pingwu], northern Szechwan, by Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, p. 18.

Carduelis punicea excelsa Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 3 (1952), p. 279. New name for *Carpodacus puniceus longirostris* (Przewalski), preoccupied (if *Acanthis* (including *Linaria*) and *Carpodacus* merged with *Carduelis*) by *Linaria longirostris* C. L. Brehm, 1855, = *Linaria holboellii* C. L. Brehm, 1831.

Central and eastern Tsinghai east to Kansu and south to northwestern Szechwan.

CARPODACUS ROBOROWSKII[1]

Carpodacus roborowskii (Przewalski)

Leucosticte roborowskii Przewalski, 1887, Zapiski Imp. Akad. Nauk, 55, p. 88 — mountain pass from Tibetan plateau across eastern Burkan-Budda [= Buckhan Boda] Shan, Tsinghai.

Highest altitudes of Buckhan Boda Shan and Amne Machin Shan, Tsinghai.

GENUS CHAUNOPROCTUS[2] BONAPARTE

Chaunoproctus Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 526. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla papa* Kittlitz = *Coccothraustes ferreo-rostris* Vigors.

cf. Greenway, 1958, Extinct and Vanishing Birds World, pp. 433-435 (history; figure).

CHAUNOPROCTUS FERREOROSTRIS

Chaunoproctus ferreorostris (Vigors)

Coccothraustes ferreo-rostris Vigors, 1828 (= 1829?), Zool, Journ., 4, p. 354 — no locality [= Bonin Islands].

Peel Island, Bonin Islands; extinct.

GENUS PINICOLA VIEILLOT

Pinicola Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 1 (1807), p. iv, pl. 1, fig. 13. Type, by monotypy, *Pinicola rubra* Vieillot = *Loxia enucleator* Linnaeus.

Propyrrhula Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 85. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray,

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[1] The long wing, short tail, and slender bill, which distinguish *roborowskii* from all other rose finches, are doubtless specializations for existence on wind-swept mountains at very high altitudes and, presumably, allow the species to utilize an environmental niche occupied by no other rose finch. Counterparts in color and pattern are found in several species of *Carpodacus*, however, and separation of *roborowskii* in the monotypic genus *Kozlowia* seems unwarranted. — R. A. P., Jr.

[2] Affinities unknown but on zoogeographical grounds one may guess at a relationship with widespread *Carpodacus*. — R. A. P., Jr.

1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 81), *Corythus subhimachalus* Hodgson.

cf. Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, pp. 23-25 (review of Palearctic races of *enucleator*).

PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR

Pinicola enucleator enucleator (Linnaeus)

Loxia enucleator Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 171 — Sweden.

Pinicola enucleator stschur Portenko, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 422 — Berezovo, Tobolsk govt., Tyumen, western Siberia.

Northern Scandinavia east through northern Russia and Siberia to about Yenisei River and south from about lat. 65° N. in west to lat. 61° N. in east; winters south to southern Scandinavia, northeastern Germany, central Russia, and west-central Siberia, rarely farther west and south.

Pinicola enucleator pacatus Bangs

Pinicola enucleator pacata Bangs, 1913, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **54**, p. 472 — Topucha [= Tapuchaya], southern Altai, Siberia.

Pinicola enucleator vönöczkyi Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss., **80**, p. 19 — Baikal Mountains.

Pinicola enucleator altaicus Polyakow and Buturlin, 1915, Mess. Ornith., **6**, p. 139 — Lake Marka-kul, southwestern Altai.

Siberia, from about Yenisei River east to about long. 42° E. and south to Russian Altai, Sayans, and northern Mongolia, Baikal range, and Stanovoi range; winters south to Transbaikalia, (?) northern Manchuria, and Maritime Territory.

Pinicola enucleator kamtschatkensis (Dybowski)

Corythus enucleator kamtschathensis [sic] Dybowski, 1883, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 8, p. 367 — Kamchatka.

Westernmost Siberia in Anadyr and on Kamchatka Peninsula; mainly resident.

Pinicola enucleator sakhalinensis Buturlin

Pinicola enucleator sakhalinensis Buturlin, 1915, Mess. Ornith., **6**, p. 129 — Chakvo Lagoon, northern Sakhalin.

Pinicola enucleator urupensis Buturlin, 1915, Mess. Ornith., **6**, p. 239 — Uruppu, Kuriles.

Sakhalin, Kuriles, and high mountains of Hokkaido.

Pinicola enucleator alascensis Ridgway

Pinicola enucleator alascensis Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 319 — Nushagak, Alaska.

Northwestern Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie to northeastern British Columbia; winters from southeastern Alaska south to central Oregon and east-central Minnesota.

Pinicola enucleator flammulus Homeyer

Pinicola flammula Homeyer, 1880, Journ. f. Ornith., **28**, p. 156 — northwestern America; restricted to Alaska by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 322.

Southern Alaska and northwestern British Columbia; winters from southern Alaska south to Washington and northwestern Idaho.

Pinicola enucleator carlottae Brooks

Pinicola enucleator carlottae Brooks, 1922, Condor, **24**, p. 86 — Masset, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

Islands and coast of western British Columbia, from Queen Charlotte Islands to Vancouver Island.

Pinicola enucleator montanus Ridgway

Pinicola enucleator montana Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 319 — Bear Creek, Gallatin County, Montana.

Pinicola enucleator jacoti Jenks, 1938, Condor, **40**, p. 29 — Phelps Ranger Station, 9,500 ft., northeast base of Baldy Peak, White Mountains, six miles south of Greer, Apache County, Arizona.

Central interior British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south through northern Cascade Range and Rocky Mountains to central and southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and central eastern Arizona and central northern New Mexico.

Pinicola enucleator californicus Price

Pinicola enucleator californica Price, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 182 — Pyramid Peak, about 7,500 ft., near Echo Post Office, Eldorado County, California.

Sierra Nevada of central eastern California.

Pinicola enucleator leucurus (Müller)

Loxia leucura P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 150; based on "Gros-Bec, du Canada" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 135, fig. 1 — Canada; restricted to "around city of Quebec in winter" by Griscom, 1934, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **14**, p. 11.

Central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and northern Labrador south to northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, and central Labrador; winters in southern breeding range, south, casually, to central Alberta, Nebraska, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, southern Maine, and Newfoundland.

Pinicola enucleator eschatosus Oberholser

Pinicola enucleator eschatosus Oberholser, 1914, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **27**, p. 51 — Harry's River, Newfoundland.

Central Quebec and Newfoundland south to northern New Hampshire, central Maine, southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; winters south to Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

PINICOLA SUBHIMACHALUS

Pinicola subhimachalus (Hodgson)

Corythus subhimachalus Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19**, p. 152 — northern Nepal; in winter in central Nepal.

Propyrrhula subhimachala intensior Rothschild, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43**, p. 12 — Lichiang [= Likiang] range, northern Yunnan.

Himalayas, above 10,000 feet, from central Nepal through Sikkim, Bhutan, southeastern Tibet, and northern Assam to southern Sikang, and northern Yunnan; northeastern Burma (winter only?) ; winters at lower altitudes.

GENUS **HAEMATOSPIZA** BLYTH

Haematospiza Blyth, 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13** (1844), p. 950. Type, by monotypy, *Haematospiza boetonensis* Blyth = *Corythus sipahi* Hodgson.

HAEMATOSPIZA SIPAHI

Haematospiza sipahi (Hodgson)

Loxia indica[1] Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 847 — India.

Corythus sipahi Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19,** p. 151 — Nepal.

Himalayas, generally above 6,000 feet, from Garhwal through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and northeastern Assam east to northern Yunnan and south to Assam and western and northeastern (breeds?) Burma; winters at lower elevations.

GENUS **LOXIA** LINNAEUS

Loxia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 171. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 49), *Loxia curvirostra* Linnaeus.

cf. Griscom, 1937, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **41,** pp. 77-210 (review of *curvirostra* and *leucoptera*).

Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, pp. 25-31 (review of *pytyopsittacus* and palearctic races of *curvirostra*).

LOXIA PYTYOPSITTACUS

Loxia pytyopsittacus Borkhausen

Loxia pytyopsittacus Borkhausen, 1793, Rheinisches Magazin, **1,** p. 139 — no type locality [reference not verified]; Sweden designated by Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 122.

Loxia curvirostra romanus Burg, 1920, Weidmann Bulach, no. 48, p. 387 — Engadine, Switzerland [reference not verified].

Loxia pityopsittacus estiae Piiper and Härms, 1922, Acta et Comment, Univ. Dorpat (Tartu), cl. A, 4 (5), p. 3 — Ösel [= Saare] Island, Estonia [reference not verified].

Loxia pytyopsittacus norwegica Laubmann, 1927, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **17,** p. 233 — Voss, Norway.

Coniferous forests (particularly pine) of north-central Norway east to Kola Peninsula and south to northern side of southern end of Baltic Sea (sporadically to southern side in Denmark, eastern Germany, and Poland), and east to Estonia and Smolensk, eastern Russia; irregular migrant to western Europe (south to Italy and Yugoslavia), England, and western Siberia.

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[1] It is now generally agreed that *Loxia indica* Gmelin is unidentifiable. — R. A. P., Jr.

LOXIA CURVIROSTRA

Loxia curvirostra scotica[1] Hartert

Loxia curvirostra scotica Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 120 — East Ross-shire, Scotland.

Pine forests of northern Scotland.

Loxia curvirostra curvirostra Linnaeus

Loxia curvirostra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 171 — Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 117.

Loxia curvirostra hispana Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 119 — Aguilas, near Murcia, Spain.

Loxia curvirostra anglica Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 119 — Tring, England.

Loxia curvirostra caucasica Buturlin, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 9 — Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

Loxia nidificans Kleinschmidt, 1919, Falco, **14**, p. 16 — Vladikavkaz, Caucasus.

Loxia curvirostra minussensis Sushkin, 1925, List Distr. Birds Russian Altai, p. 66 — Tiukhtiata, Minusinsk district.

Loxia curvirostra ermaki Kozlova (ex Sushkin MS), 1930, Ptitsy Iugozap, Zabaikalia Mongolii Gobi, p. 325 — Tomsk, Taishet, Kansk district, upper Lena, and Nizhnyaya Tunguska.

Loxia curvirostra taurica Griscom (ex Sushkin MS), 1927, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **41**, p. 182 — Crimea; type from "Mishor" [= Mys Ay Todor ?], southern Crimea, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 649.

Loxia curvirostra vasvárii Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss., 80, p. 19 — Bolu Dagh, Elemen Jaila, northwestern Asia Minor.

Coniferous forests (particularly spruce and fir) and mixed deciduous–coniferous forests of England and Ireland,

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[1] Sometimes treated as a race of *pytyopsittacus*, but see Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1786, pp. 25-26. — R. A. P., Jr.

and of Eurasia from central Scandinavia east through northern Russia and taiga of Siberia to Yakutia (possibly east to the Pacific) and south, disruptedly, to Spain, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Ukraine, southern Urals, and Asia Minor (isolated), across eastern Siberia to the Sayans, northern Mongolia, and Transbaikalia to northern Amur region; migrates, irregularly, to southern breeding range and, more rarely, southward.

Loxia curvirostra corsicana Tschusi

Loxia curvirostra corsicana Tschusi, 1912, Ornith. Jahrb., 23, p. 217 — Corsica.

Corsica.

Loxia curvirostra balearica (Homeyer)

Crucirostra curvirostra balearica Homeyer, 1862, Journ. f. Ornith., **10**, p. 256 — Mallorca.

Balearic Islands.

Loxia curvirostra poliogyna Whitaker

Loxia curvirostra poliogyna Whitaker, 1898, Ibis, p. 625 — Aleppo pine woods, central Tunisia.

Algeria and Tunisia.

Loxia curvirostra guillemardi Madarász

Loxia guillemardi Madarász, 1903, Ornith. Monatsb., **11**, p. 5 — Cyprus.

Troödos Mountains, Cyprus.

Loxia curvirostra mariae Dementiev

Loxia curvirostra mariae Dementiev, 1932, Alauda, **4**, p. 7 — Muchalatka and Kosmodemianski Monastery near Alushta, Crimea.

Southwestern Crimea.

Loxia curvirostra altaiensis Sushkin

Loxia curvirostra altaiensis Sushkin, 1925, List Distr. Birds Russian Altai, p. 66 — Ongudai, central Altai.

Altai of Russia and Mongolia.

Loxia curvirostra tianschanica Laubmann

Loxia curvirostra tianschanica Laubmann, 1927, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **17**, p. 235 — Naryn, 8,000 ft., Tian Shan.

Loxia curvirostra przewalskii Dementiev, 1932, Alauda, **4,** p. 6 — Sarykol range, western Tian Shan.

Loxia curvirostra turkestanensis Griscom (ex Sushkin MS), 1937, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **41,** p. 187 — near Naryn, Tian Shan.

Tian Shan of Kirghizstan and Sinkiang.

Loxia curvirostra himalayensis Blyth

L.[*oxia*] *himalayensis* Blyth (ex Hodgson MS), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13** (1844), p. 952 — Nepal (by inference).

Loxia curvirostra bangsi Griscom, 1937, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **41,** p. 191 — Hadja-tungoo, western Szechwan [=Sikang].

Himalayas, from East Punjab through Nepal, Sikkim, southeastern Tibet, and southwestern Sikang to northern Yunnan and north to eastern Tsinghai and Kansu; winters (? regularly) in northern Burma.

Loxia curvirostra meridionalis Robinson and Kloss

Loxia curvirostra meridionalis Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 618 — Dalat, 5,000 ft., southern Annam.

Mountains of southern Annam.

Loxia curvirostra japonica Ridgway

Loxia albiventris Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 437 — Peking. Preoccupied by *Loxia albiventris* Hermann, 1804 (= unidentified).

Loxia curvirostra japonica Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **2,** p. 103 — middle or main island of Japan [=Honshu].

Loxia curvirostra ruberrima Floericke, 1926, Ornith. Beob., **24,** p. 7 — Japan.

Eastern Amur, Ussuri, Hokkaido, and northern Honshu; ?Sakhalin and Kuriles; irregular migrant from Manchuria south to east-central China, southern Japanese islands, and Bonin Islands.

Loxia curvirostra luzoniensis Grant

Loxia luzoniensis Grant, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **3,** p. 51 — mountains of northern Luzon.

Mountains of northern Luzon, Philippines.

Loxia curvirostra pusilla Gloger

Loxia pusilla Gloger, 1834, Vollst. Handb. Naturg. Vögel

Europas, **1,** p. 356 — North America; restricted to Georgia by Stresemann, 1922, Ornith. Monats., **30,** p. 41.

Newfoundland; wanders, chiefly in winter, west and south to western Iowa, eastern Kansas, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, southern Ontario, northern Virginia, and eastern Maryland; casually to Georgia and Bermuda.

Loxia curvirostra minor (Brehm)

Crucirostra minor Brehm (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1846, Allg. Deutsche Naturhist. Zeit., **1,** p. 532 — eastern United States.

Loxia curvirostra neogaea Griscom, 1937, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **41,** p. 110 — Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Northern Minnesota, central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south, irregularly, to northern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, West Virginia, eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, Maryland, southeastern New York (formerly), and eastern Massachusetts; wanders, chiefly in winter, to central southern Mackenzie, southeastern Saskatchewan, and eastern Colorado south to Missouri, Georgia, and northern Florida.

Loxia curvirostra benti Griscom

Loxia curvirostra benti Griscom, 1937, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **41,** p. 129 — Grafton, North Dakota.

Mountains of southeastern Montana, northeastern Wyoming, and western South Dakota south to eastern Utah, southeastern Colorado, and northern New Mexico; wanders, chiefly in winter, to western Oregon, Idaho, eastern North Dakota, and northern Michigan south to southern California, southern Nevada, southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and western and southeastern Texas.

Loxia curvirostra bendirei Ridgway

Loxia curvirostra bendirei Ridgway, 1884, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 2, p. 101 — Fort Klamath, Oregon.

Southern Yukon, and northern interior British Columbia south, east of Cascade Mountains, to southern Oregon and Trinity Mountains, California, central Idaho, northwestern Wyoming, central southern Montana, and southwestern Saskatchewan; wanders, chiefly in winter, from southeastern Alaska south to central Baja California, southeastern

Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas, and eastern Kansas.

Loxia curvirostra sitkensis Grinnell

Loxia curvirostra sitkensis Grinnell, 1909, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **5**, p. 223 — Windfall Harbor, Admiralty Island, Alaska.

Pacific Coast from central southern Alaska south to northwestern California; wanders, chiefly in winter, sporadically east and south to southern Alberta, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, southern California, Arizona, Colorado, eastern Kansas, southeastern Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, southeastern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, and Massachusetts.

Loxia curvirostra grinnelli Griscom

Loxia curvirostra grinnelli Griscom, 1937, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **41**, p. 132 — Phillips, Eldorado County, California.

Mountains of eastern and southern California, southwestern Nevada, southwestern Utah, and northwestern and central eastern Arizona; wanders, chiefly in winter, along Pacific Coast in California, to central Nevada, and to southeastern Arizona.

Loxia curvirostra stricklandi Ridgway

Loxia mexicana Strickland, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 43 — Mexico [= City of Mexico].

Loxia curvirostra stricklandi Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, p. 354. New name for *Loxia mexicana* Strickland, preoccupied by *Loxia mexicana* Linnaeus, 1758.

Mountains of northern Baja California, southeastern Arizona, and southern New Mexico south through highlands of Mexico to central Chiapas; wanders north to central western California, central Nevada, southern Utah, central Colorado, eastern Kansas, and central Texas.

Loxia curvirostra mesamericana Griscom

Loxia curvirostra mesamericana Griscom, 1937, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **41**, p. 136 — Rancho Quemado, south-central Honduras.

Montane pine forests (chiefly) from Guatemala south to northern Nicaragua.

LOXIA LEUCOPTERA

Loxia leucoptera bifasciata (Brehm)

Crucirostra bifasciata Brehm, 1827, Isis von Oken, **20,** col. 714 — Thuringia and Vienna.

Loxia elegans Homeyer, 1879, Journ. f. Ornith., 27, p. 180 — Amur.

Coniferous forests (particularly larch), generally north (or on northern edge) of range of *L. c. curvirostra,* from northern Russia, sometimes west to northern Sweden, across Siberia to Yakutia and south to about lat. 58° N. in west and in east to the Sayans, mountains north of Lake Baikal, western Amur region, and (?) northern Manchuria; migrates irregularly south to eastern Europe and east to Sakhalin and Japan.

Loxia leucoptera leucoptera Gmelin

Loxia leucoptera Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, p. 844; based on "The White-winged Crossbill" of Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds, 2 (1), p. 108 — Hudson Bay and New York.

North-central Alaska east and south to Newfoundland, south to south-central Alaska, northern and interior British Columbia, central Alberta, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; sporadically south to western Washington, northeastern Oregon, northwestern Montana, northeastern New York, northern Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine; wanders, chiefly in winter, south to central Oregon, southern Idaho, and Colorado east to North Carolina and in west and north to northern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and Franklin.

Loxia leucoptera megaplaga Riley

Loxia megaplaga Riley, 1916, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **66,** no. 15, p. 1 — El Río, Santo Domingo.

Mountains of Hispaniola.

GENUS **PYRRHULA** BRISSON

Pyrrhula Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **1,** p. 36. Type, by tautonymy, *Loxia pyrrhula* Linnaeus.

cf. Voous, 1949, Condor, **51**, pp. 52-81 (review of genus). Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1788, pp. 1-15 (*pyrrhula, erythaca, nipalensis*).

PYRRHULA NIPALENSIS

Pyrrhula nipalensis nipalensis Hodgson

Pyrrhula nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19**, p. 155 — central and northern Nepal.

Himalayas (6,000 to 10,000 feet), from (?) Gilgit east to Bhutan, where intergrades with *ricketti.*

Pyrrhula nipalensis ricketti La Touche

Pyrrhula ricketti La Touche, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16**, p. 21 — mountains of northwestern Fukien.

Southeastern Tibet, southwestern Sikang, and eastern Bhutan and northern Assam (intergrading with nominate *nipalensis*) east to northwest Yunnan and northernmost Burma; mountains of Fukien and Kwantung; northern Tonkin.

Pyrrhula nipalensis victoriae Rippon[1]

Pyrrhula victoriae Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16**, p. 47 — Mt. Victoria, 7,000 ft., southern Chin Hills, Burma.

Mount Victoria, southern Chin Hills, Burma.

Pyrrhula nipalensis waterstradti Hartert

Pyrrhula waterstradti Hartert, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **12**, p. 69 — Mount Tahan, northern Pahang, Malaya.

Mountains, above 4,500 feet, of Perak, Pahang, and Selangor, Malaya.

Pyrrhula nipalensis uchidai Kuroda

Pyrrhula uchidai Kuroda, 1916, Dobutsu. Zasshi, **28**, p. 265 — Shishaban, Ako, Formosa [reference not verified].

Mountains, between 1,500 and 2,500 meters, of southern Formosa; descending to lower elevations in winter.

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[1] Vaurie (1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1788, pp. 1-2) presents a convincing argument for recognizing this race as distinct from nominate *nipalensis.* — R.A.P., Jr.

PYRRHULA LEUCOGENYS

Pyrrhula leucogenys leucogenys Grant

Pyrrhula leucogenis (sic) Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4**, p. 41 — mountains of Lepanto, northern Luzon.

Northern Luzon, Philippines.

Pyrrhula leucogenys steerei Mearns

Pyrrhula steerei Mearns, 1909, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **36**, p. 445 — summit of Mount Bliss, 5,750 ft., northwestern Mindanao.

Malindang Mountains, western Mindanao, Philippines.

?Pyrrhula leucogenys coriaria Ripley and Rabor

Pyrrhula leucogenys coriaria Ripley and Rabor, 1961, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 50, p. 17 — Malaybalay, Mount Katanglad, Bukidnon, Mindanao.

Mount Katanglad, central Mindanao, Philippines.

?Pyrrhula leucogenys apo Hachisuka

Pyrrhula leucogenys apo Hachisuka, 1941, Tori, **11**, p. 88 — shore of Lake Faggamb, 8,000 ft., Mt. Apo, Mindanao.

Mount Apo, southeastern Mindanao, Philippines.

PYRRHULA AURANTIACA

Pyrrhula aurantiaca Gould

Pyrrhula aurantiaca Gould, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 222 — Kashmir.

Northwestern Himalayas, 6,000 to 13,000 feet, from Chitral to Chamba; winters at somewhat lower elevations.

PYRRHULA ERYTHROCEPHALA

Pyrrhula erythrocephala Vigors

Pyrrhula erythrocephala Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1831, p. 174 — Himalayas; restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler, 1924, Ibis, p. 471.

Himalayas, 8,000 to 12,000 feet, from Kashmir east to eastern Bhutan and adjacent southeastern Tibet; winters at lower elevations.

PYRRHULA ERYTHACA

Pyrrhula erythaca erythaca Blyth

Pyrrhula erythaca Blyth, 1862, Ibis, p. 389 — Sikkim.

Pyrrhula altera Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 19 — Shayang, Chutung road, western Yunnan.

Pyrrhula erythaca taipaishanensis Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool., 28, p. 63 — Taipai Shan, Tsinling Mountains, southern Shensi.

Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeastern Tibet through Sikang, northernmost Burma, western Yunnan, and western Szechwan to eastern Tsinghai, southern Kansu, and Shensi.

Pyrrhula erythaca wilderi Riley

Pyrrhula erythaca wilderi Riley, 1918, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **31,** p. 33 — Eastern Hills, *ca.* 60 miles east of Peking, Hopeh.

Northern Hopeh.

Pyrrhula erythaca owstoni Hartert and Rothschild

Pyrrhula erythaca owstoni Hartert and Rothschild, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 9 — Mt. Arizan, Formosa.

Pyrrhula erythaca arizanica Ogilvie-Grant, 1912, Ibis, p. 644 — Mt. Arizan [= Ari Shan, Arisan, or Ali Shan], Formosa.

Mount Ari Shan and Mount Morrison [= Yü Shan or Hsin-Kao Shan], Formosa.

PYRRHULA PYRRHULA[1]

Pyrrhula pyrrhula pyrrhula (Linnaeus)

Loxia Pyrrhula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 171 — Europe.

Emberiza coccinea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 873 — Baden, Germany.

Pyrrhula germanica Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., p. 252 — German montane pine and beech forests; restricted to Renthendorf, Thuringia, Germany by Stresemann, 1919, Beitr. Zoogeogr. Pal. Region, **1,** p. 28.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula jenisseiensis Johansen, 1944, Journ. f. Ornith., 92, p. 47 — Krasnoyarsk, Siberia.

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[1] There is much clinal variability within this species. Many subspecies have been recognized, but the conservative treatment of Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 659-664, here followed, seems a better alternative than an attempt to name a myriad of minor variations. — R.A.P., Jr.

Northern Scandinavia eastward through northern Russia and taiga of Siberia to eastern Yakutia, south in Europe through Scandinavia, eastern Germany, eastern France, and Switzerland to Italy, and east through northern Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania, thence northeast through southwestern Russia to southern Urals, and east along southern borders of taiga, descending to Altai, Sayans, and mountains of western Mongolia, to southern Yakutia and southern coast of Sea of Okhotsk (south of Ayan); winters, irregularly, to British Isles, Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Iran, Transcaspia, Russian Turkestan, and Mongolia.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula pileata MacGillivray[1]

Pyrrhula pileata MacGillivray, 1837, Hist. Brit. Birds, **1**, p. 407 — Great Britain.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula nesa Mathews and Iredale, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 122 — Great Britain. New name for *P. pileata* MacGillivray, erroneously considered to be a *nomen nudum*.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula wardlawi Clancey, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67**, p. 76 — Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire, Scotland.

British Isles.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula europoea Vieillot

Pyrrhula europoea Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **4**, p. 286 — Europe; restricted to Normandie, Bretagne, and Anjou, western France, by Mayaud, 1933, Alauda, **5**, p. 462.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula vieilloti Mayaud, 1939, Oiseau, **9**, p. 505 — western France. New name for population of western France if *europoea* Vieillot not applicable.

Denmark, western Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and western France.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula iberiae Voous

Pyrrhula pyrrhula iberiae Voous, 1951, Limosa, 24, p. 132 — Linares de Riofrio, Salamanca, western Spain.

Pyrenees east through mountains of northwestern Spain, to mountains of northern Portugal; winters south to northwestern Spain and probably at lower elevations in breeding range.

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[1] Possibly not separable from *europoea*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula murina Godman

Pyrrhula murina Godman, 1866, Ibis, p. 97 — São Miguel, eastern Azores.

Confined to São Miguel, Azores.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula rossikowi Derjugin and Bianchi

Pyrrhula pyrrhula rossikowi Derjugin and Bianchi, 1900, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, 5, p. 285 — Tchorokh, Transcaucasia.

Caucasus, western Turkey, and extreme northeastern Iran.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula caspica Witherby

Pyrrhula pyrrhula caspica Witherby, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 23, p. 48 — south coast of Caspian Sea; type from Mazenderan, northern Iran, *fide* Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1788, p. 13.

Northeastern and northern Iran.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula cineracea Cabanis[1]

Pyrrhula cineracea Cabanis, 1872, Journ. f. Ornith., 20, p. 316 — no type locality; Lake Baikal, designated by Cabanis, 1871, *ibid.*, 19, p. 318.

Sayan and northern Altai mountains northeast to vicinity of Lake Baikal; winters in Manchuria, Amur region, and Ussuri region.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula cassinii Baird

Pyrrhula coccinea cassinii Baird, 1869, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., 1, p. 316 — Nulato, Yukon River, Alaska.

Pyrrhula kamtschatica Taczanowski, 1882, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 7, p. 395 — Kamchatka.

Kamchatka Peninsula, Paramushiro Island (northern Kuriles), and coast of Sea of Okhotsk south to about Ayan; winters (irregularly) south to Japan (Honshu) and northern China (Hopeh); accidental east to Alaska.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula griseiventris Lafresnaye

Pyrrhula griseiventris Lafresnaye, 1841, Rev. Zool.

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[1] Sympatric with nominate *pyrrhula* but hybridizes with it to various degrees throughout its range. A strong case could be made for treating *cineracea* as a full species. — R.A.P., Jr.

[Paris], p. 241 — no locality; Japan designated by Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 525.

Pyrrhula rosacea Seebohm, 1882, Ibis, p. 371 — Yokohama, Honshu.

Pyrrhula kurilensis Sharpe, 1886, Zoologist, ser. 2, **1**, p. 485 — Kuriles.

?*Pyrrhula pyrrhula exorientis* Portenko, 1960, Birds U. S. S. R., **4**, p. 323 — Sofiiskoe, lower Amur River. [Specimens not examined.]

Ussuri region, Sakhalin, and central Kuriles south to (?) eastern Manchuria and central Honshu; winters south to northern China (rare), northern Korea, and southern Japan.

GENUS **COCCOTHRAUSTES**[1] BRISSON

cf. Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1788, pp. 15-24 (*coccothraustes, melanozanthos, carnipes,* and *migratoria*).

Mountfort, 1957, The Hawfinch, xii + 176 pp. (*coccothraustes*).

Stepanjan, 1960, Beitr. z. Vogelk., **7**, pp. 122-126 (*carnipes*).

Voous, 1960, Atlas European Birds, p. 272 (*coccothraustes*; distribution map).

Keve, 1961, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **6**, pp. 181-182 (*carnipes*).

SUBGENUS **COCCOTHRAUSTES** BRISSON

Coccothraustes Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **1**, p. 36; ibid., 3, p. 218. Type, by tautonymy, "*coccothraustes*" = *Loxia coccothraustes* Linnaeus.

Eophona Gould, 1851, Birds Asia, pt. 3, pls. 18-19. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 71), *Loxia melanura* Gmelin = *Eophona melanura sowerbyi* Riley.

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[1] I believe uniting *Eophona, Mycerobas,* and *Hesperiphona* under *Coccothraustes,* and grouping their species into two subgenera, is the best way to express their presumed relationships. For a succinct history of the classification of these taxa see Mountfort, 1957, *op. cit.*, pp. 127-129. — R.A.P., Jr.

COCCOTHRAUSTES COCCOTHRAUSTES

Coccothraustes coccothraustes coccothraustes (Linnaeus)

Loxia coccothraustes Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 171 — southern Europe; restricted to Italy.[1]

Coccothraustes coccothraustes verticalis Tugarinov and Buturlin, 1911, Materialy Ptitsy Yeniseiskoi gubern., p. 88 — Yenisei province [reference not verified].

Coccothraustes insularis Salvadori and Festa, 1914, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, 29(681), p. 2 — Sardinia.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes lönnbergi Bergman, 1931, Arkiv Zool., 23B(3), p. 2 — Kamoikotan, Iturup, southern Kurile Islands.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes shulpini Johansen, 1944, Journ. f. Ornith., 92, p. 32 — Partisankaja station, Suchan Railroad, southern Ussuriland.

Great Britain; Europe (except southeast where replaced by poorly differentiated *nigricans*) from southern Sweden south to the Mediterranean, including Corsica and Sardinia, east across Siberia, north to about lat. 60° N. and south to Kirghiz Steppe but extending north or south of these limits where forests occur and absent on plains, to northern Mongolia, northern Manchuria, Amur region, Ussuri region, eastern Manchuria, northern Korea, and southern Kuriles. Winters in breeding range and, irregularly in some areas, south to northern Africa, Near East, southern Kazakhstan, and south of breeding range in eastern Asia. Asiatic distribution poorly known.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes burryi Cabanis

Coccothraustes burryi Cabanis, 1862, Journ. f. Ornith., **10**, p. 259 — Algeria.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes theresae Meinertzhagen, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59**, p. 66 — Taddert, Great Atlas, Morocco.

Northwestern Africa, mainly in mountains of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

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[1] The restriction to Italy has been accepted for about 50 years. I have not, however, been able to discover who first proposed this restriction. — R.A.P., Jr.

?Coccothraustes coccothraustes nigricans Buturlin

Coccothraustes nigricans Buturlin, 1908, Nasha Okhota, St. Petersburg, p. 7 — Tiflis, Transcaucasia [reference not verified].

Coccothraustes coccothraustes boehmei Buturlin, 1929, Syst. Notes Birds Northern Caucasus, p. 39 — near Vladikavkaz [reference not verified].

Ukraine, Crimea, and (?) eastern Turkey east to Caspian Sea and south to northern Iran; winters south to southern Iran.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes humii Sharpe

Coccothraustes humii Sharpe, 1886, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 97 — Attock, Punjab.

Breeds in eastern Kazakhstan (vicinity of Alma Ata), Kirghiztan, Tadzhikistan, and western Afghanistan; winters south to northern Baluchistan and northern Punjab.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes japonicus Temminck and Schlegel

Coccothraustes vulgaris japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 90, pl. 51 — Japan.

Breeds in Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and northern Honshu; winters in breeding range, on mainland from Korea south to east-central China, and through Japan to Riu Kius and Bonin and Volcano Islands, rarely farther south or north.

COCCOTHRAUSTES MIGRATORIUS

Coccothraustes migratorius migratorius (Hartert)

Eophona melanura migratoria Hartert, 1903, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 59 — Sidemi River, southern Ussuri.

Southern Ussuri region and southern Amur region through Manchuria to northern Korea; winters in eastern China and rarely in northern Indochina and on Formosa.

Coccothraustes migratorius sowerbyi (Riley)[1]

Loxia melanura Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 853 — China.

Eophona melanura sowerbyi Riley, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 163 — Chang Kow Hsien, Hupeh.

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[1] For the history of the nomenclature of this taxon see Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1788, pp. 17-19. — R.A.P., Jr.

Eophona migratoria pulla Penard, 1919, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **7**, p. 22. New name for *Loxia melanura* Gmelin, 1789, preoccupied by *Loxia melanura* P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 153 = *Passer melanurus* P. L. S. Müller.

Eophona migratoria harterti La Touche, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43**, p. 150 — Milati, southeastern Yunnan.

Lower elevations of eastern China.

COCCOTHRAUSTES PERSONATUS

Coccothraustes personatus personatus Temminck and Schlegal

Coccothraustes personatus Temminck and Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 91, pl. 52 — Japan.

Hokkaido south to central Honshu, Japan; winters south to southern Japan and occasionally to Formosa and easternmost China.

Coccothraustes personatus magnirostris (Hartert)

Eophona personata magnirostris Hartert, 1896, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **5**, p. 38 — Siberia; type from Amur Bay, Ussuri region, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 665.

Amur and Ussuri regions south through Manchuria to northeastern China (Shantung); winters in breeding range and to south and west.

SUBGENUS MYCEROBAS CABANIS

Mycerobas Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 350. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 71), *Coccothraustes melanozanthos* Hodgson.

Hesperiphona Bonaparte, 1850, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **31**, p. 424. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla vespertina* Cooper.

Perissospiza Oberholser, 1900, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **22**, p. 227. Type, by original designation, *Coccothraustes icterioides* Vigors.

COCCOTHRAUSTES ICTERIOIDES

Coccothraustes icterioides Vigors

Coccothraustes icterioides Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 8 — Himalayas; restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler, 1924, Ibis, p. 471.

Northwestern Himalayas (6,000 to 10,000 feet) from Uttar Pradesh west to Chitral, and the Safed Koh, northeastern Afghanistan; winters at lower elevations.

COCCOTHRAUSTES AFFINIS

Coccothraustes affinis (Blyth)

Hesperiphona affinis Blyth, 1855, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **24,** p. 179 — [probably] alpine Punjab.

Northern West Pakistan (Hazara) east through Himalayas (9,000 to 14,000 feet) to southeastern Tibet, Sikang, southwestern Kansu, westernmost Szechwan, northern Yunnan, extreme northern Burma, and Assam; winters at lower elevations.

COCCOTHRAUSTES MELANOZANTHOS

Coccothraustes melanozanthos Hodgson

Coccothraustes melanozanthos Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19,** p. 150 — Nepal.

Coccothraustes melanozanthos fratris-regis Deignan, 1943, Auk, **60,** p. 608 — Doi Suthep, 5,500 ft., Chiang Mai, northwestern Thailand.

Mycerobas melanozanthus (sic) *ossifragus* Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Explor., no. 1, p. 19 — Kohima, Naga Hills.

Mycerobas melanozanthus (sic) *pangpui* Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Explor., no. 1, p. 20 — Sangau, Lushai Hills.

Northern West Pakistan (Hazara) east through Himalayas (8,000 to 12,000 feet) to southeastern Tibet, Sikang, Yunnan, northern Thailand, eastern Burma (Southern Shan States), ? northern Burma, eastern Burma (Mount Victoria), and western Assam; winters at lower elevations.

COCCOTHRAUSTES CARNIPES

Coccothraustes carnipes speculigerus Brandt

Coccothraustes speculigerus Brandt, 1841, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, 9(1), col. 11 — northern Persia.

Northeastern Iran and Transcaspia east to northern Afghanistan and south in the Safed Koh to northern Baluchistan.

Coccothraustes carnipes carnipes Hodgson

Coccothraustes carnipes Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19,** p. 151 — Nepal.

Mycerobas carnipes nanschanicus Meise, 1937, Journ. f. Ornith., 85, p. 459 — Tchautou, Tatung River, Kansu [=northeastern Tsinghai].

Mycerobas carnipes tianschanicus Stepanjan, 1960, Beit. z. Vogelk., 7, p. 124 — Jirgalanta [= Kobdo] River Basin, Terskey Ala Tau, Tien Shan.

? *Mycerobas carnipes centralis* Portenko, 1960, Birds U. S. S. R., 4, p. 328 — sources of Merke River, Kirghiz Range. [Specimens not examined.]

Mountains of eastern Russian Turkestan and western Chinese Turkestan southeast through Tadzhikistan, the Himalayas, southeastern Tibet, Sikang, (?) northernmost Burma, and northern Yunnan, north to western Inner Mongolia, eastern Tsinghai, Kansu, and Szechwan; winters at lower elevations (to 8,000 feet). Morphologically variable.

COCCOTHRAUSTES VESPERTINUS

Coccothraustes vespertinus vespertinus (Cooper)

Fringilla vespertina W. Cooper, 1825, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **1**, pt. 2, p. 220 — Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan.

Largely resident from northeastern to central Alberta east and south to Atlantic Coast region from northern New Brunswick to Massachusetts; winters, sporadically and locally, from southwestern South Dakota east to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and south to northwestern Arkansas east to northeastern South Carolina.

Coccothraustes vespertinus brooksi (Grinnell)

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi Grinnell, 1917, Condor, **19**, p. 20 — Okanagan, British Columbia.

Breeds, and largely resident, from north-central and southeastern British Columbia, western Montana, western Wyoming, and central Colorado, south in mountains to northwestern and central eastern California, northeastern Nevada, central Arizona, and central southern New Mexico; winters sporadically south to southern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas east to western South Dakota and south-central Oklahoma.

Coccothraustes vespertinus montanus (Ridgway)

Hesperiphona vespertina montana[1] Ridgway, 1874, in

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[1] This name was first used, as a *nomen nudum*, in 1873 (Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, p. 189). — R. A. P., Jr.

Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. North Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 449, pl. 22, fig. 4 — Guatemala, Mexico, and southern Rocky Mountains; type from Mirador, Veracruz, Mexico, *fide* Grinnell, 1917, Condor, **19**, p. 18.

Pine forests of southeastern Arizona south through Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico to Michoacán, and in similar habitat from Hidalgo south to Oaxaca.

COCCOTHRAUSTES ABEILLEI

Coccothraustes abeillei pallidus (Nelson)

Hesperiphona abeillii pallida Nelson, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41**, p. 155 — Jesús María, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico in southern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango.

Coccothraustes abeillei saturatus (Sutton and Burleigh)

Hesperiphona abeillii saturata Sutton and Burleigh, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 145 — Río Sabinas, near . . . Gómez Farías, southwestern Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Lower elevations in mountains of eastern San Luis Potosí and southwestern Tamaulipas.

Coccothraustes abeillei abeillei (Lesson)

Guiraca abeillei Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **2**, p. 41 — Mexico.

Mountains of central and southern Mexico, south of lat. 22° N., and west of Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Coccothraustes abeillei cobanensis (Nelson)

Hesperiphona abeillii cobanensis Nelson, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41**, p. 155 — Cobán, Verapaz, Guatemala.

Highlands of southeastern Chiapas and central and southwestern Guatemala.

GENUS **PYRRHOPLECTES**[1] HODGSON

Pyrrhoplectes Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 85. Type, by monotypy, *Pyrrhula epauletta* Hodgson.

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[1] A distinctive genus usually placed near the bullfinches (*Pyhrrhula*), but there is no evidence, or even indication, that they are closely related. It may not even be a cardueline. — R.A.P., Jr.

PYRRHOPLECTES EPAULETTA

Pyrrhoplectes epauletta (Hodgson)

Pyrrhula epauletta Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19,** p. 156 — northern and central Nepal.

Himalayas, above 9,000 feet, from northeastern India (Himachal Pradesh) through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, (?) Assam, and southeastern Tibet, to southwestern Sikang and northwestern Yunnan; winters at lower elevations and in northeastern Burma.

FAMILY **ESTRILDIDAE**[1]

ERNST MAYR (Australo-Papuan),
RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR. (Oriental), and
MELVIN A. TRAYLOR (African)

cf. McGregor, 1910, Philippine Birds, pt. 2, pp. 687-693.
Sclater, W. L., 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., pp. 769-807.
Rensch, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** pp. 451-637 (Sunda Islands).
Chasen, 1935, Bull. Raffles Mus., **11,** pp. 289-293 (Malaysia).
Stresemann, 1940, Journ. f. Ornith., 88, pp. 1-135 (Celebes).
Delacour, 1943, Zoologica [New York], 28, pp. 69-86 (revision).
van Bemmel, 1948, Treubia, **19,** pt. 2, pp. 323-402 (Moluccan Islands).
Bannerman, 1949, Birds Trop. West Africa, **7,** pp. 217-367.
Gibson-Hill, 1949, Bull. Raffles Mus., **20,** pp. 247-251 (Malaya).
Wolters, 1950, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **1,** pp. 31-38 (generic revision).
Smythies, 1953, Birds Burma, ed. 2, pp. 228-232.
Steinbacher and Wolters, 1953-1960, Vögel Käfig Voliere, Prachtfinken, 216 pp.

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[1] MS read by H. T. Condon and D. L. Serventy (Australo-Papuan forms); C. W. Benson, M. P. S. Irwin, C. M. N. White, and J. C. Williams (African forms); and S. D. Ripley (Oriental forms).

Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75B,** pp. 451-562 (Congo region).

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1955, Birds Eastern and North Eastern Africa, **2,** pp. 975-1039.

Steiner, 1955, Proc. 11th Intern. Ornith. Cong., Basel, 1954, pp. 350-355 (family relationship).

McLachlan and Liversidge, 1957, Roberts' Birds S. Africa (rev. ed.), pp. 441-456.

Wolters, 1957, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **8,** pp. 90-129 (revision).

Cheng, 1958, Dist. List Chinese Birds, **2,** pp. 385-388.

Keast, 1958, Emu, **58,** pp. 395-411 (infraspecific variation).

Morris, 1958, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **131,** pp. 389-439 (comparative ethology).

Steiner, 1960, Journ. f. Ornith., **101,** pp. 92-112 (palatal markings).

Ripley, 1961, Synopsis Birds India Pakistan, pp. 602-607.

Hall, 1962, Zool. Soc. London, Symposia No. 8, pp. 37-55 (evolution of the song).

Harrison, 1962, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **139,** pp. 261-282 (ethology).

Deignan, 1963, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **226,** pp. 216-218 (Thailand).

Harrison, 1963, Ibis, **105,** pp. 145-155 (evolution of spotted pattern).

Immelmann, et al., 1963-1965, in Steinbacher and Wolters, Vögel Käfig Voliere, Prachtfinken, ed. 2, **1,** xv + 427 pp.; 1965-19—, **2,** pp. 1—.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1963, Birds Southern Third Africa, **2,** pp. 615-663.

White, 1963, Revised Check List African Flycatchers, . . . , and Waxbills, pp. 176-212.

Goodwin, 1964, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **84,** pp. 99-105 (nesting behavior).

Immelmann, 1965, Australian Finches, 196 pp.

Wolters, 1966, Ostrich, Suppl. 6, pp. 75-81 (African genera).

Rand and Gilliard, 1967, Handbook of New Guinea Birds, 612 pp.

Ziswiler, 1967, Zool. Jahrb. Abt. Syst., **94**, pp. 427-520 (comparative morphology and systematics).

Mayr, 1968, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, no. 287, pp. 1-14 (sequence of genera).

WAXBILLS (ESTRILDAE)

GENUS **PARMOPTILA** CASSIN

Parmoptila Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **11**, p. 40. Type, by monotypy, *Parmoptila Woodhousei* Cassin.

Lobornis Sharpe, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **14**, p. 63. Type, by original designation, *Lobornis Alexandri* Sharpe.

PARMOPTILA WOODHOUSEI

Parmoptila woodhousei rubrifrons (Sharpe and Ussher)

Pholidornis rubrifrons Sharpe and Ussher, 1872, Ibis, p. 182 — Denkera, Ghana.

Forests around type locality; still known only from type series.

Parmoptila woodhousei woodhousei Cassin

Parmoptila Woodhousei Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **11**, p. 40 — Camma River, Gabon.

Lobornis Alexandri Sharpe, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **14**, p. 64 — Old Calabar.

Southeastern corner of Nigeria, southern Cameroons and Gabon; western Kasai and adjoining Leopoldville province.

Parmoptila woodhousei ansorgei Hartert

Parmoptila ansorgei Hartert, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14**, p. 72 — Golungo Alto, Angola.

Northwestern and northeastern Angola.

Parmoptila woodhousei jamesoni (Shelley)

Pholidornis jamesoni Shelley, 1890, Ibis, p. 163, pl. 5, fig. 1 — Yambuya, Aruwimi River, Congo.

Congo forest from Lukolela and Ubangi River east to eastern border and forests of western Uganda.

GENUS **NIGRITA** STRICKLAND

Nigrita Strickland, in Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 145. New name for *Aethiops* Strickland, 1841 (Oct.), preoccupied by *Aethiops* Martin, 1841 (before Oct.). Type, by monotypy, *Aethiops canicapillus* Strickland.

NIGRITA FUSCONOTA

Nigrita fusconota uropygialis Sharpe

Nigrita uropygialis Sharpe, 1869, Ibis, p. 384, pl. 11 — Fantee.

Forested regions from Ghana (Gold Coast) to southwestern Nigeria; extreme southeastern Guinea.

Nigrita fusconota fusconota Fraser

Nigrita fusconotus Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 145 — Clarence, Fernando Po.

Nigrita pinaronota Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 318. New name for *fusconotus* Fraser, a hybrid word.

Southeastern Nigeria to Uganda and western Kenya (North Kavirondo and Mt. Elgon), and south to northern Angola, and central Congo; Fernando Po.

NIGRITA BICOLOR

Nigrita bicolor bicolor (Hartlaub)

Pytelia bicolor Hartlaub, 1844, Syst. Verz. Naturh. Samml. Ges. Mus. [Bremen], Abth., **1**, p. 76 — Gold Coast.

Forested regions from Sierra Leone and, possibly southern Senegal, east to Ghana.

Nigrita bicolor brunnescens Reichenow

Nigrita bicolor brunnescens Reichenow, 1902, Ornith. Monatsb., **10**, p. 173 — lower Guinea; type from Príncipe Island, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 776.

Nigrita bicolor saturatior Reichenow, 1902, Ornith. Monatsb., **10**, p. 173 — Uvamba [= Awamba], Uganda.

Southern Nigeria and southern Cameroons east to eastern Congo and adjoining Uganda, south to northwestern Angola; Príncipe Island, where possibly introduced.

NIGRITA LUTEIFRONS

Nigrita luteifrons luteifrons Verreaux and Verreaux

Nigrita luteifrons J. and E. Verreaux, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 3, p. 420 — Gabon.

Nigrita luteifrons orientalis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., 78, p. 111 — Beni, Ituri district.

Southern and southeastern Nigeria east through southern Cameroons and Congo forest to western Uganda, and south through Gabon to northwestern Angola.

Nigrita luteifrons alexanderi Ogilvie-Grant

Nigrita alexanderi Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 16 — Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

NIGRITA CANICAPILLA

Nigrita canicapilla emiliae Sharpe

Nigrita emiliae Sharpe, 1869, Ibis, p. 384, pl. 11 — Fantee.

Tropical forests from Guinea east to Togoland.

Nigrita canicapilla canicapilla (Strickland)

Aethiops canicapillus Strickland, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 30 — Fernando Po.

Southern Nigeria and Cameroons south to Mayombe and east to eastern Congo; Fernando Po.

Nigrita canicapilla angolensis Bannerman

Nigrita canicapilla angolensis Bannerman, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 126 — Ndala Tando, Angola.

Northwestern Angola and Kasai, and possibly Manyema.

Nigrita canicapilla sparsimguttata Reichenow

Nigrita sparsimguttata Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Ornith., **40,** p. 132 — Bukoba, Lake Victoria.

Nigrita canicapilla intermedia Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78,** p. 111 — Moera, Kivu [= Ituri].

Extreme southern Sudan and northeastern Congo south through Uganda to northern Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi) and northwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika). Birds from western slopes of Ruwenzori and Ituri district intergrade with *canicapilla.*

Nigrita canicapilla schistacea Sharpe

Nigrita schistacea Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 118 — Sotik, Kenya Colony.

Kenya west of Rift Valley from North Kavirondo south to Mau escarpment.

Nigrita canicapilla diabolica (Reichenow and Neumann)

Atopornis diabolicus Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsb., 3, p. 74 — Kifinika Hut, 3,000 m., Kilimanjaro.

Mt. Kenya south through the Aberdares to Crater Highlands and Kilimanjaro.

Nigrita canicapilla candida Moreau

Nigrita canicapilla candida Moreau, 1942, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 43 — Ujamba, 6,700 ft., Kungwe Mountain, Tanganyika.

Kungwe Mountain, western Tanzania (Tanganyika).

GENUS **NESOCHARIS** ALEXANDER

Nesocharis Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 48. Type, by original designation, *Nesocharis shelleyi* Alexander.

Delacourella Wolters, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssyst. Vögel, **1,** p. 7. Type, by original designation, *Pytelia capistrata* Hartlaub.

NESOCHARIS SHELLEYI

Nesocharis shelleyi shelleyi Alexander

Nesocharis shelleyi Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 48 — Moka, Fernando Po.

Fernando Po and Mt. Cameroon.

Nesocharis shelleyi bansoensis Bannerman

Nesocharis shelleyi bansoensis Bannerman, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 3 — Banso Mountains, 6,000 ft., north of Kumbo.

Mt. Manenguba and the Bamenda and Banso highlands, Cameroons.

NESOCHARIS ANSORGEI

Nesocharis ansorgei (Hartert)

Pytelia ansorgei Hartert, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 26 — Wemo [= Wimi] River, Toro, Uganda.

Eastern Ituri and Toro district south to Lake Kivu and Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi).

NESOCHARIS CAPISTRATA

Nesocharis capistrata (Hartlaub)

Pytelia capistrata Hartlaub, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., **9,** p. 259 — Bissão, Portuguese Guinea.

Gambia and Portuguese Guinea; eastern Ghana (Gold

Coast) through central Nigeria, Cameroons to northeastern Congo, western Uganda, and extreme southern Sudan.

GENUS **PYTILIA** SWAINSON

Pytilia[1] Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1,** p. 203. Type, by monotypy, *Pytilia phoenicoptera* Swainson.

Zonogastris Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1,** p. 172. Type, by original designation, *Zonogastris elegans* Cabanis (not *Fringilla elegans* Gmelin) = *Pytelia citerior* Strickland.

cf. Clancey, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** pp. 3-5 (*melba,* southern Africa).

Wolters, 1963, Journ. f. Ornith., **104,** pp. 185-190 (*melba*).

PYTILIA PHOENICOPTERA

Pytilia phoenicoptera phoenicoptera Swainson

Pytilia phoenicoptera Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1,** p. 203, pl. 16 — West Africa = Gambia, see Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrika, p. 145.

Pytelia phoenicoptera emini Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6,** p. 413 — Lado.

Locally in semi-arid zone from Gambia and Portuguese Guinea east to Nigeria, northern Cameroons, Bahr el Ghazal and Equatoria provinces of the Sudan, northeastern Congo, and northern Uganda.

Pytilia phoenicoptera lineata Heuglin

Pytelia lineata Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Ornith., **11,** p. 17 — Dembea, Abyssinia.

Northern Ethiopia, up to 6,000 feet.

PYTILIA HYPOGRAMMICA

Pytilia hypogrammica Sharpe

Pytelia hypogrammica Sharpe, 1870, Ibis, p. 56 — Fantee, Gold Coast.

Pytelia lopezi Alexander, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 124 — near Bunda, Oubangui-Shari.

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[1] Swainson, 1837 (March or May), Birds W. Africa, **1,** p. 203, used *Pytilia,* and in 1837 (June or July), Class. Birds, **2,** p. 280, used *Pytelia.* In the absence of any indication as to which he preferred, I use the earliest name. — M. A. T.

Savanna woodlands from Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast east to central Oubangui-Shari.

PYTILIA AFRA

Pytilia afra (Gmelin)

Fringilla afra Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 905 — Angola.

Eastern and southern Ethiopia, southern Sudan, and northern Uganda, and adjoining Congo south through Kenya and Tanzania (Tanganyika) to Malawi (Nyasaland), northern Mozambique, northeastern Transvaal, west through Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), Katanga, and Kasai to central Angola; lower Congo from Cabinda up to Kwamouth; Zanzibar.

PYTILIA MELBA

Pytilia melba citerior Strickland

Pytelia citerior Strickland, 1852, Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 151 — Kordofan.

Pytilia melba clanceyi Wolters, 1963, Journ. f. Ornith., **104**, p. 186 — Wau, Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan.

Arid thorn bush zone from Senegal and Portuguese Guinea east to Bahr el Ghazal and Kordofan; intergrades with *soudanensis* from Bahr el Ghazal to Blue Nile.

Pytilia melba soudanensis (Sharpe)

Zonogastris soudanensis Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 298 — northeastern Africa; restricted to Mongalla by Wolters, 1963, Journ. f. Ornith., **104**, p. 186.

Zonogastris melba affinis Elliot, 1897, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 34 — Hersi Barri, Ogaden.

Pytelia kirki Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 76 — Lamu, Kenya.

Pytelia Slatini Madarász, 1914, Ann. Mus. Natl. Hungarici, **12**, p. 601, pl. 11, fig. 4 — Senga, Blue Nile, Sudan.

Pytelia melba ladoensis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., 78, p. 110 — Radjaf, Lado Enclave.

[*Pytilia melba*] *jubaensis* van Someren, 1932, Novit. Zool., 37, p. 326, pl. 4, figs. 16-19, 24 and 25 — Serenli, Jubaland.

Southern and eastern Sudan and adjacent Ethiopia through northern and eastern Kenya to Somalia and lowlands of southern and eastern Ethiopia. Intergrades with *citerior* in central Sudan, *jessei* in French Somaliland, and *grotei* in northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

Pytilia melba jessei Shelley

Pytelia melba jessei Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 76 — Anseba Valley, Eritrea.

Eritrea, intergrading with *soudanensis* both in west and southeast. Not found in Arabia (*contra* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 788).

Pytilia melba percivali van Someren

Pytelia percivali van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 56 — Loita, Kenya.

Southwestern Kenya from Embu to Loita, and northern Tanzania (Tanganyika) east to Moshi and south to Iringa.

Pytilia melba belli Ogilvie-Grant

Pytelia belli Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 14 — southeastern Ruwenzori; type from Mokia, Toro district, Uganda, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 788.

P.[*ytilia*] *melba tanganjicae* Reichenow, 1911, Deutsch. Zentral-Africa-Exped., 1907-1908, 3, Zool., **1**, p. 332 — Usumbura, Lake Tanganyika.

Pytelia melba conradsi Grote, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., **70**, p. 401 — Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria.

Pytelia melba centralis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 110 — Province Urundi.

Western Uganda south through Kivu and Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi) to both shores of northern end of Lake Tanganyika, and Lake Rukwa, western Tanzania (Tanganyika); islands in Lake Victoria.

Pytilia melba grotei Reichenow

Pytilia melba grotei Reichenow, 1919 (Apr.), Journ. f. Ornith., **67**, p. 227 — coastal region of German South-East Africa; type from Kionga, near mouth of Rovuma River, Mozambique, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 787.

Pytelia melba mosambica van Someren, 1919 (Dec.), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, p. 55 — Lumbo, Mozambique.

Pytelia melba useguhae Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., 78, p. 109 — Useguha, Tanganyika.

Northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika) south to northern Mozambique, at least as far as the Zambesi and possibly to Beira, and southern Malawi (Nyasaland); population of Luangwa Valley near this form.

Pytilia melba melba (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Melba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 180 — China [= Angola, see Zedlitz, 1916, Journ. f. Ornith., **64**, p. 31]; restricted to Luanda by Clancey, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 82, p. 4.

Pytilia melba angolensis Reichenow, 1919, Journ. f. Ornith., **67**, p. 227 — Angola, Loango [type from Malanje, *fide* Clancey, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 82, p. 4].

Pytelia melba damarensis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., 78, p. 109 — Windhoek, South West Africa.

Cabinda and lower Congo to southern Katanga, western Malawi (Nyasaland), Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), western Transvaal, Orange Free State, northern Cape Province, and southern South West Africa.

Pytilia melba hygrophila Irwin and Benson

Pytilia melba hygrophila Irwin and Benson, 1967, Arnoldia [Rhodesia], 3(8), p. 21 — Bulaya, Mweru Marsh, Zambia, lat. 8° 33′ S., long. 29° 57′ E.

Northern Province of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), and Dowa and Lake Kasuni, northern Malawi (Nyasaland).

Pytilia melba thamnophila Clancey

Pytilia melba thamnophila Clancey, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77**, p. 52 — Big Bend, on Great Usutu River, eastern Swaziland.

Littoral of Mozambique south of Limpopo River, Swaziland, Zululand, and Natal.

GENUS **MANDINGOA** HARTERT

Mandingoa Hartert, 1919, Novit. Zool., **26**, p. 147. Type, by original designation, *Estrelda nitidula* Hartlaub.

MANDINGOA NITIDULA

Mandingoa nitidula schlegeli (Sharpe)

Pytelia schlegeli Sharpe, 1870, Ibis, p. 482, pl. 14, figs. 2 and 3 — Fantee, Gold Coast.

Locally in forest in Sierra Leone and Liberia, and from Ghana (Gold Coast) east to Uganda and south to northwestern Angola and Kasai.

Mandingoa nitidula virginiae (Amadon)

Hypargos nitidulus virginiae Amadon, 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **100**, p. 432 — Opu River, Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Mandingoa nitidula chubbi (Ogilvie-Grant)

Pytelia chubbi Ogilvie-Grant, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29**, p. 64 — British East Africa; type from Marsabit, see W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 786.

Hypargos nitidula virens Friedmann, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10**, p. 6 — Amani, Usambara district.

Locally from southern Ethiopia and southeastern Sudan through Kenya to southeast shore of Lake Victoria and Usambara Mountains, Tanzania (Tanganyika); Zanzibar and Pemba Islands.

Mandingoa nitidula nitidula (Hartlaub)

Estrelda nitidula Hartlaub, in Gurney, 1865, Ibis, p. 269 — Natal.

Northern and central Tanzania (Tanganyika) (Moshi; Uluguru mountains) west to southern Katanga and northern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and south through Malawi (Nyasaland) and Mozambique to Natal and Pondoland; eastern districts of Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia).

GENUS **CRYPTOSPIZA** SALVADORI

Cryptospiza Salvadori, 1884, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **21**, p. 180. Type, by original designation, *Pytelia reichenovii* Hartlaub.

cf. Benson, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **56**, pp. 100-101 (*ocularis, sanguinolenta, australis*).

CRYPTOSPIZA REICHENOVII[1]

Cryptospiza reichenovii reichenovii (Hartlaub)

Pytelia reichenovii Hartlaub, 1874, Ibis, p. 166 — Bondongo, Cameroun.

Highland forests of western Cameroons from Bamenda to Mt. Cameroon; Fernando Po; escarpment of Angola at Gabela, Cuanza Sul.

Cryptospiza reichenovii australis Shelley

Cryptospiza australis Shelley, 1896, Ibis, p. 184 — Mt. Chiradzulu, Shiré highlands, Nyasaland.

Cryptospiza ocularis Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 8 — Ruwenzori.

Cryptospiza reichenowi sanguinolenta Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53**, p. 148 — Mt. Mlanje, 6,300 ft., southern Nyasaland.

Mountain forests of East African highlands from Ruwenzori and Kibale to eastern Kivu; Mt. Kungwe, Usambaras, Ulugurus, Iringa, Njombe, and Poroto mountains, Tanzania (Tanganyika), and Malawi (Nyasaland), and northern Mozambique; eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia). Birds from Ruwenzori and Usambara are intermediate and may be nearer nominate race.

CRYPTOSPIZA SALVADORII

Cryptospiza salvadorii salvadorii Reichenow

Cryptospiza salvadorii Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Ornith., **40**, pp. 187, 221 — Shoa [= Sciolitat, Shoa, see Salvadori, 1884, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **21**, p. 180].

Cryptospiza borealis Percival, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29**, p. 76 — Mt. Urguess [= Mt. Varaguess], 7,000 ft., north of Guasso Nyiro.

Mountains of central Ethiopia south through lake region to Mt. Varaguess, northern Kenya.

Cryptospiza salvadorii ruwenzori Sclater

Cryptospiza salvadorii ruwenzori W. L. Sclater, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46**, p. 45 — Mubuku valley, 7,000 ft., on eastern slopes of Ruwenzori.

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[1] Frequently emended to *reichenowi*. — M.A.T.

Mountains of Ruwenzori, western Uganda and eastern Kivu district; intergrading with *kilimensis* on Mt. Elgon.

Cryptospiza salvadorii kilimensis Moreau and Sclater

Cryptospiza salvadorii kilimensis Moreau and W. L. Sclater, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 55, p. 13 — near Ngare, 5,750 ft., Nairobi, North River, west side of Kilimanjaro.

Cryptospiza salvadorii chyuluensis van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14**, p. 125 — Chyulu Hills, Kenya.

Montane forest from Imatong Mountains, southeastern Sudan, south through Kenya to northern Tanzania (Tanganyika) ; Chyulu Hills birds are slightly darker below.

CRYPTOSPIZA JACKSONI

Cryptospiza jacksoni Sharpe

Cryptospiza jacksoni Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 8 — Ruwenzori.

Cr.[yptospiza] Jacksoni Pilettei Schouteden, 1918, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa., 5, p. 276 — Karisimbi, Ruanda-Congo border.

Mountains of eastern Congo from west of Lake Edward south to Kivu, Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi), and adjacent Uganda, from 5,000 to 10,000 feet.

CRYPTOSPIZA SHELLEYI

Cryptospiza shelleyi Sharpe

Cryptospiza shelleyi Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 21 — Ruwenzori.

Mountain forests from Ruwenzori and western Uganda to Kivu and southwestern Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi), from 6,200 to 11,000 feet.

Genus **PYRENESTES** Swainson

Pirenestes[1] Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1**, p. 156. Type, by monotypy, *Pirenestes sanguineus* Swainson.

cf. Chapin, 1924, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **49**, pp. 415-441.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1947, Ibis, 89, pp. 268-272.

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[1] "*Pirenestes*" is a *lapsus* for *Pyrenestes* which was used five times in the text and in Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, **2**, p. 279. — M. A. T.

Benson, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 75, p. 110 (*maximus* and *frommi*).
White, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 83, p. 26.

PYRENESTES SANGUINEUS

Pyrenestes sanguineus sanguineus Swainson

Pirenestes sanguineus Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1**, p. 156 — West Africa; type, in Cambridge Museum, marked Senegal by Swainson.

Gambia to Portuguese Guinea and Bouaké, Ivory Coast.

Pyrenestes sanguineus coccineus Cassin

Pyrenestes coccineus Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **4**, p. 67 — Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone and Liberia; recorded from Bingerville, Ivory Coast, but no males were collected.

PYRENESTES OSTRINUS[1]

Pyrenestes ostrinus rothschildi Neumann

Pyrenestes ostrinus rothschildi Neumann, 1910, Journ. f. Ornith., **58**, p. 528 — Warri, Niger Delta.

Pyrenestes ostrinus gabunensis Neumann, 1910, Journ. f. Ornith., **58**, p. 528 — Lambarene, Ogowé River, Gabon.

Pyrenestes ostrinus camerunensis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 112 — Jaunde, Cameroun.

Pyrenestes ostrinus schoutedeni Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 112 — Luluaburg, Kasai.

Pyrenestes ostrinus neumanni Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 113 — Angola.

Clearings in forest from Ghana (Gold Coast) through southern Nigeria and Cameroons east to eastern border of Congo, and south to northern Angola, Kasai, northwestern

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[1] My treatment follows Chapin (1924, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **49**, pp. 415-441 and 1954, *op. cit.*, **75B**, pp. 489-498). Because of the pronounced overlap among Chapin's subspecies, Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1947, Ibis, **89**, pp. 268-272) elevate all races to the rank of species, but this ignores the numerous intermediate specimens that could only be identified by purely arbitrary criteria. Lumping all the races is unsatisfactory since it obscures the partial but definite geographic segregation of the three races. In this species we have learned as much as museum specimens can tell us, and further advances will depend on intensive field work. — M. A. T.

Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and Katanga. Overlaps extensively other two races on northern and southern boundaries of range.

Pyrenestes ostrinus ostrinus (Vieillot)

Loxia ostrina Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., p. 79, pl. 48 — "India and Africa"; restricted to southern Gabon coast by Chapin, 1924, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **49**, p. 439.

Pyrenestes ostrinus centralis Neumann, 1910, Journ. f. Ornith., **58**, p. 529 — Sese Island, Lake Victoria.

Pyrenestes ostrinus ugandae Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 113 — Mabira forest, Uganda.

Along northern edge of forest from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and Ghana (Gold Coast) through southern Nigeria and Cameroons to northeastern Congo and Uganda; also on coast from Spanish Guinea to lower Congo and in northwestern Angola, Kasai, western Katanga, and northwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia). In last three localities birds with characters of all three races are found together.

Pyrenestes ostrinus frommi Kothe

Pyrenestes ostrinus frommi Kothe, 1911, Ornith. Monatsb., **19**, p. 70 — Kitungulu, Urungu, Tanganyika.

Pyrenestes ostrinus maximus Chapin, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 56, p. 8, fig. 5 — Faradje, upper Uele district, Congo.

Locally in savannas alongside gallery forest from Togo to central Nigeria and Cameroons, Oubangui-Chari, upper Uele district, and adjacent Sudan, and Uganda (once); south of forest in southwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), northeastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), southern Katanga, and Kasai; there are two specimens from Stanleyville in middle of Congo forest.

PYRENESTES MINOR

Pyrenestes minor Shelley

Pyrenestes minor Shelley, 1894, Ibis, p. 20 — Zomba, Nyasaland.

Pyrenestes granti Sharpe, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 67 — Beira, Mozambique.

Pirenestes vincenti Benson, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 75, p. 110 — Elephant Bend, 64 miles west-northwest of Mocuba, Mozambique.[1]

From Uluguru Mountains and Pugu, eastern Tanzania (Tanganyika), to Malawi (Nyasaland) and northern Mozambique, eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), and Beira.

GENUS **SPERMOPHAGA** SWAINSON

Spermophaga Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1**, p. 164. Type, by monotypy, *Spermophaga cyanorynchus* Swainson = *Loxia haematina* Vieillot.

Spermospiza G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 43. New name for *Spermophaga* Swainson, 1837, not *Spermophagus* Schoenherr, 1833.

cf. Neumann, 1910, Journ. f. Ornith., 58, pp. 522-525 (revision).

SPERMOPHAGA POLIOGENYS

Spermophaga poliogenys (Ogilvie-Grant)

Spermospiza poliogenys Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19**, p. 32 — 20 miles north of Beni, Semliki Valley.

Congo from mouth of Oubangi east to Lake Albert and Kivu, and Bwamba forest in Uganda.

SPERMOPHAGA HAEMATINA

Spermophaga haematina haematina (Vieillot)

Loxia haematina Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., p. 102, pl. 67 — Africa; restricted to Gold Coast by Neumann, 1910, Journ. f. Ornith., 58, p. 523.

Spermospiza haematina leonina Neumann, 1910, Journ. f. Ornith., **58**, p. 523 — Bo, Sierra Leone.

South bank of Gambia River south and east to Ghana (Gold Coast).

Spermophaga haematina togoensis (Neumann)

Spermospiza haematina togoensis Neumann, 1910, Journ.

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[1] The few large billed individuals, *vincenti* (= *frommi* auct.), have been taken only at the same localities as typical *minor*, and almost certainly are individual variants of that species. — M. A. T.

f. Ornith., 58, p. 523 — Misahohé, Togo.

Southern Togo to southwestern Nigeria.

Spermophaga haematina pustulata (Voigt)

Loxia guttata Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., p. 103, pl. 68 — Malimbe. Preoccupied by *Loxia guttata* Shaw, 1796.

Fringilla pustulata[1] Voigt, 1831, in Cuvier, Thierreich, **1**, p. 581 — Congo; here restricted to Malimbe, Cabinda.

Southern and central Nigeria, east through southern Cameroons to the Uele, Manyema, Lualaba, and lower Congo; possibly in northwestern Angola.

SPERMOPHAGA RUFICAPILLA

Spermophaga ruficapilla ruficapilla (Shelley)[2]

Spermospiza ruficapilla Shelley, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 30 — Bellima, upper Uele district.

Northern Angola to southern Kasai; northeastern Congo east to southern Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya, and south to Baraka on west shore of Lake Tanganyika and Kungwe Mountain on east shore.

Spermophaga ruficapilla cana (Friedmann)

Spermospiza ruficapilla cana Friedmann, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10**, p. 7 — Amani, Usambara district, Tanganyika.

Known only from East Usambara Mountains.

GENUS CLYTOSPIZA SHELLEY

Clytospiza Shelley, 1896, Birds Africa, **1**, p. 32. Type, by original designation, *Pytelia monteiri* Hartlaub.

CLYTOSPIZA MONTEIRI

Clytospiza monteiri (Hartlaub)

Pytelia monteiri Hartlaub, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 111, pl. 161 — Bembe, Congo district, Angola.

Hypargus monteiri ugandensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41**, p. 115 — Masindi, Uganda.

Savannas north and south of equatorial forest from Bamenda, western Cameroons, east to southern Sudan and

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[1] *Fringilla pustulata* Lichtenstein, 1818, is generally considered a *nomen nudum*. — Ed.

[2] *Spermospiza rubricapilla* Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 500, pl. 15 is only a *lapsus calami* for *S. ruficapilla* Shelley. — M. A. T.

Uganda, and from southern Gabon, Cabinda, and northern Angola east to Kasai and Manyema district.

GENUS **HYPARGOS** REICHENBACH

Hypargos Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 21. Type, by monotypy, *Amadina verreauxii* Des Murs = *Spermophaga margaritata* Strickland.

cf. Clancey, 1961, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** pp. 97-104 (*niveoguttatus*).

South African Ornith. Soc. List Comm., 1962, Ostrich, 33 (1), p. 19 (*niveoguttatus*).

HYPARGOS MARGARITATUS

Hypargos margaritatus (Strickland)

Spermophaga margaritata Strickland, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **13,** p. 418, pl. 10 — Madagascar [= Coguno, Inhambane district, Mozambique, see W. L. Sclater, **1911,** Ibis, p. 230].

Save River, Mozambique, south to Lake St. Lucia, Zululand.

HYPARGOS NIVEOGUTTATUS

Hypargos niveoguttatus macrospilotus Mearns

Hypargos niveoguttatus macrospilotus Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61** (14), p. 2 — Meru Forest, Kenya Colony.

Hypargos niveoguttatus centralis Clancey, 1961, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 102 — near Baraka, northwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika, Congo.

Locally in evergreen forest and riparian bush from Mt. Kenya and coastal Kenya inland to Taveta, south through Tanzania (Tanganyika) except where *idius* is found, to northern Mozambique and southern Malawi (Nyasaland), and west to eastern Congo from northwest shore of Lake Tanganyika to Lake Mweru and adjoining Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).

Hypargos niveoguttatus idius Clancey

Hypargos niveoguttatus idius Clancey, 1961, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 101 — Kihambwe River, 18 miles north of Kibondo, northwestern Tanganyika.

Known only from northwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), but possibly reaches Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi), extreme northeastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and northern Malawi (Nyasaland). Intergrades with *macrospilotus* in northern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

Hypargos niveoguttatus interior Clancey

Hypargos niveoguttatus interior Clancey, 1961, Durban Mus. Novit., **6**, p. 100 — Sanyati Island, Kariba Lake, Urungwe district, northwestern Southern Rhodesia.

Riparian growth in northern and northwestern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), southwestern Malawi (Nyasaland), and most of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia). Birds from northeastern Angola and southern Katanga probably belong to this race.

Hypargos niveoguttatus niveoguttatus (Peters)

Spermophaga niveoguttata Peters, 1868, Journ. f. Ornith., **14**, p. 133 — Inhambane, Mozambique.

Eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and Mozambique south of Zambezi River south to Inhambane.

GENUS **EUSCHISTOSPIZA** WOLTERS[1]

Euschistospiza Wolters, 1943, Zool. Anz., **143**, p. 189. Type, by original designation, *Lagonosticta cinereo-vinacea* Sousa.

EUSCHISTOSPIZA DYBOWSKII

Euschistospiza dybowskii (Oustalet)

Lagonosticta Dybowskii Oustalet, 1892, Naturaliste, p. 231 — upper Kemo River, Oubangi-Chari.

Cryptospiza sharpei Alexander, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19**, p. 46 — Kemo River, French Congo.

Highland grasslands in Sierra Leone, and from Cameroons through Oubangi-Chari to upper Uele and adjacent Sudan.

EUSCHISTOSPIZA CINEREOVINACEA

Euschistospiza cinereovinacea cinereovinacea (Sousa)

Lagonosticta cinereo-vinacea Sousa, 1889, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, **1**, p. 49 — Quindumbo, Angola highlands.

High plateau of western and central Angola.

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[1] *Didymosticta* Steiner, 1960, Journ. f. Ornith., **101**, p. 97, is a *nomen nudum.* — M. A. T.

Euschistospiza cinereovinacea graueri (Rothschild)

Lagonosticta graueri Rothschild, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23**, p. 102 — highland northwest of Baraka, 1,900 m., Lake Tanganyika.

Estrilda cinereovinacea rudolfi Hartert, 1919, Novit. Zool., **26**, p. 141. New name for *Lagonosticta graueri* Rothschild, 1909, preoccupied by *Estrilda atricapilla graueri* Neumann, 1908.

Highlands of eastern Congo from Lake Chahafi south through Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi) and west of Lake Tanganyika to Marungu and Impenetrable Forest, western Uganda.

GENUS **LAGONOSTICTA** CABANIS

Lagonosticta Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 171. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 76), *Fringilla rubricata* Lichtenstein.

Hypargoides Wolters, 1943, Zool. Anz., **143**, p. 188. Type, by original designation, *Lagonosticta nitidula* Hartlaub (proposed as subgenus).

cf. Wolters, 1958, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **9**, pp. 200-207 (*senegala*).

Clancey, 1961, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **81**, pp. 17-19 (*senegala*, southern Africa).

Wolters, 1962, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **13**, pp. 324-326 (Cameroons *rubricata* and *senegala*).

Wolters, 1962, Journ. f. Ornith., **103**, pp. 495-496 (*rubricata* and *rhodopareia*).

White, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83**, pp. 26-29 (*rhodopareia*).

Wolters, 1963, Ostrich, **34**, pp. 177-178 (*rhodopareia*).

LAGONOSTICTA RARA

Lagonosticta rara forbesi Neumann

Lagonosticta rara forbesi Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 58 — Lokoja, Niger River, Nigeria.

Locally in eastern Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

Lagonosticta rara rara (Antinori)

Habropyga rara Antinori, 1864, Coll. Uccelli, p. 72 — between White Nile and Bahr el Ghazal.

Highlands of northern Cameroons to southern Sudan, northern Uganda, adjoining Kenya, and northern edge of Congo.

LAGONOSTICTA RUFOPICTA

Lagonosticta rufopicta rufopicta (Fraser)

Estrilda rufopicta Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 27 — Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast.

Locally in grasslands from Senegal and Gambia to Sierra Leone, Ghana (Gold Coast), Nigeria, northern Cameroons, central Oubangui-Chari, and adjoining Congo.

Lagonosticta rufopicta lateritia Heuglin

Lagonosticta (*Estrelda*) *lateritia* Heuglin, 1864, Journ. f. Ornith., **12**, p. 251 — Bongo, between Djur and Kosanga Rivers, Sudan.

Lagonosticta incerta Mearns, 1910, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 56(14), p. 6 — Gondokoro, Bahl el Jebel, Uganda [= Sudan].

Southern Sudan, northeastern Congo, and adjoining Uganda; northwestern Ethiopia (specimen from Dangila, 6,000 feet, in Field Mus. Nat. Hist.).

LAGONOSTICTA NITIDULA

Lagonosticta nitidula nitidula Hartlaub

Lagonosticta nitidula Hartlaub, 1886, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., **4**, p. 145, pl. 4, fig. 2 — near Lake Tanganyika [= Mpala, see Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75B**, p. 531.]

Hypargus harterti Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14**, p. 30. New name for *Lagonosticta* [= *Hypargus*] *nitidula* Hartlaub, 1886, not *Estrelda* [= *Hypargus*] *nitidula* Hartlaub, 1865.

Central and eastern Angola to southern Kasai, Katanga, and northern and eastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), west of Luangwa valley.

Lagonosticta nitidula plumbaria Clancey

Lagonosticta nitidula plumbaria Clancey, 1962, Durban Mus. Novit., **6**, p. 191 — Sepopa, Ngamiland, northwestern Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Bechuanaland to Zambesi valley above Victoria Falls, intergrading extensively with nominate race in Barotseland, Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).

LAGONOSTICTA SENEGALA

Lagonosticta senegala senegala (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Senegala Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 320 — Senegal.

Gambia and Senegal south and east to Sierra Leone, Ghana (Gold Coast), and Nigeria.

Lagonosticta senegala rhodopsis (Heuglin)

Estrelda rhodopsis Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Ornith., **11**, p. 166 — Bahr el Ghazal.

Lagonosticta senegala erythreae Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., 53, p. 349 — Adarte, Bogosland [Eritrea].

L.[*agonosticta*] *s.*[*enegala*] *flavodorsalis* Zedlitz, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., **18**, p. 172 — Rei Buba, Adamawa.

Semi-arid country north of range of *senegala,* from extreme northern Senegal and Mali east to Sudan, lowlands of western Eritrea and Ethiopia, northwestern Kenya, and southern Ethiopia below 3,000 feet.

Lagonosticta senegala brunneiceps Sharpe

Lagonosticta brunneiceps Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 277 — no locality; type from Maragaz, Eritrea, *fide* Shelley, 1905, Birds Africa, **4**, p. 258.

Lagonosticta senegala abayensis Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., 53, p. 349 — Giditscho Island, Lake Abaya.

L.[*agonosticta*] *s.*[*enegala*] *carlo* Zedlitz, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., **18**, p. 172 — Djeldessa-Harar road.

Highlands of Eritrea and Ethiopia, above 3,000 feet.

Lagonosticta senegala somaliensis Salvadori

Lagonosticta somaliensis Salvadori, 1894, Mem. Accad. Torino, ser. 2, **44**, p. 557 — Somali.

Estrilda senegala zedlitzi Grote, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., **70**, p. 401 — Magogoni, Ruvu River, Tanganyika.

Central Somaliland and probably adjoining southeastern Ethiopia south through coastal lowlands of Kenya to Usambaras and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania (Tanganyika); intergrades with *kikuyuensis* at Kilimanjaro and Kilosa.

Lagonosticta senegala kikuyuensis van Someren

Lagonosticta senegalla (sic) *kikuyuensis* van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 55 — Nairobi.

Highlands of central Kenya and adjoining Tanzania (Tanganyika), south to Kilimanjaro and Kilosa.

Lagonosticta senegala ruberrima Reichenow

Lagonosticta brunneiceps ruberrima Reichenow, 1903, Ornith. Monatsb., **11**, p. 24 — Victoria Nyanza; type from Bukoba, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 792.

Lagonosticta senegala kassaica Neumann, 1932, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 2, p. 155 — Luluabourg, Kasai.

Uganda and adjacent Congo south to western Tanzania (Tanganyika) at least as far as Rungwe and Iringa, and west through Kivu, Katanga and extreme northern provinces of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) to Kasai and northeast corner of Angola.

Lagonosticta senegala rendalli Hartert

Lagonosticta senegala rendalli Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 72 — upper Shiré River.

L.[*agonosticta*] *s.*[*enegala*] *pallidicrissa* Zedlitz, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., 18, p. 173 — Humpata, Angola.

Lagonosticta senegala dilutior White, 1946, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67,** p. 10 — Balovale, Northern Rhodesia.

Southern Angola, north on coast to Benguella, and Damaraland east to Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and southern Tanzania (Tanganyika), and south to eastern and northern Cape Province, Orange Free State, and valley of Orange River.

LAGONOSTICTA RUBRICATA

Lagonosticta rubricata polionota Shelley

Lagonosticta polionota Shelley, 1873, Ibis, p. 141 — Cape-Coast Castle.

Lagonosticta rhodopareia neglecta Reichenow, 1916, Ornith. Monatsb., 24, p. 168 — Portuguese Guinea.

Portuguese Guinea east to Nigeria.

Lagonosticta rubricata virata Bates

Lagonosticta rubricata virata Bates, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 53, p. 7 — Kulikoro, French Sudan.

Along upper Niger River in Mali, from Bamako to Mopti.

Lagonosticta rubricata ugandae Salvadori

Lagonosticta ugandae Salvadori, 1906, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, 21 (542), p. 2 — Fort Portal, Uganda.

Lagonosticta rubricata hildebrandti Neumann, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 167 — Ukamba, Kenya.

Lagonosticta umbrinodorsalis Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., **18**, p. 82 — Upper Benue River, Adamawa. [Possibly = *polionota;* type is an immature.]

Lagonosticta kilimensis Madarász, 1915, Ann. Mus. Natl. Hungarici, **13**, p. 395 — Moschi [= Moshi, near Mt. Kilimanjaro].

Lagonosticta rhodopareia umbriventer van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 54 — Embu, Kenya.

Lagonosticta sannagae Reichenow, 1921, Journ. f. Ornith., **69**, p. 48 — Sannaga River, Cameroun.

Drier parts of Cameroons, including Bamenda, east through northern Congo and Uganda to southeastern Sudan, central Ethiopia, central Kenya, and northern Tanzania (Tanganyika); intergrades with *haematocephala* in northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika) and with *congica* in Kivu. Birds from central Ethiopia may represent undescribed race.

Lagonosticta rubricata congica Sharpe

Lagonosticta congica Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 280, pl. 11, fig. 3 — Kassongo, Upper Congo.

Gabon, Moyen Congo, and northeastern Angola, east to northwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) (Mwinilunga), northern and western Katanga, and southern Kivu.

Lagonosticta rubricata haematocephala Neumann

Lagonosticta rubricata haematocephala Neumann, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 168 — Songea, Tanganyika.

Lagonosticta rubricata reichenowi Grote, 1919, Journ. f. Ornith., **67**, p. 301 — Mikindani, southern Tanganyika.

Eastern and southern Tanzania (Tanganyika), southern Katanga, moister parts of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), north of lat. 15° S., south to Mozambique as far as Save River, and extreme eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia).

Lagonosticta rubricata rubricata (Lichtenstein)

F.[*ringilla*] *rubricata* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 27 — terra Caffrorum; restricted to Uitenhage, Cape Province, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool., new ser. (in quarto), **1**, p. 81.

Southern Mozambique and eastern Transvaal south through Natal to central Cape Province.

LAGONOSTICTA LANDANAE

Lagonosticta landanae Sharpe

Lagonosticta landanae Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 283, pl. 12, fig. 1 — Landana.

Cabinda and lower Congo, south through western Angola to escarpment of Cuanza Sul and upper Cuanza River.

LAGONOSTICTA RHODOPAREIA

Lagonosticta rhodopareia rhodopareia (Heuglin)

E.[*strelda*] *rhodopareia* Heuglin, 1868, Journ. f. Ornith., **16**, p. 16 — Keren, Bogosland [Eritrea].

Lagonosticta rubricata fricki Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61** (14), p. 4 — Gato River, near Gardulla, Abyssinia.

Locally in Eritrea, southern Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, northeastern Uganda, and northern Kenya, intergrading with *jamesoni* in central highlands. Has not been taken in Eritrea since the type series.

Lagonosticta rhodopareia jamesoni Shelley

Lagonosticta jamesoni Shelley, 1882, Ibis, p. 355 — Umvuli River and Tatin River, Matabeleland; type from Tatin River, *fide* Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 283.

Lagonosticta jamesoni taruensis van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 54 — Tsavo [Kenya].

Southern Kenya and eastern and southern Tanzania (Tanganyika), west to Katanga, southern Kasai, and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) except for northwest, and south to Ngamiland, lower Cunene River, Transvaal, and Zululand.

Lagonosticta rhodopareia ansorgei Neumann

Lagonosticta rhodopareia ansorgei Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 58 — Kabisombo River, near Quilengues, Benguella district, Angola.

Estrilda jamesoni benguellensis Delacour, 1943, Zoologica [New York], 28, p. 84. New name for *Lagonosticta rhodopareia ansorgei* Neumann, 1908, preoccupied (if *Lagonosticta* merged with *Estrilda*) by *Pytelia ansorgei* Hartert, 1899.

Estrilda jamesoni kabisombo Traylor, 1961, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **81**, p. 164. New name for *Estrilda jamesoni benguellensis* Delacour, 1943, not *Estrilda paludicola benguellensis* Neumann, 1908.

Cabinda and lower Congo south through western Angola to Huila.

LAGONOSTICTA LARVATA

Lagonosticta larvata vinacea (Hartlaub)

Estrelda vinacea Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrika, p. 143 — Casamance, Senegal.

Senegal, Gambia, and Portuguese Guinea to Bamako, Mali.

Lagonosticta larvata togoensis (Neumann)

Estrilda larvata togoënsis Neumann, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 167 — Kete Kratschi, Togo.

Interior savannas from Ghana (Gold Coast) to Nigeria; Darfur, Sudan; in latter locality may be only non-breeding visitor.

Lagonosticta larvata nigricollis Heuglin

Lagonosticta nigricollis Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Ornith., **11**, p. 273 — Djur-Neger [= Djur River], Bahr el Ghazal.

Lagonosticta butleri Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith Club, **21**, p. 16 — Chak Chak, Bahr el Ghazal.

Estrilda nigrifacies Reichenow, 1921, Journ. f. Ornith., **69**, p. 48 — Bosum, Oubangui-Chari.

Eastern Cameroons and the Oubangui-Chari to Bahr el Ghazal, northern Uganda and upper Uelle district, Congo.

Lagonosticta larvata larvata (Rüppell)

Amadina larvata Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 97, pl. 36, fig. 1 — Simen, Abyssinia.

Western Ethiopia and adjoining Sudan.

GENUS URAEGINTHUS CABANIS

Uraeginthus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 171. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 76), *Fringilla bengalus* Linnaeus.

Granatina[1] Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13,** p. 403. Type, by tautonomy, *Fringilla granatina* Linnaeus.

cf. Wolters, 1958, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **9,** pp. 200-207 (*bengalus*).
White, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83,** pp. 26-29 (*angolensis* and *bengalus*).
Wolters, 1964, Biol. Jaarb. Dodonaea, **32,** pp. 146-150 (*bengalus*).
Goodwin, 1965, Ibis, **107,** pp. 285-315 (genus).

URAEGINTHUS ANGOLENSIS

Uraeginthus angolensis angolensis (Linnaeus)

Fringilla angolensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 182 — Angola.

Uraeginthus bengalus damarensis Reichenow, 1904, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 209 — Damaraland.

Cabinda, and lower Congo River up to Bolobo, south through western Angola to Damaraland; introduced on São Tomé Island; intergrades with *cyanopleurus* west of Okavango swamp.

Uraeginthus angolensis cyanopleurus Wolters

Uraeginthus angolensis cyanopleurus Wolters, 1963, Journ. f. Ornith., **104,** p. 250 — Tsotsoroga, lat. 18° 40′ S., long. 24°8′ E., northern Bechuanaland.

Barotseland west of Zambezi River south to Caprivi Strip, Ngamiland, and extreme western Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) at Panda Matenga; probably is race of central Bechuanaland and western Transvaal.

Uraeginthus angolensis niassensis Reichenow

[*Uraeginthus bengalus*] *niassensis* Reichenow, 1911 (Jan.), Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5,** p. 228 — Songea, Lake Nyasa [in text].

[*Uraeginthus bengalus*] *natalensis* Zedlitz, 1911 (Oct.), Journ. f. Ornith., **59,** p. 607 — Natal [in text].

Uraeginthus bengalus mikindaniensis Grote, 1911 (Oct.), Ornith. Monatsb., **19,** p. 162 — Mikindani, Tanganyika.

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[1] "*Granatinae*" Bonaparte (1851?, Consp. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 458) is a vernacular name, and its appearance in the synonymy of *Uraeginthus* in G. R. Gray (1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 76) does not make it available. — M. A. T.

Eastern Tanzania (Tanganyika) from Kilimanjaro and Usambara south to Songea and Mikindani, Malawi (Nyasaland), Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) west to Mazabuka and Ndola, southeastern Katanga, southern Kasai, and Mozambique and Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) south to eastern Transvaal and Natal; introduced on Zanzibar. Birds from Inhambane tend to be paler, like *cyanopleurus*.

URAEGINTHUS BENGALUS

Uraeginthus bengalus bengalus (Linnaeus)

Fringilla bengalus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 323 — Bengal [emended to Senegal by Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrika, p. 145].

Estrelda phoenicotis Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1**, p. 192 — West Africa.

Uraeginthus bengalus schoanus Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., **53**, p. 350 — Ejere, Meta Province, Shoa.

Uraeginthus bengalus perpallidus Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., **53**, p. 351 — Gozabu Guma or Kaka, White Nile.

[*Uraeginthus bengalus*] *camerunensis* Reichenow, 1911 (Jan.), Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 228 — Banjo Mountains, Cameroun [in text].

[*Uraeginthus bengalus*] *togoensis* Reichenow, 1911 (Jan.), Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 228 — Kratschi, Togoland [in text].

[*Uraeginthus bengalus*] *senafensis* Reichenow, 1911 (Jan.), Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 228 — northern Abyssinia [in text].

[*Uraeginthus bengalus*] *barcae* Zedlitz, 1911 (Jan.), Journ. f. Ornith., **59**, pp. 29, 606 — Mansura, Barca, Eritrea [in text].

U.[*raeginthus*] *b.*[*engalus*] *ugandae* Zedlitz, 1911 (Oct.), Journ. f. Ornith., **59**, p. 606 — Entebbe, Uganda.

Semi-arid country from Senegal and Portuguese Guinea east to Eritrea, Ethiopia, and extreme northeastern Congo, and south to Kenya west of Rift Valley, Uganda, and Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi).

Uraeginthus bengalus brunneigularis Mearns

Uraeginthus bengalus brunneigularis Mearns, 1911 (Apr.), Smiths. Misc. Coll., **56** (20), p. 6 — Wambugu, 5,500 ft., Kenya.

Highlands of Kenya east of the Rift, from Mt. Kenya south to Simba.

Uraeginthus bengalus littoralis van Someren

Uraeginthus bengalus littoralis van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29**, p. 160 — Mombasa.

Uraeginthus bengalus loveni Granvik, 1923, Journ. f. Ornith., **71**, Sonderheft, p. 181 — Mombasa.

Coastal Kenya and Tanzania (Tanganyika) from Lamu to Dar-es-Salaam, extending inland to Teita, Mt. Kilimanjaro, and the Usambaras; intergrades with *ugogoensis* south of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Uraeginthus bengalus ugogoensis Reichenow

[*Uraeginthus bengalus*] *ugogensis* (sic) Reichenow, 1911 (Jan.), Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 228 — Ugogo, Tanganyika; type from Mdaburo, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 804.

Uraeginthus bengalus kigomaensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1956, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **76**, p. 34 — Kigoma, western Tanganyika.

Northern and western Tanzania (Tanganyika) from Mwanza on Lake Victoria south to Iringa and Kilosa, and east to Mt. Kilimanjaro where it meets *littoralis*.

Uraeginthus bengalus katangae Vincent

Uraeginthus bengalus katangae Vincent, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **54**, p. 174 — Elizabethville, Congo.

Uraeginthus bengalus semotus White, 1944, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **65**, p. 7 — Chingi, Chavuma, Balovale district, Northern Rhodesia.

Southern Kasai, extreme eastern Angola south to Cazombo, Katanga, and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) in northwestern and northern districts.

URAEGINTHUS CYANOCEPHALA

Uraeginthus cyanocephala (Richmond)

Estrilda cyanocephala Richmond, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 157 — Useri River, near Mt. Kilimanjaro.

U.[*raeginthus*] *c.*[*yanocephalus*] *muelleri* Zedlitz, 1912, Ornith. Monatsb., **20**, p. 77 — Afgoi, southern Somalia.

Arid regions of northern Kenya, southern Somalia, and adjacent Ethiopia, south through eastern Kenya to Dodoma and Kilosa, Tanzania (Tanganyika).

URAEGINTHUS GRANATINA

Uraeginthus granatina granatina (Linnaeus)

Fringilla granatina Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 319 — Brazil; emended to Angola by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 806; further restricted to Huila, Angola, by Clancey, 1959, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 256.[1]

Interior southwestern Angola east to southwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), northern and eastern Bechuanaland, and Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), and south through Transvaal to Natal, southern Sul do Save, and Griqualand West, northern Cape Province.

Uraeginthus granatina siccata (Clancey)

Granatina granatina siccata Clancey, 1959, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 255 — Farm Elizabethhill, near Okahandja, Damaraland, South West Africa.

Coastal plain and escarpment of Angola south of Benguela, and South West Africa south to Keetmanshoop, east to southern Bechuanaland and northern Cape Province; intergrades with *granatina* in northeastern South West Africa.

Uraeginthus granatina retusa (Clancey)

Granatina granatina retusa Clancey, 1961, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **81**, p. 34 — near Panda, lat. 24°02′ S., long. 34°45′ E., Inhambane district, Sul do Save, southern Portuguese East Africa.

Known only from vicinity of type locality.

URAEGINTHUS IANTHINOGASTER

Uraeginthus ianthinogaster ianthinogaster Reichenow

Uraeginthus ianthinogaster Reichenow, 1879, Ornith. Centralbl., **4**, p. 114 — Massa [on lower Tana River], East Africa.

Granatina hawkeri Phillips, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8**, p. 23 — Somaliland; type from Bari, Shebeli River, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 806.

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[1] Huila is an unlikely type locality considering the early date of the original description; however, it may be allowed to stand. Benguela is more probable. — M. A. T.

Granatina ianthogaster (sic) *ugandae* van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 53 — Moroto, Uganda.

Uraeginthus granatinus abyssinicus Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., 78, p. 108 — Artu, northern Somalia.

Estrilda ianthinogaster somereni Delacour, 1943, Zoologica [New York], 28, p. 84. New name for *Granatina* [= *Estrilda*] *ianthogaster* (sic) *ugandae* van Someren, 1919, not *Uraeginthus* [= *Estrilda*] *bengalus ugandae* Zedlitz, 1911.

Dry country from northern Somalia and Harar district south and west to extreme southeastern Sudan, northeastern Uganda, northern and eastern Kenya, northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika), west to Tabora and south to Iringa.

Uraeginthus ianthinogaster roosevelti (Mearns)

Granatina ianthinogastra roosevelti Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61** (9), p. 3 — southern Guaso Nyiro River, Sotik district, Kenya.

Granatina ianthogaster (sic) *montana* van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 53 — Lake Naivasha, Kenya.

Loita plains, Lake Naivasha, and highlands of Kenya from Mau to Laikipia and Nairobi; intergrades extensively with *ianthinogaster*.

Uraeginthus ianthinogaster rothschildi (van Someren)

Granatina ianthogaster (sic) *rothschildi* van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 53 — Kisumu, Kenya.

Area around Kavirondo Gulf from Yala and Kaimosi south to Kisumu and Kendu; Rusinga Island.

GENUS **ESTRILDA**[1] SWAINSON

Estrilda Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 349. Type, by original designation, *Loxia astrild* Linnaeus.

Coccopygia Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 23. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 305), *Coccopygia dufresnii* Reichenbach (not Vieillot) = *Fringilla melanotis* Temminck.

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[1] *Fringilla viridis* Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 180, and *F.*[*ringilla*] *Versicolor* Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., **3**, livr. 93, p. 992, are unidentifiable. — M. A. T.

Glaucestrilda Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 268. Type, by original designation, *Estrilda incana* Sundevall.

Krimhilda Wolters, 1943, Zool, Anz., **143,** p. 188. Type, by original designation, *Astrilda nonnula* Hartlaub (proposed as subgenus).

cf. Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1945, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **65,** pp. 30-31 (*xanthophrys*).

Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, pp. 9-15 (*astrild*, southern Africa).

Wolters, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 82, pp. 90-91 (*nonnula*).

ESTRILDA CAERULESCENS

Estrilda caerulescens (Vieillot)

Fringilla caerulescens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12,** p. 176 — Zone Torride; Senegal, designated by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 800.

Senegal and Portuguese Guinea east through Mali, northern Ghana (Gold Coast), and northern Nigeria to northern Cameroons and southwestern Chad.

ESTRILDA PERREINI

Estrilda perreini perreini (Vieillot)

Fringilla Perreini Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12,** p. 179 — Malimbe, Portuguese Congo.

Estrilda incana hapalochroa Reichenow, 1916, Ornith. Monatsb., **24,** p. 168 — Urungu, Tanganyika.

Gabon south to northern and western Angola, and east through Katanga and northern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) to southwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), and west shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Estrilda perreini poliogastra (Reichenow)

Habropyga poliogastra Reichenow, 1886, Journ. f. Ornith., **34,** p. 121 — Inhambane.

Matengo Highlands of southern Tanzania (Tanganyika) south through southern Malawi (Nyasaland), extreme eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), and Mozambique to northern Zululand.

Estrilda perreini incana Sundevall

Estrilda incana Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **7,** p. 98 — Caffraria Inferiore; type from Durban, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1927, Arkiv Zool., **19A(1),** p. 10.

Natal and southern Zululand.

ESTRILDA THOMENSIS

Estrilda thomensis Sousa

Estrelda thomensis Sousa, 1888, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **12,** p. 155 — São Tomé Island [?].[1]

Estrilda cinderella Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 44 — Deep Sloot, Benguella, Angola.

Lower elevations of western Angola from Benguela south to Bibala, Moçâmedes, and lower Cunene River.

ESTRILDA MELANOTIS

Estrilda melanotis quartinia Bonaparte

E.[*strelda*] *quartinia* Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 461 — Abyssinia.

Highlands of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and southeastern Sudan.

Estrilda melanotis kilimensis (Sharpe)

Coccopygia kilimensis Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13,** p. 307 — Kilimanjaro.

Neisna dufresneyi nyansae Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., **53,** p. 350 — Bukoba, Lake Victoria.

Neisna minima Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 117 — eastern Ruwenzori, 6,000 ft.; type from Mubuku Valley, see W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 794.

Highlands of eastern Congo, Uganda, and Kenya south through Tanzania (Tanganyika) to eastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Malawi (Nyasaland), Tete district of Mozambique, and eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique.

Estrilda melanotis bocagei (Shelley)

Coccopygia bocagei Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 56 — Benguella, Angola; type from Huila, see Shelley, 1905, Birds Africa, **4,** p. 236.

Central plateau of western Angola.

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[1] Type was stated to have come from São Tomé, but there is doubt about its provenance. — M. A. T.

Estrilda melanotis melanotis[1] (Temminck)

Fringilla melanotis Temminck, 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 37, pl. 221, fig. 1 — "Pays des Cafres" [= eastern Cape Province].

Cape Town east to Natal, eastern Transvaal, and adjacent Sul do Save, Mozambique.

ESTRILDA PALUDICOLA

Estrilda paludicola poliopareia Reichenow

Estrilda poliopareia Reichenow, 1902, Ornith. Monatsb., **10**, p. 185 — "Congo"; restricted to southern Nigeria by Chapin, 1950, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **70**, p. 24.

Estrilda anambrae Kemp, 1907, Journ. f. Ornith., 55, p. 624 — Anambra Creek, Agoulerie, southern Nigeria.

Known only from region of Agoulerie and Onitsha, southern Nigeria.

Estrilda paludicola paludicola Heuglin

Estrelda paludicola Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Ornith., **11**, p. 166 — middle course of Bahr el Ghazal.

Eastern Oubangui-Chari and southern Sudan south to northeastern Congo, northern Uganda, and highlands of western Kenya south and east to Mau; intergrades with *roseicrissa* along north shore of Lake Victoria.

Estrilda paludicola ochrogaster Salvadori

Estrilda ochrogaster Salvadori, 1897, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **12**(287), p. 4 — Abyssinia; restricted to northern Ethiopia by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1948, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **68**, p. 61.

Uplands of Ethiopia and adjoining southeastern Sudan.

Estrilda paludicola roseicrissa Reichenow

Estrilda roseicrissa Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Ornith., **40**, p. 47 — Bukoba, Lake Victoria.

Eastern Kivu from Lake Edward to north end of Lake Tanganyika, Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi), southern Uganda from southern end of Ruwenzori to western shores of Lake Victoria, and extreme northwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

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[1] *Fringilla Dufresni* Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 181 — no type locality, is indeterminate. — M. A. T.

Estrilda paludicola marwitzi Reichenow

Estrilda marwitzi Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsb., 8, p. 40 — Malangali, by Idundu, Uhehe, Tanganyika.

Western Tanzania (Tanganyika) from Kahama to Dabaga and Njombe highlands.

Estrilda paludicola benguellensis Neumann

Estrilda paludicola benguellensis Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 96 — Que River, Benguella [= northern Huila].

Central plateau of Angola from northern Huila to central Malanje, east to northern and northeastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), and southern Katanga to Upemba and southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

Estrilda paludicola ruthae Chapin

Estrilda paludicola ruthae Chapin, 1950, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **70**, p. 23 — Lukolela, Congo.

Middle Congo region from Bateke Plateau to Bolobo and Lukolela.

ESTRILDA MELPODA

Estrilda melpoda melpoda (Vieillot)

Fringilla melpoda Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 177 — India and west coast of Africa; restricted to Senegal by Neumann, 1932, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **2**, p. 154.

Estrilda melpoda fucata Neumann, 1932, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 2, p. 153 — Luluabourg, Kasai.[1]

Senegal River south and east through West Africa, generally south of lat. 11° N., to western Oubangui-Chari, the Congo except for extreme northeast and southeast, and northern Angola; northeast shore of Lake Mweru; introduced into Puerto Rico.

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[1] Topotypes of *fucata* are readily distinguishable from topotypes of *melpoda* by darker red cheeks; however, virtually the whole of the intervening area is occupied by variable, intergrading populations, birds from Liberia in particular being as red as those from Kasai, and it is not possible to satisfactorily divide this race into two. — M. A. T.

Estrilda melpoda tschadensis Grote

Estrilda melpoda tschadensis Grote, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., **70**, p. 483 — Andali, north Adamawa.

Northern Adamawa, Cameroons, and Lake Chad district.

ESTRILDA RHODOPYGA

Estrilda rhodopyga rhodopyga Sundevall

Estrilda rhodopyga Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **7**, p. 126 — northeastern Africa; type from Sennar, see Shelley, 1905, Birds Africa, **4**, p. 206.

Sudan from Darfur to Sennar and Khartoum, Eritrea, lowlands of eastern Ethiopia, and northern Somaliland.

Estrilda rhodopyga centralis Kothe

Estrilda rhodopyga centralis Kothe, 1911, Ornith. Monatsb., **19**, p. 70 — Kisenyi, Lake Albert Edward [emended to Lake Kivu by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 798].

Estrilda rhodopyga frommi Kothe, 1911, Ornith. Monatsb., **19**, p. 70 — Karema, Lake Tanganyika.

Estrilda rhodopyga polia Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61**(9), p. 1 — Gato River, 4,000 ft., southern Ethiopia.

Estrilda rhodopyga hypochra Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61**(9), p. 2 — between Kapite Plains Station and Potha, Kenya.

Southern Ethiopia and southeastern Sudan south through Kenya, Uganda, and eastern edge of Congo to northern Tanzania (Tanganyika) and northern Malawi (Nyasaland).

ESTRILDA RUFIBARBA

Estrilda rufibarba (Cabanis)

H.[*abropyga*] *rufibarba* Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 169 — Arabia.

Southwestern Arabia from Kunfuda (about lat. 19° N.) south to Aden.

ESTRILDA TROGLODYTES

Estrilda troglodytes (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla cinerea Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 176 — Africa; not *Fringilla cinerea* Meuschen, 1787, or Gmelin, 1788.

F.[*ringilla*] *Troglodytes* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 26 — Senegambia.

Estrilda robertsi Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 21. New name for *Fringilla cinerea* Vieillot, 1817, not Meuschen, 1787.

Estrilda xanthophrys W. L. Sclater, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 32 — Senegal? [Based on cage birds of doubtful provenance.]

Semi-arid zone from Senegal and Gambia east to extreme northeastern Congo and northwestern Uganda, Sudan north to Darfur and Sennar, Eritrea, and adjoining Ethiopia; an isolated population on plains around Accra, Ghana (Gold Coast).

ESTRILDA ASTRILD

Estrilda astrild kempi Bates

Estrilda astrild kempi Bates, 1930, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **51,** p. 54 — Buedu, near Kailahun, Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Estrilda astrild occidentalis Jardine and Fraser

Estrelda occidentalis Jardine and Fraser, 1851, Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., p. 156 — Clarence, Fernando Po.

Southern Ghana (Gold Coast); central and southern Cameroons east to upper Uele and Ituri districts, eastern Congo, and south to middle Congo; Fernando Po.

Estrilda astrild peasei Shelley

Estrilda peasei Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 75 — Jeffi Dunsa, Abyssinia.

Estrilda astrild erlangeri Reichenow, 1907 (Jan.), Journ. f. Ornith., 55, p. 20 — Harar-Addis Ababa and Arussi-Gallaland.

Highlands of Ethiopia.

Estrilda astrild macmillani Ogilvie-Grant

Estrilda macmillani Ogilvie-Grant, 1907 (June), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 108 — Ibago, Baro River.

Middle White Nile and Sobat-Baro district of Sudan.

Estrilda astrild adesma Reichenow

Estrilda astrild nyansae Neumann, 1907 (Oct.), Journ. f. Ornith., 55, p. 596 — Bukoba, Lake Victoria; preoccupied by *Neisna dufresneyi nyansae* Neumann, 1905.

Estrilda astrild adesma Reichenow, 1916, Ornith. Monatsb., 24, p. 168 — Kissenji, Lake Kivu.

Uganda east to Mt. Elgon and North Kavirondo, and south to Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi), eastern Kivu, and northwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika) at least as far as Mwanza on south shore of Lake Victoria.

Estrilda astrild massaica Neumann

Estrilda astrild massaica Neumann, 1907 (Oct.), Journ. f. Ornith., 55, p. 596 — Njoro, Kenya.

Interior of Kenya east of Rift Valley, south to Kilimanjaro district, Tanzania (Tanganyika).

Estrilda astrild minor (Cabanis)

Habropyga minor Cabanis, 1878, Journ. f. Ornith., 26, p. 229 — Voi River, Kenya Colony.

Estrilda astrild litoris Grote, 1919, Journ. f. Ornith., 67, p. 301 — lower Ruva River, coastal Tanganyika.

Lowlands from Jubaland through eastern Kenya inland to Voi, to northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika) as far south as Kilossa and the Ulugurus; Mafia Island and Zanzibar.

Estrilda astrild cavendishi Sharpe

Estrilda cavendishi Sharpe, 1900, Ibis, p. 110 — Mapicuti, Cheringoma district, Mozambique.

Estrilda astrild nyassae Neumann, 1907 (Oct.), Journ. f. Ornith., 55, p. 596 — Neu-Helgoland [northeast shore of Lake Nyasa].

Estrilda astrild muenzneri Kothe, 1911, Ornith. Monatsb., 19, p. 70 — Namanjara, Bismarckburg district, Tanganyika.

Estrilda astrild niediecki Reichenow, 1916, Ornith. Monatsb., 24, p. 168 — Namwala, Kafue River.

Central and southwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) west to Solwezi and Kalomo, Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), Malawi (Nyasaland), Mozambique, eastern Transvaal and northeastern Zululand; intergrades with *massaica, ngamiensis,* and *tenebridorsa* in the north, southwest, and south, respectively.

Estrilda astrild schoutedeni Wolters

Estrilda astrild schoutedeni Wolters, 1962, Journ. f. Ornith., 103, p. 305 — Bakwanga, lat. 6°10′ S., long. 23° 37′ E., Kasai, Congo.

Southern Kasai and northern Katanga; specimens not seen.

Estrilda astrild ngamiensis Roberts

Estrilda astrild ngamiensis Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 33 — Shorobe, on Thamolakane River north of Maun, Ngamiland.

Ngamiland east to western Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and north to Barotseland and Balovale, Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), and eastern Angola; intergrades extensively with *cavendishi* along eastern border of its range.

Estrilda astrild angolensis Reichenow

Estrilda astrild angolensis Reichenow, 1902, Ornith. Monatsb., **10**, p. 173 — Angola [type from Malanje].

Estrilda astrild malanje Traylor, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 82, p. 22. New name for *Estrilda astrild angolensis* Reichenow, 1902, preoccupied (if *Uraeginthus* merged with *Estrilda*) by *Fringilla angolensis* Linnaeus, 1758.

Plateau region of western Angola; intergrading with *damarensis* in Huila and *rubriventris* in Cuanza Norte.

Estrilda astrild jagoensis Alexander

Estrilda jagoensis Alexander, 1898, Ibis, p. 85 — Santiago, Cape Verde Islands.

Estrilda astrild sousae Reichenow, 1904, Vögel Afrikas, 3, p. 182 — São Tomé Island.

Coastal plain of Benguela, Angola; Cape Verde Islands, and São Tomé and Príncipe Islands in Gulf of Guinea, where almost certainly introduced. Probably extinct on Príncipe.

Estrilda astrild rubriventris (Vieillot)

F.[*ringilla*] *Rubriventris* Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., 3, livr. 93, p. 992 — Senegal, error; corrected to Portuguese Congo by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 796.

E.[*strilda*] *a.*[*strild*] *gaboonensis* W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 443 — Landana.

Gabon and Moyen Congo to the Congo mouth, intergrading in northern Angola with *angolensis*.

Estrilda astrild damarensis Reichenow

Estrilda astrild damarensis Reichenow, 1902, Ornith. Monatsb., **10**, p. 173 — South West Africa; type from

Rehoboth, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 795.

South West Africa from northern Great Namaqualand to Cunene River and Ovamboland; intergrading in southern Angola with *angolensis*.

Estrilda astrild astrild (Linnaeus)

Loxia Astrild Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 173 — Canaries, America, Africa; restricted to Cape Town, by W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 442.

Estrilda sanctae-helenae Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 74 — St. Helena.

Southern Great Namaqualand east through southern Bechuanaland Protectorate to western Transvaal, western Orange Free State, and Cape Province west of Great Kei River. Introduced successfully on St. Helena, Mauritus, Réunion, Rodriquez, Seychelles, Amirantes, and New Caledonia; status unknown on Rodriquez; now extinct on Madagascar and Comoros. Some introductions may be of races other than the nominate.

Estrilda astrild tenebridorsa Clancey

Estrilda astrild tenebridorsa Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, p. 14 — Embotyi, sea level, Lusikisiki district, Pondoland, eastern Cape Province.

Cape Province east of Great Kei River, Natal and southern Zululand, eastern Orange Free State, southeastern Transvaal, and western Swaziland.

ESTRILDA NIGRILORIS

Estrilda nigriloris Chapin

Estrilda nigriloris Chapin, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 308, p. 1 — Kiabo, Lualaba River, Congo.

Banks of Lualaba River near lat. 8°46′ S., and shore of Lake Upemba.

ESTRILDA NONNULA

Estrilda nonnula elizae Alexander

Estrilda elizae Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 54 — Moka, Fernando Po.

Southeastern Nigeria, western and southern Cameroons, and Spanish Guinea; Fernando Po.

Estrilda nonnula eisentrauti Wolters

Estrilda nonnula eisentrauti Wolters, 1964, Journ. f. Ornith., **105,** p. 355 — Lager VI, Isobi, Mt. Cameroon.

Mt. Cameroon.

Estrilda nonnula nonnula Hartlaub

Astrilda nonnula Hartlaub, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., **31,** p. 425 — Kudurma, eastern equatorial Africa [=Equatoria Province, Sudan].

Estrilda kandti Reichenow, 1902, Ornith. Monatsb., **10,** p. 184 — Lake Kivu.

Eastern Cameroons through northern Congo to extreme southwestern Sudan, Uganda, southwestern Kenya, Bukoba on Lake Victoria, Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi) and eastern Congo south to southern Kivu.

ESTRILDA ATRICAPILLA

Estrilda atricapilla atricapilla Verreaux and Verreaux

Estrelda atricapilla J. and E. Verreaux, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 3, p. 421 — Gabon.

Extreme southeastern Nigeria (Kumba) and southern Cameroons, south through Gabon to the lower Congo.

Estrilda atricapilla avakubi Traylor

Estrilda atricapilla avakubi Traylor, 1964, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **84,** p. 64 — Avakubi, Ituri district, Congo.

Congo lowlands from Tshuapa and Ituri districts south to Kasai, and extreme northeastern Angola (Dundo).

Estrilda atricapilla graueri Neumann

Estrilda atricapilla graueri Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 55 — Mt. Sabinjo, 2,700 m., western Kivu volcanos.

Estrilda atricapilla keniensis Mearns, 1915, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **48,** p. 390 — Fey's Farm, 8,000 ft., Aberdare Mountains.

Highlands of eastern Congo, above 5,000 feet, from northwest of Lake Edward south through Kivu to Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi); Mt. Elgon, Aberdares, and Mt. Kenya.

ESTRILDA ERYTHRONOTOS

Estrilda erythronotos delamerei Sharpe

Estrilda delamerei Sharpe, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 102 — Athi River, British East Africa.

Uganda north to Lake Albert, southern Kenya east to the Athi River and Doinyo Narok, and Tanzania (Tanganyika) from Lake Victoria to Iringa and Lake Manka near the Usambara Mountains.

Estrilda erythronotos soligena Clancey

Estrilda erythronotos soligena Clancey, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7**, p. 139 — Otjomassu Sandfield, South West Africa.

Southwestern Angola south to central South West Africa, and east to southwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Bechuanaland and adjoining Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), northwestern Transvaal, and northern Cape Province.

Estrilda erythronotos erythronotos (Vieillot)

Fringilla erythronotos Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dist. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 182 — India; Kurrichane, western Transvaal, designated by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 802.

Matabeleland, Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), south to Transvaal, western Orange Free State, and Griqualand West in northern Cape Province.

ESTRILDA CHARMOSYNA

Estrilda charmosyna charmosyna (Reichenow)

Habropyga charmosyna Reichenow, 1881, Ornith. Centralbl., **6**, p. 78 — Berdera, East Africa [= Bardera, southern Somalia, *fide* Zedlitz, 1912, Ornith. Monatsb., **20**, p. 76].

Estrelda nigrimentum Salvadori, 1888, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **26**, p. 281 — Farre, Shoa.

Dry country from British Somaliland and Harar through southeastern Ethiopia to southern Sudan (Torit), northeastern Uganda, northern Kenya, and Jubaland.

Estrilda charmosyna pallidior Jackson

Estrilda pallidior Jackson, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27**, p. 6 — northern Guaso Nyiro River.

Apparently confined to region of type locality.

Estrilda charmosyna kiwanukae van Someren

Estrilda charmosyna kiwanukae van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 55 — Mbyuni [, Teita district, Kenya].

Southern Kenya from Magadi to Teita district, and northern Tanzania (Tanganyika) south to Olduvai and Dodoma.

GENUS **AMANDAVA** BLYTH

Amandava Blyth, 1836, in White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, p. 44, ftn. Type, by monotypy, *Amandava punctata* Blyth = *Fringilla amandava* Linnaeus.

Sporaeginthus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 170. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 76), *Fringilla subflava* Vieillot.

Neisna[1] Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 305. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla subflava* Vieillot.

cf. Delacour, 1935, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Ornith., 5, pp. 377-388 (review of *amandava*).

Goodwin, 1960, Avicult. Mag., **66**, pp. 174-199 (ethology).

Harrison, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82**, pp. 126-132; 173-174 (relationships).

AMANDAVA AMANDAVA

Amandava amandava amandava (Linnaeus)

Fringilla amandava Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 180 — eastern India; restricted to Calcutta, West Bengal, by Baker, 1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 725 (Whistler and Kinnear, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36**, p. 837, designate northern Gujerat, apparently unaware of the earlier restriction).

West Pakistan, India, and southern Nepal.

Amandava amandava flavidiventris (Wallace)

Estrelda flavidiventris Wallace, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 486, 495 — Timor and Flores.

Yunnan and Burma; Lombok, Flores, Sumba, and Timor.

Amandava amandava punicea (Horsfield)

Fringilla punicea Horsfield, 1831, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, p. 160 — Java.

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[1] "*Neisna*" Bonaparte (1851?, Consp. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 460) is used as a vernacular term, and its appearance in the synonymy of *Sporaeginthus* in G. R. Gray (1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 76) does not make it available. — M. A. T.

Amandava amandava decouxi Delacour and Jabouille, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 48, p. 134 — Siem Reap, Cambodia and Saigon, Cochin China.

Indochina; Java and Bali; introduced in Sumatra and Singapore.

AMANDAVA FORMOSA

Amandava formosa (Latham)

Fringilla formosa Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **1**, p. 441 — India.

Central India from northern Gujarat and southern Rajasthan east through Madhya Pradesh and southern Uttar Pradesh to Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal.

AMANDAVA SUBFLAVA

Amandava subflava subflava (Vieillot)

Fringilla subflava Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **30**, p. 575 — Senegal.

Senegal to Sierra Leone; Nigeria and southern Cameroons east to Sudan (south of lat. 12° N.), northern and western Ethiopia, and northern Congo and Uganda south to Lake Kivu, Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi), and Bukoba.

Amandava subflava clarkei (Shelley)

Coccopygia clarkei Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13**, p. 75 — Richmond Road, Natal.

Gabon and western Angola east through southern Congo, Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), and Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) to Mozambique, and north through eastern Tanzania (Tanganyika) to southern Kenya, and south to eastern Cape Province; Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia Islands.

GENUS **ORTYGOSPIZA** SUNDEVALL

Ortygospiza Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **7**, p. 98. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla polyzona* Temminck = *F. atricollis* Vieillot.

Paludipasser Neave, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25**, p. 25. Type, by original designation, *Paludipasser locustella* Neave.

cf. Benson, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80**, p. 110 (Zambia).

South African Ornith. Soc. List. Comm., 1960, Ostrich, **31**, p. 110 (*polyzona*).

Traylor, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83**, pp. 141-146 (revision of *atricollis* and *gabonensis*).

Clancey, 1965, Arnoldia [Rhodesia], 2(7), 7 pp. (*atricollis*).

Niethammer and Wolters, 1966, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **17,** pp. 177-180 (*atricollis*).

ORTYGOSPIZA ATRICOLLIS

Ortygospiza atricollis atricollis (Vieillot)

Fringilla atricollis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12,** p. 182 — Senegal.

Fringilla polyzona Temminck, 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 37, text to pl. 221, fig. 3 — Gambia (see South African Ornith. Soc. List Comm., 1960, Ostrich, **31,** p. 76).

Grasslands from Senegal and Gambia through Mali and extreme northern Ghana (Gold Coast) to northern and central Nigeria; intergrades with *ansorgei* on the south bank of Gambia River.

Ortygospiza atricollis ansorgei Ogilvie-Grant

Ortygospiza ansorgei Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 25, p. 84 — Gunnal, Portuguese Guinea.

Estrilda atricollis gambiensis Delacour, 1943, Zoologica [New York], 28, p. 84. New name for *Ortygospiza ansorgei* Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, preoccupied by *Estrilda shelleyi ansorgei* (Hartert) = *Pytelia ansorgei* Hartert, 1899.

Portuguese Guinea to Liberia and Ivory Coast.

Ortygospiza atricollis ugandae van Someren

Ortygospiza atricollis ugandae van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 121 — Mumias, North Kavirondo.

White Nile and Equatoria provinces of Sudan south to central Uganda (Entebbe), extreme eastern Ituri on west shore of Lake Albert, and North Kavirondo, Kenya.

Ortygospiza atricollis fuscocrissa Heuglin

Ortygospiza fuscocrissa Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Ornith., **11,** p. 18 — Dembea and Tigré, Abyssinia.

Highlands of Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Ortygospiza atricollis muelleri Zedlitz

O.[*rtygospiga*] [sic] *a.*[*tricollis*] *mülleri* Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. f. Ornith., 59, p. 604 — Simbiti, Wembere Steppe.

Ortygospiza polyzona bradfieldi Roberts, 1929, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 13, p. 75 — Quickborn, Okahandja, South West Africa.

Ortygospiza atricollis minuscula White, 1946, Ibis, 88, p. 218 — Balovale, Northern Rhodesia.

Ortygospiza atricollis digressa Clancey, 1958, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, p. 141 — Whitson, Umhlongo Nek, Richmond, Natal.

Central and southern Kenya south through central Tanzania (Tanganyika) to extreme northern Malawi (Nyasaland) and northeastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) at Abercorn; Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) except for Wankie, south to Sul do Save and central and southern Cape Province; Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) west of about long. 28° E. to southwestern Angola and Damaraland; possibly in northwestern Angola.

Ortygospiza atricollis smithersi Benson

Ortygospiza atricollis smithersi Benson, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 75, p. 106 — Mpasa, lat. 11°00′ S., long. 30°30′ E., Bangweulu, Northern Rhodesia.

Northeastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) from Luapula River and Luwingu to Kasama and Mporokoso.

Ortygospiza atricollis pallida Roberts

Ortygospiza atricollis pallida Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 15, p. 32 — Nkate, northern Bechuanaland.

Northern Bechuanaland, from west side of Okavango swamp to Nata and Makarikari Pan, and Wankie district of Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia).

ORTYGOSPIZA GABONENSIS

Ortygospiza gabonensis gabonensis Lynes

Ortygospiza gabonensis Lynes, 1914, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 33, p. 131 — Gabon.

Spanish Guinea, Gabon, and both banks of middle Congo River.

Ortygospiza gabonensis fuscata Sclater

Ortygospiza atricollis fuscata W. L. Sclater, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 52, p. 142 — Kawambwa, Northern Rhodesia.

Angola from Luanda east across central plateau, southern

Kasai, western Katanga, and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) west of Luangwa Valley.

Ortygospiza gabonensis dorsostriata van Someren

Ortygospiza atricollis dorsostriata van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41**, p. 115 — southern Ankole.

Extreme eastern Congo from southwest shore of Lake Albert south to north end of Lake Tanganyika, Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi), Bukoba on Lake Victoria, and southern half of Uganda.

ORTYGOSPIZA LOCUSTELLA

Ortygospiza locustella uelensis (Chapin)

Paludipasser uelensis Chapin, 1916, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, p. 24, fig. 2 — Faradje, upper Uele district, Congo.

Northeastern Congo and around Lake Leopold II, Moyen Congo.

Ortygospiza locustella locustella (Neave)

Paludipasser locustella Neave, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 25, p. 25 — near Lake Bangweulu; type from upper Luansenshi River, northeast of Lake Bangweulu, *fide* Neave, 1910, Ibis, p. 251.

Paludipasser irisae Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 15, p. 33 — 25 miles south of Marandellas Village, Southern Rhodesia.

Locally in southwestern and northeastern Angola, east through southern Katanga and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) to Malawi (Nyasaland) and southwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), and south to Tete district, Mozambique, and highlands of Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia).

Grass Finches (POEPHILAE)

Genus AEGINTHA Cabanis

Aegintha Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 170. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla temporalis* Latham.

cf. Mathews, 1925, Birds Australia, **12**, pp. 218-224.
Keast, 1958, Emu, 58, pp. 222-223.
Immelmann, 1965, Australian Finches, pp. 66-73.

AEGINTHA TEMPORALIS

Aegintha temporalis loftyi Mathews

Aegintha temporalis loftyi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 431 — Mt. Lofty, South Australia.

Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia, and Kangaroo Island.

Aegintha temporalis temporalis (Latham)

Fringilla temporalis Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., suppl., 48 — New Holland [= Sydney, New South Wales].

Aegintha temporalis tregellasi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 431 — Selby, Victoria.

Aegintha temporalis ashbyi Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., 5, p. 40 — Blackall Ranges, southern Queensland.

Aegintha temporalis cardwelli Mathews, 1942, Journ. Roy. Soc. Western Australia, 27, p. 78 — Cardwell, northern Queensland.

Queensland[1] (except Cape York Peninsula), New South Wales, Victoria, and adjacent part of South Australia.

Aegintha temporalis minor Campbell

Aegintha temporalis minor A. J. Campbell, 1901, Nests and Eggs Austr. Birds, 1, p. 492 — Cape York, Queensland.

Aegintha temporalis macgillivrayi Mathews, 1914, South Australian Ornith., 1, p. 13 — Claudie River, Queensland.

Cape York Peninsula, northern Queensland.

GENUS **EMBLEMA** GOULD

Emblema Gould, 1842, Birds Australia, pt. 7 (also Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 10, p. 17). Type, by monotypy, *E. picta* Gould. Not preoccupied by the nomenclaturally unavailable *Emblema* Deshayes 1840, *vide* Mayr, 1968, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, no. 287, pp. 7-9.

Stagonopleura Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 75. Type, by subsequent designation (Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, 1, p. 172), *Loxia guttata* Shaw.

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[1] According to Keast (1958, Emu, 58, p. 223), populations of *A. temporalis* introduced into Tahiti, Society Islands, approach in color most closely those from southern Queensland. — E. M.

Steganopleura Bonaparte ("Reichenbach"), 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 456. Nomenclaturally unavailable as an "incorrect subsequent spelling."

Zonaeginthus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 171. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia nitida* Latham = *L. bella*.

Tavistocka Mathews, 1919, Birds Australia, **7**, p. 434. New name for *Stagonopleura* Reichenbach.

Cayleyna Iredale, 1930, Australian Zoologist, **6**, p. 175. New name for *Emblema* Gould.

cf. Mathews, 1925, Birds Australia, **12**, pp. 156-171, 181-194.

Keast, 1958, Emu, 58, pp. 224-226.

Immelmann, 1965, Australian Finches, pp. 15-46.

EMBLEMA PICTA

Emblema picta Gould

Emblema picta Gould, 1842, Birds Australia, pt. 7 (also Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **10**, p. 17) — Depuch's Island, Mid-West Australia.

Emblema picta coongani Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 428 — Coongan River, Mid-West Australia.

Emblema picta territorii Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 428 — Alexandra, Northern Territory.

Emblema picta clelandi Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 102 — Roebuck Bay, northwestern Australia.

Emblema picta ethelae Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 103 — Hermansburg, Macdonnell Ranges.

Arid areas of interior Australia from extreme western Queensland to Alexandra and Tanami, Northern Territory; south to Oodnadatta, South Australia; Hall's Creek and southern Kimberleys to mid-western coast; south to Boolathanna station (north to Carnarvon) and Barlee Range.

EMBLEMA BELLA

Emblema bella (Latham)

Loxia bella Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., suppl., p. 44 — "New Holland" [= Sydney, New South Wales].

Zonaeginthus bellus samueli Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 102 — Kangaroo Island.

Zonaeginthus bellus rosinae Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 40 — South Australia.

Zonaeginthus bellus flindersi Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 40 — Flinders Island, Bass Strait.

Zonaeginthus bellus tasmanicus Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 40 — Tasmania.

Coastal districts of New South Wales (north to Manning River), Victoria, and southeastern South Australia; Tasmania, Flinders Island, and Kangaroo Island.

EMBLEMA OCULATA

Emblema oculata (Quoy and Gaimard)[1]

Fringilla oculata Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., **1**, p. 211 — King George's Sound, Western Australia.

Zonaeginthus oculatus gaimardi Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 40 — Perth, Western Australia.

Southwestern corner of Australia; some Darling Range gullies north to Mundaring reservoir, southeasterly to Hammersley estuary; after a gap, reappearing at Lucky Bay (east of Esperance), Mississippi Bay, and Duke of Orleans Bay.

EMBLEMA GUTTATA

Emblema guttata (Shaw)

Loxia guttata Shaw, 1796, Mus. Lever., **6**, p. 47 — Australia [= Sydney, New South Wales].

Zonaeginthus guttatus philordi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 427 — Frankston, Victoria.

Savannah woodland and mallee from Dawson River, Queensland, through New South Wales and Victoria to Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

GENUS **OREOSTRUTHUS** DE VIS

Oreostruthus De Vis, 1898, Ibis, p. 175. Type, by monotypy, *Oreospiza fuliginosa* De Vis. New name for *Oreospiza* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 388, preoccupied by *Oreospiza* Ridgway, 1896, and *Oreospiza* Keitel, 1857.

cf. Rand and Gilliard, 1967, Handbook of New Guinea Birds, p. 594.

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[1] Forms a superspecies with *bella*. — E. M.

OREOSTRUTHUS FULIGINOSUS

Oreostruthus fuliginosus fuliginosus (De Vis)

Oreospiza fuliginosa De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 389 — Mt. Scratchley.

High mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range, Mt. Scatchley, Mt. Knutsford, Winterheight).

Oreostruthus fuliginosus hagenensis Mayr and Gilliard

Oreostruthus fuliginosus hagenensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **103**, p. 372 — Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, New Guinea.

Known only from Mt. Hagen, 8,500-10,000 feet.

Oreostruthus fuliginosus pallidus Rand

Oreostruthus fuliginosus pallidus Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 14 — Lake Habbema, 3,225 m., Snow Mountains.

Northern slopes of Oranje Mountains; Hindenburg Mountains.

GENUS **NEOCHMIA** GRAY

Neochmia G. R. Gray, 1849, Genera Birds, **2**, p. 369. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla phaeton* Hombron and Jacquinot.

Bathilda Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 19. Type, by monotypy, *Amadina ruficauda* Gould.

cf. Mathews, 1926, Birds Australia, **12**, pp. 225-230; 256-263.
Keast, 1958, Emu, 58, pp. 230-232.
Immelmann, 1965, Australian Finches, pp. 47-65.

NEOCHMIA PHAETON

Neochmia phaeton evangelinae d'Albertis and Salvadori

Neochmia evangelinae d'Albertis and Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14**, p. 89 — Fly River, 160 miles, New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea on the Fly River and Oriomo River (Dogwa).

Neochmia phaeton albiventer Mathews

Neochmia phaeton albiventer Mathews, 1914, South Australian Ornith., **1**, p. 13 — Claudie River, North Queensland.

Northern Cape York Peninsula, Queensland; doubtfully different from *evangelinae.*

Neochmia phaeton phaeton (Hombron and Jacquinot)

Fringilla phaeton Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, **16,** p. 314 — Raffles Bay, Northern Territory.

Neochmia iredalei Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 434 — Rockhampton, Queensland.

Neochmia phaeton fitzroyi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 120 — Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia.

Northern Australia, from Derby and Fitzroy River (West Kimberley) through coastal Northern Territory and along Gulf of Carpentaria to eastern Queensland (except Cape York) from Cairns-Cardwell south to Rockhampton.

NEOCHMIA RUFICAUDA

Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda (Gould)

Amadina ruficauda Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 10, fig. 2 — Australia [= interior of New South Wales (Liverpool Plains)].

Aegintha ruficauda connectens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 431 — Rockhampton, Queensland.

Central Queensland (Rockhampton), formerly as far south as central New South Wales (e.g. Namoi River).

Neochmia ruficauda clarescens (Hartert)

Bathilda ruficauda clarescens Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6,** p. 427 — Cape York [= Chester River], Queensland.

Aegintha ruficauda subclarescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 431 — Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia.

Aegintha ruficauda thorpei Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 431 — Coongan River, mid-western Australia.

Northernmost Queensland (Cape York) along Gulf of Carpentaria inland to Northern Territory, Kimberleys, and south to Ashburton district, Western Australia.

GENUS **POEPHILA** GOULD

SUBGENUS **TAENIOPYGIA** REICHENBACH

Taeniopygia Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 26. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13,** p. 311), *Amadina castanotis* Gould.

Stictoptera Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 31. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla bichenovii* Vigors and Horsfield. Not *Stictoptera* Guénée, 1852, Spec. Gen. Lepid., **7**, p. 52.

Stizoptera Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 215. New name for *Stictoptera* Reichenbach.

Bichenoa Moulton, 1923, Ibis, p. 782. New name for *Stictoptera* Reichenbach.

cf. Mathews, 1925, Birds Australia, **12**, pp. 172-180; 188-194.
Morris, 1954, Behaviour, **6**, pp. 271-322 (*guttata*).
Keast, 1958, Emu, **58**, pp. 226-230.
Immelmann, 1965, Australian Finches, pp. 127-150.

POEPHILA GUTTATA

Poephila guttata guttata (Vieillot)

Fringilla guttata Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 233 — Moluccas [= Timor].

Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor, Sumba, Savu, Samau, Timor, Wetar, Letti, Kisar, Sermatta, Luang, and Moa Islands.

Poephila guttata castanotis (Gould)

Amadina castanotis Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 10, fig. 1 — interior of New South Wales.

Zonaeginthus castanotis mouki Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 427 — Rockhampton, Queensland.

Zonaeginthus castanotis wayensis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 428 — East Murchison, Western Australia.

Zonaeginthus castanotis mungi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 428 — Mungi, interior of northwestern Australia.

Zonaeginthus castanotis alexandrae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 428 — Alexandra, Northern Territory.

Zonaeginthus castanotis roebucki Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 193 — Roebuck Bay, northwestern Australia.

Taeniopygia castanotis hartogi Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 76 — Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia.

Throughout Australia, except for peripheral sclerophyll and rain forests. Introduced on Kangaroo Island (1937).

POEPHILA BICHENOVII

Poephila bichenovii annulosa (Gould)

Amadina annulosa Gould, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 143 — northwestern coast of Australia [= Derby].

Northern Territory (south to Pine Creek; also Groote Eylandt) and northwestern Australia, west to Roebuck Bay. Connected by a broad hybrid zone, southwest of Gulf of Carpentaria (Alexandra, MacArthur River), with white-rumped *bichenovii*.

Poephila bichenovii bichenovii (Vigors and Horsfield)

Fringilla Bichenovii Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, p. 258 — Shoalwater Bay and Broad Sound, southern Queensland.

Munia bichenovii pallescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 429 — Bourke, New South Wales.

Munia bichenovii bandi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 429 — Alexandra, Northern Territory. (Birds from the hybrid zone.)

Coastal northern New South Wales and Queensland, to Cairns and Cape York Peninsula; inland to Charleville, Normanton, and eastern Northern Territory, where hybridizes with black-rumped *annulosa*.

SUBGENUS POEPHILA GOULD

Poephila Gould, 1842, Birds Australia, pt. 6, pl. 93. Type, by subsequent designation (Gould, 1842, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **10**, p. 18), *Amadina acuticauda* Gould.

Alisteranus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 433. Type, by original designation, *Amadina cincta* Gould.

Neopoephila Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 196. Type, by original designation, *Poephila belcheri* Mathews.

cf. Mathews, 1926, Birds Australia, **12**, pp. 231-236; 245-255.
Keast, 1958, Emu, 58, pp. 232-236.
Immelmann, 1965, Australian Finches, pp. 95-126.

POEPHILA PERSONATA

Poephila personata personata Gould

Poephila personata Gould, 1842, Birds Australia, pt. 6, pl. 91 — Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Poephila personata belcheri Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, p. 68 — Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia.

Neochmia personata harterti Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 434 — Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Neopoephila personata hilli Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., 5, p. 41 — Borroloola, Northern Territory.

East Kimberley and Northern Territory (south to Newcastle Waters and Brunette Downs), east to southwestern side of Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.

Poephila personata leucotis Gould

Poephila leucotis Gould, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 106 — River Lynd, Queensland.

Neopoephila personata watsoni Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 71 — Watson River, North Queensland.

Cape York and eastern side of Gulf of Carpentaria to beyond Normanton, Queensland.

POEPHILA ACUTICAUDA[1]

Poephila acuticauda acuticauda (Gould)

Amadina acuticauda Gould, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 143 — Northwestern Australia [= Derby]. (Yellow-billed.)

Poephila hecki[2] Heinroth, 1900, Ornith. Monatsb., 8, p. 22 — Australia [= Port Darwin, Northern Territory] (Intermediate orange.)

Peophila aurantiirostris North, 1902, Abstract Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, p. 41 — Wyndham, northwestern Australia, *vide* Hindwood, 1946, Rec. Austr. Mus., 21, p. 392.

Poephila acuticauda nea Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 132 — Glencoe, Northern Territory.

Northern Australia, from Roebuck Bay, Kimberleys, to Leichhardt River, Queensland.

POEPHILA CINCTA

Poephila cincta nigrotecta Hartert

Poephila nigrotecta Hartert, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith.

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[1] Forms a superspecies with *cincta*. — E. M.

[2] Not clearly separable from *acuticauda*. There is a west-east cline in bill coloration, from yellow to deep orange. — E. M.

Club, 8, p. 59 — Cape York [= Chester River], northern Queensland.

Alisteranus cinctus maclennani Mathews, 1918, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 159 — Watson River, northern Queensland.

Northern Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Poephila cincta atropygialis Diggles

Poephila atropygialis Diggles, 1876, Trans. Philos. Soc. Queensland, p. 11 — Normanton, Queensland.

Normanton to Cairns across base of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Hybridizes with white-rumped *cincta* along southern edge of range.

Poephila cincta cincta (Gould)

Amadina cincta Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, p. 105 — interior of New South Wales (upper Hunter River district).

Poephila neglecta North, 1904, Rec. Austr. Mus., 5, p. 263 — Macquarie River, New South Wales [= ? Queensland, cf. Hindwood, 1946, Rec. Austr. Mus., 21, p. 393].

Alisteranus cinctus vinotinctus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 433 — Inkerman, Queensland.

From about Liverpool Plains (formerly) and west of Tenterfield in northern New South Wales, mostly inland north to Inkerman, Queensland.

MANNIKINS (LONCHURAE)

GENUS **ERYTHRURA**[1] SWAINSON

cf. Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 489, pp. 1-10.

SUBGENUS **REICHENOWIA** POCHE

Chlorura Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 33. Type, by monotypy, *Chlorura hyperythra* Reichenbach; preoccupied by *Chlorura* P. L. Sclater, 1861.

Reichenowia Poche, 1904, Ornith. Monatsb., 12, p. 26. New name for *Chlorura* Reichenbach.

ERYTHRURA HYPERYTHRA

Erythrura hyperythra brunneiventris (Grant)

Chlorura brunneiventris Grant, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 3, p. 50 — mountains of northern Luzon.

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[1] Whether *Erythrura* should be included with the Lonchurae or be treated as an independent group is still an open question. — E. M.

Mountains of Mindoro and northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Erythrura hyperythra borneensis (Sharpe)
Chlorura borneensis Sharpe, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 3, p. 424 — Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo.
Mountains of Borneo.

Erythrura hyperythra malayana (Robinson)
Chlorura hyperythra malayana Robinson, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 48, p. 72 — Telôm, 3,500 ft., Cameron's Highlands, Perak-Pahang boundary, Malay Peninsula.
Known only from type specimen.

Erythrura hyperythra hyperythra (Reichenbach)
Chlorura hyperythra Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 33 — New Guinea [= Java].
Mountains of western Java.

Erythrura hyperythra intermedia (Hartert)
Chlorura intermedia Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 558 — Lombok.
Lombok.

Erythrura hyperythra obscura (Rensch)
Chlorura hyperythra obscura Rensch, 1928, Ornith. Monatsb., 36, p. 6 — Sita, West Flores.
Flores and Sumbawa, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Erythrura hyperythra microrhyncha (Stresemann)
Chlorura hyperythra microrhyncha Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsb., 39, p. 12 — Latimodjon mountains.
Latimodjon and Matinan mountains, Celebes.

Erythrura hyperythra ernstmayri Stresemann
Erythrura hyperythra ernstmayri Stresemann, 1938, Ornith. Monatsb., 46, p. 45 — Wawa Karaeng, Lompobatang.
Mt. Lompobatang, southern Celebes.

SUBGENUS **ERYTHRURA** SWAINSON

Erythrura Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, 2, p. 280 (originally misspelled *Erythura,* but universally emended). Type, by monotypy, *Erythrura viridis* Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 96 = *Loxia prasina* Sparrman.

Erythrina Blyth, 1852, Cat. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc., 1849, p. 118. Type, by monotypy, *L. prasina* Sparrman. Not preoccupied by *Erythrina* Brehm, 1828 (*nomen nudum*).

Trichroa Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 33. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla trichroa* Kittlitz.

Lobospingus De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 389. Type, by monotypy, *Lobospingus sigillifer* De Vis.

Chloromunia Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., 5, p. 40. Type, by original designation, *Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi* Mathews.

ERYTHRURA PRASINA

Erythrura prasina prasina (Sparrman)

Loxia prasina Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 3, pls. 72, 73 — Java.

Southern Tenasserim (visitor), Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java.

Erythrura prasina coelica Baker

Erythrura prasina coelica Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45**, p. 84 — Marintan-an, Borneo.

Borneo.

ERYTHRURA VIRIDIFACIES

Erythrura viridifacies Hachisuka and Delacour

Erythrura viridifacies Hachisuka and Delacour, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 57, p. 66 — vicinity of Manila, Luzon.

Known only from vicinity of Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

ERYTHRURA TRICOLOR[1]

Erythrura tricolor (Vieillot)

Fringilla tricolor Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 233 — Timor.

Erythrura forbesi Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 387 — Lutur, Tenimbar Islands.

Timor, Tenimbar Islands, Wetar, Babar, Damar, and Roma.

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[1] *E. tricolor*, *coloria*, and *trichroa* may belong to a superspecies. — E. M.

ERYTHRURA COLORIA

Erythrura coloria Ripley and Rabor

Erythrura coloria Ripley and Rabor, 1961, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 50, p. 18 — Mt. Katanglad, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Mindanao.

Known only from Mount Katanglad, central Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

ERYTHRURA TRICHROA

Erythrura trichroa sanfordi Stresemann

Erythrura trichroa sanfordi Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsb., 39, p. 12 — Latimodjon Mountains.

Latimodjon Mountains, south-central Celebes.

Erythrura trichroa modesta Wallace

Erythrura modesta Wallace, 1862, Ibis, p. 351 — Ternate.

Northern Moluccas (Ternate, Halmaheira, and Batjan).

Erythrura trichroa pinaiae Stresemann

Erythrura trichroa pinaiae Stresemann, 1914, Novit. Zool., 21, p. 147 — Gunung Pinaia, Seran.

Southern Moluccas (Ceram and Buru).

Erythrura trichroa sigillifera (De Vis)

Lobospingus sigillifer De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 389 — Mt. Scratchley, southeastern New Guinea.

Erythrura trichroa goodfellowi Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 29, p. 29 — Moroka mountains, southeastern New Guinea.

Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 103 — Claudie River [= Lloyd's River], northern Queensland.

In Australia restricted to tropical northeastern seaboard, south to Cairns and Ravenshoe, and west to Mt. Fisher (Atherton Tableland); mountains of New Guinea (Arfak, Schraderberg, Peripatusberg, Saruwaged, Herzog, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea); mountains of Goodenough Island; mountains of Sudest, Dampier, and Vulcan Islands; mountains of New Britain and New Ireland.

Erythrura trichroa eichhorni Hartert

Erythrura trichroa eichhorni Hartert, 1924, Novit. Zool., 31, p. 274 — St. Matthias Island.

St. Matthias Island (Mussau), Bismarck Archipelago.

Erythrura trichroa pelewensis Kuroda
Erythrura trichroa pelewensis Kuroda, 1922, in Momiyama, Birds Micronesia, p. 27 — Pelew Islands.
Palau Islands (Babelthuap). [Not seen.]

Erythrura trichroa clara Takatsukasa and Yamashina
Erythrura trichroa clara Takatsukasa and Yamashina, 1931, Tori, 7, p. 110 — Ruk.
Truk and Ponape, Caroline Islands.

Erythrura trichroa trichroa (Kittlitz)
Fringilla trichroa Kittlitz, 1835, Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 2, p. 8, tab. 10 — Ualan [= Kusaie], Caroline Islands.
Kusaie, Caroline Islands.

Erythrura trichroa woodfordi Hartert
Erythrura trichroa woodfordi Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool., 7, p. 7 — Aola, Guadalcanar.
Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.

Erythrura trichroa cyanofrons Layard
Erythrura cyanofrons Layard, 1878, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, **1**, p. 375 — Lifu, Loyalty Islands.
Banks Islands (Gaua), New Hebrides (Aoba, Ambrym, Lopevi, Efate, Erromanga, Tanna, Aneiteum), and Loyalty Islands (Lifu, Maré).

ERYTHRURA PAPUANA

Erythrura papuana Hartert
Erythrura trichoa papuana Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool., 7, p. 7 — Arfak mountains.
Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau), central ranges (Wissel Lakes) and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

SUBGENUS ACALANTHE REICHENBACH

Acalanthe Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 32 (ex Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., p. 56, pl. 32). Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla psittacea* Gmelin.
Amblynura Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 32. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 13, p. 280), *Erythrura pealii* Hartlaub.
Lobiospiza Hartlaub and Finsch, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc.

London, p. 817. Type, by monotypy, *Lobiospiza notabilis* Hartlaub and Finsch = *Geospiza cyaneovirens* Peale.

ERYTHRURA PSITTACEA

Erythrura psittacea (Gmelin)

Fringilla psittacea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 903 — New Caledonia.

New Caledonia.

ERYTHRURA CYANEOVIRENS

Erythrura cyaneovirens cyaneovirens (Peale)

Geospiza cyaneovirens Peale, 1848, U. S. Exploring Exped., ed. 1, Birds, p. 117 — Upolu [= Samoa].

Savaii and Upolu, Samoan Islands.

Erythrura cyaneovirens pealii Hartlaub

Erythrura Pealii Hartlaub, 1852, Archiv. f. Naturg., p. 104. New name for *Geospiza prasina* Peale, 1848, U. S. Expl. Exped., ed. 1, Birds, p. 116 — Vanua Levu, Fiji, preoccupied by *Erythrura prasina* (Sparrman), 1788.

Kandavu, Viti Levu and adjacent islands, Vanua Levu, and Taveuni, Fiji Islands.

Erythrura cyaneovirens regia (Sclater)

Erythrospiza regia P. L. Sclater, 1881, Ibis, p. 544, pl. 15, fig. 2 — Api [= Epi] Island, New Hebrides.

Northern New Hebrides (Mai, Epi, Tongoa, Lopevi, Pauuma) and Banks Islands (Gaua).

Erythrura cyaneovirens efatensis Mayr

Erythrura cyaneovirens efatensis Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 489, p. 8 — Efate Island, New Hebrides.

Efate Island, New Hebrides.

Erythrura cyaneovirens serena (Sclater)

Erythrospiza serena P. L. Sclater, 1881, Ibis, p. 544, pl. 15, fig. 1 — Aneiteum Island.

Aneiteum Island, southern New Hebrides.

SUBGENUS RHAMPHOSTRUTHUS MAYR

Rhamphostruthus Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 489, p. 10. Type, by original designation, *Amblynura kleinschmidti* Finsch.

ERYTHRURA KLEINSCHMIDTI

Erythrura kleinschmidti (Finsch)

Amblynura kleinschmidti Finsch, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 440, pl. 29 — Viti Levu.

Viti Levu Island, Fiji Islands.

GENUS CHLOEBIA REICHENBACH

Chloebia Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 30. Type, by monotypy, *Amadina gouldiae* Gould. Not preoccupied by *Chloebius* Schoenherr, 1823 (Insecta).

Gouldaeornis Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., 5, p. 41. Type, by original designation, *Amadina gouldiae* Gould.

cf. Mathews, 1926, Birds Australia, **12**, pp. 237-244.
Keast, 1958, Emu, **58**, pp. 236-237.
Mitchell, 1958, Emu, **58**, pp. 395-411.
Immelmann, 1965, Australian Finches, pp. 80-94.

CHLOEBIA GOULDIAE[1]

Chloebia gouldiae (Gould)

Amadina Gouldiae Gould, 1844, Birds Australia, pt. 15, pl. 88 (also Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **12**, p. 5) — Victoria River, Northern Territory.

Poephila mirabilis Des Murs, 1845, Iconogr. Ornith., pl. 3 — Raffles Bay, Northern Territory.

Poephila armitiana Ramsay, 1877, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **2**, p. 72 — Four Mile Creek, near Georgetown, northern Queensland.

Poephila gouldiae kempi Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 132 — Normanton, Queensland.

Gouldaeornis gouldiae westra Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 41 — Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Tropical northern Australia from Derby to eastern shore of Gulf of Carpentaria and southeast to about Charters Towers (lat. 20° S.), Queensland.

GENUS AIDEMOSYNE REICHENBACH

Aidemosyne Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 14. Type, by monotypy, *Amadina modesta* Gould.

cf. Immelmann, 1965, Australian Finches, pp. 151-157.

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[1] For polymorphism in this species, see Southern, 1945, Journ. Genetics, 47, pp. 51-57; 1946, Avicult. Mag., 52, p. 126. — E. M.

AIDEMOSYNE MODESTA

Aidemosyne modesta (Gould)

Amadina modesta Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 10, fig. 3 — Australia [= interior of New South Wales (upper Hunter River)].

Aidemosyne modesta nogoa Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 132 — Queensland.

Eastern savannah belt from southern and central-western New South Wales to Nogoa River and Port Denison, Queensland.

GENUS LONCHURA SYKES

SUBGENUS EUODICE REICHENBACH

Euodice Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 46. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 368), *Loxia cantans* Gmelin.

Odontospiza Oberholser, 1905 (July), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28**, p. 883. Type, by original designation, *Pitylia caniceps* Reichenow.

cf. Harrison, 1964, Ibis, **106**, pp. 462-468.

LONCHURA MALABARICA

Lonchura malabarica cantans (Gmelin)

Loxia cantans Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 859 — Africa; restricted to Dakar, Senegal, by W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 440.

Aidemosyne inornata Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61** (14), p. 3 — El Dueim, White Nile, Sudan.

Aidemosyne cantans baraënsis Wettstein, 1916, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss., **53**, p. 132 — Bara, Kordofan.

Dry country from Senegal to western and southern Sudan, intergrading in eastern Sudan and Eritrea with next race.

Lonchura malabarica orientalis (Lorenz and Hellmayr)

Aedemosyne orientalis Lorenz and Hellmayr, 1901, Ornith. Monatsb., **9**, p. 39 — southern Arabia; type from Yeshbum, *fide* Lorenz and Hellmayr, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., **49**, p. 232.

Aidemosyne cantans meridionalis Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61** (14), p. 4 — Indunumara Mountains, Kenya.

Aidemosyne cantans tavetensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 121 — Simba, Kenya.

Southwestern Arabia from Mecca to Aden and western Hadramaut, Somalia, eastern and southern Ethiopia, drier parts of Kenya, and northern Tanzania (Tanganyika) south to Dodoma.

Lonchura malabarica malabarica (Linnaeus)

Loxia malabarica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 175 — India; restricted to Malabar by Baker, 1926, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **3,** p. 89.

Extreme southern Arabia (Muscat), (?) Iran, "Afghanistan" (no specific locality known), and West Pakistan through drier portions of India to central East Pakistan; lower elevations of Nepal and Sikkim; Ceylon.

LONCHURA GRISEICAPILLA

Lonchura griseicapilla Delacour

Pitylia caniceps Reichenow, 1879, Ornith. Centralbl., 4, p. 139 — Massa, Tana River, Kenya.

Lonchura griseicapilla Delacour, 1943, Zoologica [New York], 28, p. 82. New name for *Pitylia caniceps* Reichenow, 1879, preoccupied by *Munia caniceps* Salvadori, 1876.

Dry country from southern Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, and adjacent Uganda through Kenya to Iringa, Tanzania (Tanganyika).

Subgenus SPERMESTES Swainson

Spermestes Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1,** p. 201. Type, by monotypy, *Spermestes cucullata* Swainson.

Lepidopygia Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 48. Type, by monotypy, *Pyrrhula nana* Pucheran.

Amauresthes Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 86. Type, by monotypy, *Ploceus fringilloides* Lafresnaye.

Pseudospermestes Dubois, 1905 (Nov.), Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool., ser. 4, **1,** p. 16. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudospermestes goossensi* Dubois = *Amadina poensis* Fraser.

Stictospermestes Wolters, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssyst. Vögel, **1,** p. 10. Type, by original designation, *Amadina poensis* Fraser (proposed as subgenus).

Lemuresthes Wolters, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssyst. Vögel, **1,**

p. 10. New name for *Lepidopygia* Reichenbach, 1862-63, preoccupied by *Lepidopygia* P. L. Sclater, 1861-62.

cf. Chapin, 1923, Auk, **40,** pp. 331-332 (*Pseudospermestes*).

Clancey, 1958, Durban Mus. Novit., **5,** p. 138 (southern races of *bicolor*).

Kunkel, 1965, Vogelwelt, **86,** pp. 161-178 (revision).

LONCHURA NANA

Lonchura nana (Pucheran)

Pyrrhula nana Pucheran, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 8, p. 52 — Madagascar.

Madagascar; not Mayotte, Comoro Islands (*vide* Benson, 1960, Ibis, **103b,** p. 104).

LONCHURA CUCULLATA

Lonchura cucullata cucullata (Swainson)

Spermestes cucullata Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1,** p. 201 — West Africa; type from Senegal, in Cambridge Museum.

Senegal east to southern Sudan, Uganda, western Kenya, the Congo in southern Kivu and Kasai, and northwestern Angola; Fernando Po, Príncipe and São Tomé Islands; Puerto Rico (introduced); intergrades extensively with *scutata* wherever they meet.

Lonchura cucullata scutata (Heuglin)

Spermestes scutatus Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Ornith., **11,** p. 18 — Dembea, Abyssinia.

Western Ethiopia and eastern Sudan south through Kenya, Jubaland, and Tanzania (Tanganyika) to Natal and eastern Cape Province and west through Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), and southern Congo to northern and central Angola; Pemba, Zanzibar, Mafia, and Comoro Islands.

? **Lonchura cucullata tessellata** (Clancey)

Spermestes cucullatus tessellatus Clancey, 1964, Occas. Papers Nat. Mus. Southern Rhodesia, **27B,** p. 28 — Nampini, middle Zambesi River valley, northeastern [= northwestern] Southern Rhodesia.

Confined to northwestern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and eastern Caprivi strip, if valid.

LONCHURA BICOLOR[1]

Lonchura bicolor bicolor (Fraser)

Amadina bicolor Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 145 — Cape Palmas, Liberia.

Spermestes punctata Heuglin, 1871, Ornith. Nordost-Afrika's . . . p. 594 — West Africa; type from Gold Coast, see Neumann, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 167.

Spermestes bicolor permista Neumann, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 166 — Bibundi, northern Cameroun.

Portuguese Guinea to eastern Nigeria and Mt. Cameroon, intergrading in western Cameroons (ex British Cameroons) with *poensis*.

Lonchura bicolor poensis (Fraser)

Amadina Poensis Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 145 — Clarence, Fernando Po.

Pseudospermestes goossensi Dubois, 1905, Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool., ser. 4, **1**, p. 16 — Kisantu [Stanley Pool], Congo.

Cameroons east to extreme southern Sudan, eastern Congo, and Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi) and south to northern Angola, Kasai, and Kivu; Fernando Po.

Lonchura bicolor stigmatophora (Reichenow)

Spermestes stigmatophorus Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Ornith., **40**, p. 46 — Bukoba, Lake Victoria.

Shores of Lake Victoria north through Uganda and Kavirondo to southwestern Ethiopia.

Lonchura bicolor nigriceps (Cassin)

Spermestes nigriceps Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **6**, p. 185 — Zanzibar.

Spermestes rufodorsalis Peters, 1863, Journ. f. Ornith., **11**, p. 401 — Inhambane, Mozambique.

Kenya south to eastern Transvaal, Natal, and Pondoland, and west to eastern Katanga, northern and eastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), and eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia); Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia Islands.

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[1] The fact that *poensis* has line precedence does not invalidate the use of the generally accepted *bicolor*, first selected by Neumann, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., 15, p. 167. — M. A. T.

Lonchura bicolor minor (Erlanger)

Spermestes nigriceps minor Erlanger, 1903, Ornith. Monatsb., **11**, p. 22 — Fanole, southern Somaliland.

Southern Somaliland.

Lonchura bicolor woltersi Schouteden

Lonchura bicolor Woltersi Schouteden, 1956, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa, **54**, p. 272 — Luashi, Lualaba, Congo.

Southwestern Katanga and extreme northwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).

LONCHURA FRINGILLOIDES

Lonchura fringilloides (Lafresnaye)

Plocus (sic) *fringilloides* Lafresnaye, 1835, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **5**, cl. 2, pl. 48 — India; emended to Liberia by Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrika, p. 147.

Senegal to Ghana; southern Cameroons east to southern Sudan and western Uganda, and south to Gabon, northern Angola (once), Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Malawi (Nyasaland), Tanzania (Tanganyika), and extreme southern Kenya, northeastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), and locally in Mozambique and Natal; Zanzibar. Extremely local.

SUBGENUS LONCHURA SYKES

Lonchura Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 94. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla nisoria* Temminck = *Loxia punctulata* Linnaeus. Not preoccupied by *Lonchurus* Bloch, 1793 (Pisces).

Munia Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19**, p. 152. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 57), *Munia rubroniger* Hodgson = *Loxia atricapilla* Vieillot.

Donacola Gould, 1842, Birds Australia, pt. 7, pl. 94. Type, by monotypy, *Amadina castaneothorax* Gould.

Weebongia Lesson, 1845, Écho du Monde Savant, **12**, p. 295. Type, by monotypy, *Weebongia albiventer* Lesson = *Amadina castaneothorax* Gould.

Uroloncha Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 173. New name for *Lonchura* Sykes, 1832, preoccupied by *Lonchurus* Bloch.

Trichogramoptila Reichenbach, 1862-63, Singvögel, p. 37. Type, herewith designated, *Loxia striata* Linnaeus.

Donacicola Sundevall, 1872, Method. Av. Tentam., **1**, p. 30. New name for *Donacola* Gould.

Mayrimunia Wolters, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssyst. Vögel, **1**, p. 9. Type, by original designation, *Lonchura tristissima hypomelaena* Stresemann and Paludan.

Mollitor Iredale, 1956, Birds New Guinea, **2**, p. 86. Type, by original designation, *Munia leucosticta* d'Albertis and Salvadori.

cf. Manuel, 1935, Philippine Journ. Sci., **58**, pp. 193-200 (life history of *punctulata*).

Salomonsen, 1953, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturhist. Foren., **115**, pp. 265-267 (races of *malacca*).

Moynihan and Hall, 1954, Behaviour, **7**, pp. 33-76 (*punctulata*).

Morris, 1957, Behaviour, **11**, pp. 156-201 (*punctulata*).

Parkes, 1958, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **108**, pp. 279-293 (races of *leucogastra, punctulata,* and *malacca*).

Ripley and Rabor, 1962, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 73, pp. 11-16 (races of *leucogastra*).

LONCHURA STRIATA[1]

Lonchura striata acuticauda (Hodgson)

Munia acuticauda Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19**, p. 153 — Nepal.

Garhwal, north-central India, east through foothills of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Assam and southeast through Bihar, West Bengal, East Pakistan, and Burma to northern Thailand.

Lonchura striata striata (Linnaeus)

Loxia striata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 306 — Bourbon Island [= Réunion]; error, Ceylon designated by Baker, 1926, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **3**, p. 83.

Lonchura striata estriata Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52**, p. 73 — Jagalbed, Bombay Presidency.

Peninsular India and Ceylon.

Lonchura striata fumigata (Walden)

Munia fumigata Walden, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **12**, p. 488 — southern Andaman Islands.

Andaman Islands.

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[1] Populations in eastern range inadequately studied. — R. A. P., Jr.

Lonchura striata semistriata (Hume)

Munia semistriata Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2**, p. 257 — Nicobar Islands.

Nicobar Islands.

Lonchura striata subsquamicollis (Baker)

Uroloncha striata subsquamicollis Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45**, p. 59 — Bankasun, Mergui, Tenasserim, Burma.

Uroloncha acuticauda lepidota Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 520 — Tyching [= Ban Tha Chin], Trang, Thailand.

Extreme southeastern Burma (southern Tenasserim) and southeastern and southern peninsular Thailand through Indochina and Malay Peninsula to Sumatra[1] and Banka.

Lonchura striata swinhoei (Cabanis)

Uroloncha swinhoei Cabanis, 1882, Journ. f. Ornith., **30**, p. 462 — Formosa.

Uroloncha squamicollis Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 359 — "China; Formosa and Hainan"; type from Chingchow, Szechwan, *fide* Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 521.

Uroloncha acuticauda phaethontoptila Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 521 — northern Formosa.

Southern China and lowlands of Formosa.

LONCHURA LEUCOGASTROIDES

Lonchura leucogastroides (Horsfield and Moore)

Munia leucogastroides Horsfield and Moore, 1856, Cat. Birds Mus. East India Co., **2**, p. 510 — Java.

Southern Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Lombok.

LONCHURA FUSCANS

Lonchura fuscans (Cassin)

Spermestes fuscans Cassin, 1852, Proc. Philadelphia Acad., **6**, p. 185 — Borneo.

Borneo and Natuna, Cagayan Sulu, and Banguey islands.

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[1] *Lonchura striata explita* Delacour, 1947, Birds Malaysia, p. 335 — Sumatra, is obviously a lapsus and *nomen nudum.* — R. A. P., Jr.

LONCHURA MOLUCCA

Lonchura molucca molucca (Linnaeus)

Loxia molucca Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 302 — Moluccas; restricted to Ambon.

Sula Islands, Buru, Ceram, Ambon, Obi, Batjan, Ternate, Halmahera, Celebes (except southern peninsula).

Lonchura molucca vagans (Meise)

Munia molucca vagans Meise, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., **77**, p. 440 — Tukang Besi Islands.

South Celebes and Tukang Besi Islands, Timor, Timorlaut, Seramlaut, Kisui, Kur, Taam, Tajandu, Manawoka, and Kei islands.

Lonchura molucca propinqua (Sharpe)

Uroloncha propinqua Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 368 — Flores.

Flores, Sumba, Kalao, and Kalao-tua.

LONCHURA PUNCTULATA

Lonchura punctulata punctulata (Linnaeus)

Loxia punctulata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 173 — Asia; restricted to Calcutta[1] by Baker, 1926, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **3**, p. 91.

Munia lineoventer Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19**, p. 154 — Nepal.

India, except Assam and arid northwest, Ceylon, and foothills of Nepal and Sikkim; intergrading with *subundulata* in Bhutan and East Pakistan.

Lonchura punctulata subundulata (Godwin-Austen)

Munia subundulata Godwin-Austen, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 48 — Manipur Valley, Burma.

Lonchura punctulata catervaria Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Explor., no. 1, p. 19 — Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.

Assam and plains and lower hills of Burma; intergrading with nominate *punctulata* in Bhutan and East Pakistan.

Lonchura punctulata yunnanensis Parkes

Lonchura punctulata yunnanensis Parkes, 1958, Proc.

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[1] See Parkes (1958, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., **108**, pp. 284-285) for reasons why Calcutta accepted rather than Java. — R. A. P., Jr.

U. S. Nat. Mus., **108**, p. 285 — hills around Tengyueh [= Tengchung], 6,000 ft., western Yunnan.
Mountains of Yunnan and of northeastern Burma.

Lonchura punctulata topela (Swinhoe)
Munia topela Swinhoe, 1863, Ibis, p. 380 — Amoy, China.
Southern China, Formosa, Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, and (?) southeastern Burma; introduced in Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Mauritius, Réunion, and the Seychelles.

Lonchura punctulata cabanisi (Sharpe)
Oxycerca (*Uroloncha*) *jagori* Cabanis, 1872, Journ. f. Ornith., **20**, p. 317 — Luzon. Not *Munia jagori* Martens, 1866.
Munia cabanisi Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 353. New name for *Oxycerca jagori* Cabanis, preoccupied.
Luzon, Mindoro, and Panay, Philippine Islands; introduced on Palau.

Lonchura punctulata fretensis (Kloss)
Munia punctulata fretensis Kloss, 1931, Treubia, **13**, p. 363 — Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malay States.
Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Nias Island.

Lonchura punctulata nisoria (Temminck)
Fringilla nisoria Temminck, 1830, Pl. Col., livr. 84, pl. 500, fig. 2 — Java.
Java and Bali.

? **Lonchura punctulata baweana** Hoogerwerf
Lonchura punctulata baweana Hoogerwerf, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83**, p. 38 — South Bawean; Sangkapura, Bawean; Mt. Bulu, Bawean.
Bawean Island, Java Sea. [Specimens not seen.]

Lonchura punctulata fortior (Rensch)
Munia punctulata fortior Rensch, 1928, Ornith. Monatsb., **36**, p. 7 — Lombok.
Lombok and Sumbawa, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Lonchura punctulata sumbae Mayr
Lonchura punctulata sumbae Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83**, p. 169 — Sumba.
Sumba Island, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Lonchura punctulata blasii (Stresemann)

Munia punctulata blasii Stresemann, 1912, Novit. Zool., **19,** p. 317 — Timor.

Flores, Lomblen, Savu, Timor, Kisar, Roma, Letti, Babar, and Tanimbar.

Lonchura punctulata particeps (Riley)

Munia punctulata particeps Riley, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33,** p. 57 — Rano Lindoe, Celebes.

South, central, and northern Celebes.

LONCHURA KELAARTI

Lonchura kelaarti jerdoni (Hume)

Amadina pectoralis Blyth (ex Jerdon MS), 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 949 — south of India. Not *Amadina pectoralis* Gould, 1841.

Munia jerdoni Hume, 1873, Nests, Eggs Indian Birds, **2,** p. 448 — Wynaad district, southwestern Deccan Plateau, India.

Uroloncha rufiventris Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 84. New name for *Amadina pectoralis* Blyth, preoccupied.

Southwestern coast of India from Mysore to southern Kerala.

? Lonchura kelaarti vernayi (Whistler and Kinnear)

Uroloncha kelaarti vernayi Whistler and Kinnear, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36,** p. 835 — Sankrametta, 3,500 ft., Visakhapatnam ghats, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Known only from type locality; doubtfully distinct.

Lonchura kelaarti kelaarti (Jerdon)

Munia kelaarti Jerdon (ex Blyth MS), 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 356 — Ceylon.

Highlands of Ceylon.

LONCHURA LEUCOGASTRA

Lonchura leucogastra leucogastra (Blyth)

Amadina leucogastra Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15,** p. 286 — Malacca.

Peninsular Thailand, Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra.

Lonchura leucogastra everetti (Tweeddale)

Orycerca everetti Tweeddale, 1877, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **20**, p. 96 — Monte Alban, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Luzon, Mindoro, Cantaduanes, and Polillo, northern Philippine Islands.

Lonchura leucogastra manueli Parkes

Lonchura leucogastra manueli Parkes, 1958, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **108**, p. 280 — near Isabella, Basilan, Philippine Islands.

Central and southern Philippine Islands.

Lonchura leucogastra palawana Ripley and Rabor

Lonchura leucogastra palawana Ripley and Rabor, 1962, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 13, p. 11 — Macagua, Brooke's Point, sea level to 250 ft., Palawan, Philippine Islands.

Busuanga, Culion, Palawan, and (?) Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands, and northern and eastern Borneo.

Lonchura leucogastra smythiesi Parkes

Lonchura leucogastra smythiesi Parkes, 1958, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **108**, p. 282 — Tubuan, Kuching, Sarawak.

Known only from vicinity of Kuching, southwestern Sarawak, Borneo.

Lonchura leucogastra castanonota Mayr

Lonchura leucogastra castanonota Mayr, 1938, Bull. Raffles Mus., **14**, p. 45 — Riam, Kota Waringin River, southern Borneo.

Southern Borneo.

LONCHURA TRISTISSIMA

Lonchura tristissima tristissima (Wallace)

Munia tristissima Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 479 — New Guinea (northwestern extremity).

Vogelkop, New Guinea.

Lonchura tristissima hypomelaena Stresemann and Paludan

Lonchura tristissima hypomelaena Stresemann and Paludan, 1934, Ornith. Monatsb., **42**, p. 43 — Mt. Kunupi, 1,200 m., New Guinea.

Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.

Lonchura tristissima calaminoros (Reichenow)

Munia calaminoros Reichenow, 1916, Ornith. Monatsb., 24, p. 169 — Augustahafen, lower Ramu River.

Southern New Guinea, on slopes of Oranje and Nassau Mountains, east to Noord River (subsp. ?); northern New Guinea between Mamberano and Hydrographer Mountains; Karkar Island.

LONCHURA LEUCOSTICTA

Lonchura leucosticta (d'Albertis and Salvadori)

Munia leucosticta d'Albertis and Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14**, p. 88 — Fly River, 300 miles, New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea from Fly River to Noord River.

LONCHURA QUINTICOLOR

Lonchura quinticolor (Vieillot)

Loxia quinticolor Vieillot, 1807, Ois. Chant., pl. 54, p. 85 — Timor.

Munia wallacii Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 339 — Lombok.

Lesser Sunda Islands and Timor group: Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor, Sumba, Timor, Sermatta, Babar.

LONCHURA MALACCA[1]

Lonchura malacca rubroniger (Hodgson)

Munia rubroniger Hodgson, 1836, Asiatic Researches, **19**, p. 153 — Nepal.

Lowlands of Nepal and of adjacent northern India, west to Ambala and east to northern Bihar.

Lonchura malacca malacca (Linnaeus)

Loxia malacca Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 302 — China, Java, and Malacca; error, Belgaum, India, designated by Baker, 1926, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, 3, p. 78.

Munia malacca orientalis Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45**, p. 58 — Madras.

Lonchura ferruginosa bakeri Delacour, 1943, Zoologica [New York], 28, p. 84. New name for *Munia malacca*

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[1] A revision, with more abundant material than presently available, is needed. — R. A. P., Jr.

orientalis Baker, 1925, preoccupied by *Lonchura malabarica orientalis* (Lorenz and Hellmayr), 1901; also by *Loxia orientalis* Forster, 1795, = *Lonchura p. punctulata* (Linnaeus).

Peninsular India and Ceylon.

Lonchura malacca atricapilla (Vieillot)

Loxia atricapilla Vieillot, 1807, Ois. Chant., p. 84, pl. 53 — "Les Grandes-Indes"; restricted to lower Bengal by Robinson and Kloss, 1924, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, 5, p. 362.

Munia atricapilla novana Mathews, 1929, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 49, p. 91 — Utingu, Cape York, Queensland.[1]

Southeastern Nepal and northeastern India, from Bihar, West Bengal, and Assam, through East Pakistan to Burma and northwestern Yunnan; populations in latter two regions intermediate between *atricapilla* and *sinensis*.

Lonchura malacca deignani Parkes

Lonchura malacca deignani Parkes, 1958, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 108, p. 290 — Chieng Rai, 1,214 ft., northern Thailand.

Northern and central Thailand, and probably Indochina.

Lonchura malacca sinensis (Blyth)

Munia sinensis Blyth, 1852, Cat. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc., p. 337 — Penang Island, Malaya.

Munia sumatrensis Bartlett, 1888, Monogr. Weaver-Birds, p. 29, pl. 5, fig. 3 — Sumatra.

Peninsular Thailand, Malaya, and lowlands of Sumatra.

Lonchura malacca batakana (Chasen and Kloss)

Munia atricapilla batakana Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Bull. Raffles Mus., 2, p. 23 — Brastagi, Batak Highlands, northern Sumatra.

Mountains of northern Sumatra.

Lonchura malacca formosana (Swinhoe)

Munia formosana Swinhoe, 1865, Ibis, p. 356 — at foot of mountains, central Formosa.

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[1] Type (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 720, 588) examined by E. Mayr who concludes (pers. comm.) that this unique specimen is referable to the race *atricapilla* and is mislabeled as having come from Australia. — R. A. P., Jr.

Lowlands of Formosa and northernmost Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Lonchura malacca jagori (Martens)

Fringilla minuta Meyen, 1834, Nov. Acad. Leopoldino Car. Nat. Cur., **16,** suppl., p. 86, pl. 12 — Philippine Islands. Preoccupied by *Fringilla minuta* Temminck, 1807.

Munia (*Dermophrys*) *Jagori* "Cabanis" = Martens, 1866, Journ. f. Ornith., **14,** p. 14 — Luzon; restricted to Manila by Salomonsen, 1953, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturhist. Foren., **115,** p. 267.

Lonchura malacca gregalis Salomonsen, 1953, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturhist. Foren., **115,** p. 265 — Opol, Misamis, northern Mindanao.

Philippine Islands (except northern Luzon), Halmahera, Sulu Islands, Palawan, Natuna, Borneo, and all Celebes, except south. Philippine population variable.

Lonchura malacca brunneiceps (Walden)

Munia brunneiceps Walden, 1872, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **8,** p. 73, pl. 9 — Makassar, Celebes.

Makassar district, southern Celebes.

Lonchura malacca ferruginosa (Sparrman)

Loxia ferruginosa Sparrman, 1789, Mus. Carlsonianum, pls. 90, 91 — Java.

Java.

LONCHURA MAJA

Lonchura maja (Linnaeus)

Loxia maja Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 301 — East Indies; restricted to Malacca by Robinson and Kloss, 1924, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, **5,** p. 362.

Loxia leucocephala Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 314 — Sumatra.

Munia maja zapercna Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16,** p. 521 — Sawarna, Wynkoop Bay, Bantam, Java.

Munia maja simalurensis Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16,** p. 521 — Simalur, Barussan Islands, Sumatra.

Southern peninsular Thailand, Malay Peninsula including Penang and Singapore, Sumatra, Simalur, Nias, Java, and Bali.

LONCHURA PALLIDA

Lonchura pallida pallida (Wallace)

Munia pallida Wallace, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 495 — Lombok and Flores.

Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor, Savu, Kisar, Sermatta, Babar, Kalaotoa, Madu, and southwestern Celebes north to Oeroe (central Celebes).

Lonchura pallida subcastanea (Hartert)

Munia subcastanea Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., **4,** p. 161 — Donggala and Tawaya, Gulf of Palu, Celebes.

Known only from type locality.

LONCHURA GRANDIS

Lonchura grandis grandis (Sharpe)

Munia grandis Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16,** p. 319 — southeastern New Guinea [= Taburi, Astrolabe mountains].

Southeastern New Guinea, westward on southern coast to Hall Sound and on northern coast to upper Watut River (Biolowat).

Lonchura grandis ernesti (Stresemann)

Munia grandis ernesti Stresemann, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1,** p. 33 — Seerosensee, lower Sepik valley.

Northern New Guinea from Astrolabe Bay to Ramu and Sepik valleys.

Lonchura grandis destructa (Hartert)

Munia grandis destructa Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 42 — Ifar, Sentani Lake, northern New Guinea.

Hollandia district, northern New Guinea.

Lonchura grandis heurni Hartert

Lonchura grandis heurni Hartert, 1932, Nova Guinea, Zool., **15,** p. 476 — Bataviabivak, Mamberano River.

Idenburg and Mamberano valleys, northern New Guinea.

LONCHURA VANA

Lonchura vana (Hartert)

Munia vana Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 42 — Kofo, 2,000 m., Anggi gidji, Arfak mountains, New Guinea.

Grasslands around Anggi Lakes, Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

LONCHURA CANICEPS

Lonchura caniceps caniceps (Salvadori)
Munia caniceps Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 38 — Naiabui, Hall Sound.

Lowlands along southern coast of southeastern New Guinea, from Yule Island and Hall Sound eastward at least to Port Moresby.

Lonchura caniceps scratchleyana (Sharpe)
Munia scratchleyana Sharpe, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 7, p. 60 — Mt. Albert Edward.

Midmountain grasslands of southeastern New Guinea from 1,000 m. to 1,800 m. Known from the Auga, Vanapa, Angabunga, and Aroa valleys.

Lonchura caniceps kumusii (Hartert)
Munia caniceps kumusii Hartert, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, p. 47 — Kumusi River.

Lowlands along north coast of southeastern New Guinea.

LONCHURA NEVERMANNI

Lonchura nevermanni Stresemann
Lonchura nevermanni Stresemann, 1934, Ornith. Monatsb., 42, p. 101 — Merauke.

Southern New Guinea between Frederik-Hendrik Island and middle Fly River.

LONCHURA SPECTABILIS

Lonchura spectabilis wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard
Lonchura spectabilis wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1577, p. 7 — Kegalsugl, southern slope of Mt. Wilhelm, Bismarck mountains, New Guinea.

Bismarck, Saruwaged, and Herzog mountains, eastern New Guinea.

Lonchura spectabilis gajduseki Diamond
Lonchura spectabilis gajduseki Diamond, 1967, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2284, p. 14 — Karimui, eastern highlands, central New Guinea.

Only known from Karimui basin, central New Guinea.

Lonchura spectabilis mayri (Hartert)
Munia spectabilis mayri Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 42 — Ifar, Sentani Lake.

Grasslands in Hollandia area, northern New Guinea.

Lonchura spectabilis spectabilis (Sclater)
Donacicola spectabilis P. L. Sclater, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 449, pl. 37, fig. 2 — New Britain.
New Britain.

LONCHURA FORBESI

Lonchura forbesi (Sclater)
Munia forbesi P. L. Sclater, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 449, pl. 37, fig. 3 — Topaia, New Ireland.
New Ireland.

LONCHURA HUNSTEINI

Lonchura hunsteini hunsteini (Finsch)
Donacicola hunsteini Finsch, 1886, Ibis, p. 1, pl. 1 — New Ireland.

Kavieng District, northern New Ireland. Relationship to *L. forbesi* uncertain.

Lonchura hunsteini nigerrima (Rothschild and Hartert)
Munia nigerrima Rothschild and Hartert, 1899, Ornith. Monatsb., 7, p. 139 — New Hanover.
New Hanover.

Lonchura hunsteini minor (Yamashina)
Munia hunsteini minor Yamashina, 1931, Dobuts. Zasshi, p. 600 — Ponape Island.
Ponape Island, Micronesia.

LONCHURA FLAVIPRYMNA[1]

Lonchura flaviprymna (Gould)
Donacola flaviprymna Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 80 — north coast of Australia [= Victoria River, Northern Territory].

Arid northern Australia, from East Kimberley to western Northern Territory.

LONCHURA CASTANEOTHORAX

Lonchura castaneothorax assimilis (Mathews)
Munia castaneothorax assimilis Mathews, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, p. 28 — Eureka, Northern Territory.

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[1] For relation to *L. castaneothorax*, see Immelmann, 1962, Journ. f. Ornith., 103, pp. 344-357.

Munia castaneothorax apsleyi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 52 — Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Munia castaneothorax gangi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 430 — Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Lonchura thorpei Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 78 — Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia.

Donacola lepidothorax Cayley, 1926, Emu, **25**, p. 133, pl. 26 — "Northern Territory" (see, *ibid.*, p. 134).

Northern Territory (south to Katherine and King River), Groote Eylandt, Melville Island, and the Kimberleys (Fitzroy River, Napier Broome Bay). Doubtfully distinct from nominate *castaneothorax* (see Deignan, 1964, in Specht (ed.), Rec. Amer.-Australian Exped. Arnhem Land, 4, p. 425).

Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax (Gould)

Amadina castaneothorax Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 2, pl. 21, fig. 2 — Australia [= interior of New South Wales].

Donacola castaneothorax northi Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 40 — Cairns, northern Queensland.

Coastal eastern Australia from Cape York south to Sydney. Introduced into New Caledonia, Society Islands, and perhaps other Pacific islands.

Lonchura castaneothorax ramsayi Delacour

Donacola nigriceps Ramsay, 1877, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **1** (1876), p. 392 — Port Moresby.

Lonchura castaneothorax ramsayi Delacour, 1943, Zoologica [New York], **28**, p. 84. New name for *Donacola nigriceps* Ramsay, preoccupied by *Spermestes* (*Lonchura*) *nigriceps* Cassin, 1852.

Southeastern New Guinea, westward on southern coast to Hall Sound, on northern coast to Kumusi River; Goodenough Island (subsp.?).

Lonchura castaneothorax sharpii (Madarász)

Donacicola sharpii Madarász, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **3**, p. 47 — Bongu, Astrolabe Bay.

Northern New Guinea, from Astrolabe Bay to Humboldt Bay and Vulcan (Manam) Island.

Lonchura castaneothorax boschmai Junge

Lonchura castaneithorax (sic) *boschmai* Junge, 1952, Zool. Meded. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, **31,** p. 249 — Araboe Bivak, 1,750 m., Wissel Lake district, New Guinea.

Wissel Lake district, New Guinea.

Lonchura castaneothorax uropygialis Stresemann and Paludan

Lonchura castaneothorax uropygialis Stresemann and Paludan, 1934, Ornith. Monatsb., **42,** p. 43 — lower Menoo River, head of Geelvink Bay.

Head of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

LONCHURA STYGIA

Lonchura stygia Stresemann

Lonchura stygia Stresemann, 1934, Ornith. Monatsb., **42,** p. 102 — Mandum, upper Bian River, southern New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea between Merauke District and middle Fly River.

LONCHURA TEERINKI

Lonchura teerinki teerinki Rand

Lonchura teerinki Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 14 — Bele River, 2,200 m., 18 km. north of Lake Habbema.

Grand Valley (Balim and Bele Rivers), northern slope of Mt. Wilhelmina, Oranje mountains; mid-mountain grasslands from 1,600-2,300 m.

Lonchura teerinki mariae Ripley

Lonchura teerinki mariae Ripley, 1964, Bull. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. (Yale Univ.), **19,** p. 74 — Bokindini, 4,200 ft., Netherlands New Guinea.

Bokindini, 50 kilometers north of Balim valley; in need of confirmation.

LONCHURA MONTICOLA

Lonchura monticola (De Vis)

Munia monticola De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 387 — Mt. Scratchley.

High mountains of southeastern New Guinea, from 2,800–3,900 meters.

LONCHURA MONTANA[1]

Lonchura montana Junge

Lonchura montana Junge, 1939, Nova Guinea, new ser., 3, p. 67 — Oranje Mountains, 4,150 m., New Guinea.

Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

LONCHURA MELAENA

Lonchura melaena (Sclater)

Munia melaena P. L. Sclater, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 66, pl. 7, fig. 2 — Kabbakadai, New Britain.

New Britain.

SUBGENUS HETEROMUNIA MATHEWS

Heteromunia Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 60. Type, by original designation, *Amadina pectoralis* Gould.

cf. Keast, 1958, Emu, 58, p. 238.

LONCHURA PECTORALIS

Lonchura pectoralis (Gould)

Amadina pectoralis Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 8 (1940), p. 127 — northwestern Australia [= Derby].

Munia pectoralis incerta Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 430 — Alexandra, Northern Territory.

Northern Australia from about Derby, throughout Kimberleys and Northern Territory (south to Banka and Alexandra), to Queensland, near Charters Towers.

GENUS PADDA REICHENBACH

Padda Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 76, fig. 6. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia oryzivora* Linnaeus.

Oryzornis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, 1, p. 174. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia oryzivora* Linnaeus.

PADDA FUSCATA

Padda fuscata (Vieillot)

Loxia fuscata Vieillot, 1807, Ois. Chant., p. 95, pl. 62 — Timor.

Timor and Samau Islands.

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[1] A member of the superspecies *L. monticola*. — E.M.

PADDA ORYZIVORA

Padda oryzivora (Linnaeus)

Loxia oryzivora Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 173 — Asia and Ethiopia [= Java].

Probably endemic to Java and Bali; introduced in Ceylon, throughout Malaysia, southern Burma, Lesser Sunda Islands, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippine Islands, and other regions.

GENUS **AMADINA** SWAINSON

Amadina Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 349. Type, by original designation, *Loxia fasciata* Gmelin.

cf. Morris, 1958, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **131**, pp. 389-439 (behavior).

AMADINA ERYTHROCEPHALA

Amadina erythrocephala erythrocephala (Linnaeus)

Loxia eryocephala (sic) Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 172 — Africa [= Angola, ex Edwards, 1751, Nat. Hist. Birds, **4**, p. 180].

Angola, on coastal plain north to Luanda and in southern Huila, south through South West Africa and southern and central Bechuanaland to southwestern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), Cape Province, Natal, and western Transvaal.

Amadina erythrocephala dissita Clancey

Amadina erythrocephala dissita Clancey, 1958, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 142 — Bergville, *ca.* 5,000 ft., Natal.

High country below Drakensberg Escarpment in Griqualand East, eastern Cape Province (Kokstad), and in adjacent high areas of Natal.

AMADINA FASCIATA

Amadina fasciata fasciata (Gmelin)

Loxia fasciata Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 859 — no locality; Senegal designated by Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., p. 90.

Amadina marginalis Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 290 — West Africa.

Amadina fasciata furensis Lynes, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41**, p. 17 — Derrat, 50 miles east of El Fasher, Darfur.

Semi-arid country from Senegal and Gambia east through Mali, Niger, northern Nigeria, and Chad to Sudan where extends north to Atbara; intergrades in southeastern Sudan and northwestern Kenya with *alexanderi.*

Amadina fasciata alexanderi Neumann

Amadina fasciata alexanderi Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 23, p. 43 — Waram, Hawash River, Shoa.

Amadina fasciata candida Friedmann, 1926, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 218 — Taveta, Kenya.

Southern and western Eritrea south through Ethiopia, Somalia, and lowlands of Kenya to central and southeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika) (Lindi). Population in Rukwa valley, southwestern Tanzania (Tanganyika), may belong to this race or to *meridionalis.*

Amadina fasciata meridionalis Neunzig

Amadina fasciata meridionalis Neunzig, 1910, Journ. f. Ornith., 58, p. 198 — Northern Rhodesia; restricted to Livingstone by White, 1963, Revised Check List African Flycatchers, . . . and Waxbills, p. 186.

Amadina fasciata noomei Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 15, p. 32 — between Mabeleapudi and Ngami Flats, Bechuanaland.

Amadina fasciata albitorquata Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 53, p. 148 — Fort Johnston, Nyasaland.

Malawi (Nyasaland) from Salima to Port Herald; southern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) from Livingstone to Feira, south to northern Bechuanaland, Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) except for eastern districts, western Transvaal, and northern Orange Free State; Mozambique, south of the Zambezi.

GENUS INCERTAE SEDIS

GENUS **PHOLIDORNIS**[1] HARTLAUB

Pholidornis Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrika, p. 54. Type, by monotypy, *Diceum* (sic) *Rushiae* Cassin.

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[1] This orphan genus has been placed at various times in the Dicaeidae, Sylviidae, Paridae, Nectariniidae, Hyliidae, Meliphagidae, and Estrildidae. I am no closer to knowing its proper relationship, and it is kept in the present family only because that is the first place where most students will seek it. — M.A.T.

PHOLIDORNIS RUSHIAE

Pholidornis rushiae ussheri Reichenow

Pholidornis ussheri Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, **3**, p. 529 — Denkera, Ghana (in text).

Forested regions from Sierra Leone to Ghana (Gold Coast).

Pholidornis rushiae rushiae (Cassin)

Diceum (sic) *Rushiae* Cassin, 1855, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 325 — Moonda River, Gabon.

Southern Nigeria to southern Cameroons and Gabon.

Pholidornis rushiae bedfordi Ogilvie-Grant

Pholidornis bedfordi Ogilvie-Grant, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14**, p. 56 — Santa Isabel, Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Pholidornis rushiae denti Ogilvie-Grant

Pholidornis denti Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19**, p. 41 — Avakubi, Ituri district, Congo.

Locally from extreme southeastern Cameroons (Yokadouma) through middle and southern Congo to northwestern Angola, and east to eastern Congo and Mabira forest, Uganda.

FAMILY **PLOCEIDAE**

SUBFAMILY **VIDUINAE**[1]

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR

cf. Sclater, W. L., 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., pp. 807-811.

Delacour and Edmond-Blanc, 1934, Oiseau, **4**, pp. 52-110 (monograph).

Bannerman, 1949, Birds Trop. West Africa, **7**, pp. 368-397.

Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75B**, pp. 563-584 (Congo).

Friedmann, 1960, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **223**, 196 pp. (monograph).

Friedmann, 1962, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **145**(3), pp. 1-10 (systematic position).

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[1] MS read by C. W. Benson, M. P. S. Irwin, J. C. Williams, and C. M. N. White.

White, 1963, Revised Check List African Flycatchers, . . . and Waxbills, pp. 171-176.
Nicolai, 1964, Zeitschr. Tierpsychol., 21, pp. 129-204 (parasitism and speciation).

GENUS VIDUA CUVIER

SUBGENUS HYPOCHERA BONAPARTE

Hypochera Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 450. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 76), *Fringilla nitens* Gmelin = *Fringilla chalybeata* Müller.
Hypochaera Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 308. Emendation of *Hypochera* Bonaparte.

cf. Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1949, Ibis, **91**, pp. 98-109.
Boetticher, 1951, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **4**, pp. 16-22.
Wolters, 1960, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **11**, pp. 19-25.
White, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82**, pp. 22-26.
———, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83**, pp. 83-88.
Traylor, 1966, Ostrich, Suppl. 6, pp. 52-74.
Nicolai, 1967, Journ. f. Ornith., **108**, pp. 309-319.
Payne, 1968, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **88**, pp. 32-36.

VIDUA CHALYBEATA[1,2]

Vidua chalybeata chalybeata (Müller)

Fringilla chalybeata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 166 — Brazil, error; Senegal substituted by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 807.
[*Hypochera*] *aenea* Hartlaub, 1854, Journ. f. Ornith., **2**, p. 115 — Senegambia.

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[1] The two widespread species of the subgenus *Hypochera*, viz. *chalybeata* and *funerea*, have been shown to intergrade extensively in several areas (Traylor, 1966). However, over most of the regions in which they are sympatric they behave as good species, and this should be recognized. The subspecies *codringtoni* is placed in brackets because its range is wholly within that of *amauropteryx* with which it intergrades; however, typical specimens of each are strikingly different in size and color. — M. A. T.

[2] *Fringilla melanictera* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1**(2), p. 910, the *Melophus melanicterus* of Sharpe, 1909, Hand-list, **5**, p. 286, may belong to the subgenus *Hypochera*. However, it is unidentifiable to species. See Ticehurst, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53**, p. 15. — M. A. T.

Semi-arid country from Senegal south to Sierra Leone and east to Mali.

Vidua chalybeata ultramarina (Gmelin)

Fringilla ultramarina Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 927 — Abyssinia.

Hypochera neumanni Alexander, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23**, p. 33 — Yo, near Lake Chad.

Hypochera ignestii Moltoni, 1925, Atti Soc. Italiana Sci. Nat. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat., Milano, **64**, p. 46 — Gondar, Abyssinia.

Ghana (Gold Coast), northern Nigeria and Lake Chad region east to Eritrea and all but extreme eastern Ethiopia; in Sudan has been found north to Dongola and south to Lado. Western birds average more bluish, approaching *chalybeata.*

Vidua chalybeata centralis (Neunzig)

Hypochera ultramarina (Gmelin) var. *orientalis* Reichenow, 1894, Vögel Deutsch Ost-Afrikas, **3**, p. 188 — Pare Mountains, Tanganyika; preoccupied by *Vidua paradisea orientalis* Heuglin, 1871.

Hypochera chalybeata centralis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 113 — Kissenji, Congo.

Eastern Congo from region of Lake Albert south to Kivu and Rwanda (Ruanda-Urundi), where intergrades with *nigerrima,* Uganda, southern and western Kenya, and northern Tanzania (Tanganyika), where intergrades with *amauropteryx.*

Vidua chalybeata amauropteryx (Sharpe)

Hypochaera amauropteryx Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 309 — Rustenburg, Transvaal.

Transvaal and Zululand north through Rhodesia and Zambia (Southern and Northern Rhodesia) and Mozambique to western Tanzania (Tanganyika) where intergrades with *centralis,* and west through northern Bechuanaland to Damaraland and southwestern Angola.

[**Vidua chalybeata codringtoni** (Neave)]

Hypochaera codringtoni Neave, 1907, Mem. Lit. Phil. Soc. Manchester, **51**(10), p. 94, pl. 1 — Molilo's, near Petauke, Northern Rhodesia.

Central Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) to southern Malawi (Nyasaland) and Iringa highlands, Tanzania (Tanganyika). Interbreeds with *amauropteryx* in central Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and Malawi (Nyasaland), but for most part retains identity as distinct taxon.

VIDUA FUNEREA

Vidua funerea funerea (Tarragon)

Fringilla funerea Tarragon, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10,** p. 180 — Natal.

Confined to Natal.

Vidua funerea purpurascens (Reichenow)

Hypochera purpurascens Reichenow, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., **31,** p. 221 — Usegua, Tanganyika.

Eastern Cape Province north to Rhodesia and Zambia (Southern and Northern Rhodesias) and southeastern Katanga where intergrades with *nigerrima,* and to northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika) where intergrades with *centralis.* In areas where range overlaps that of *amauropteryx,* the two behave as good species, though both intergrade with *centralis.*

Vidua funerea nigerrima (Sharpe)

Hypochera nigerrima Sharpe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 133 — Angola; type from Golungo Alto, *fide* Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13,** p. 311.

Western Angola and lower Congo east through southern Katanga to eastern Katanga, where intergrades with *funerea,* and eastern Kivu, where intergrades with *centralis.* In Kasai intergrades with *nigeriae,* the resulting population having many individuals indistinguishable from *centralis* and *amauropteryx.*

Vidua funerea nigeriae (Alexander)

Hypochera nigeriae Alexander, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 15 — Kiri, Gongola River, Nigeria.

Hypochera chalybeata camerunensis Grote, 1922 (July), Journ. f. Ornith., **70,** p. 398 — between Nola and Mbaiki, southeastern Cameroons [= Oubangui-Chari].

Hypochera chalybeata sharii Bannerman, 1922 (Nov.), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 29 — Ratu, Gribingui River, Oubangui-Chari.

Savannas from Senegal and Sierra Leone east through Ghana (Gold Coast) and Nigeria to Uele district and southern Sudan, north in Sudan and adjoining Ethiopia to Blue

Nile; south of forest at Kwamouth and in Kasai where intergrades with *nigerrima.* Behaves as distinct species with *ultramarina* in Sudan, and with *wilsoni* in southern Nigeria; probably does so with *chalybeata* in Senegal and Sierra Leone.

VIDUA WILSONI

Vidua wilsoni (Hartert)

Hypochaera wilsoni Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 342 — Yelwa, in Borgu, middle Niger.

Savannas from Senegal and Sierra Leone east through Nigeria and Cameroons to Uele district and southern Sudan. Behaves as distinct species with *chalybeata* where their ranges overlap in Senegal and Sierra Leone, and with *ultramarina* where their ranges overlap in southern Sudan. Relations with *nigeriae* are not clear; their ranges are almost coincident, but in southern Nigeria, at least, they behave as distinct species.

SUBGENUS VIDUA CUVIER

Vidua Cuvier, 1817, Règne Animal, 1, p. 388. Type, by tautonomy, *Emberiza vidua* Linnaeus = *Fringilla macroura* Pallas.

Tetraenura Reichenbach, 1850 (1 June), Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 76; also 1862, Singvögel, p. 61. Type, by monotypy, *Emberiza regia* Linnaeus.

Linura Reichenow, 1882, Ornith. Centralbl., 7, p. 91. Type, by monotypy, *Linura Fischeri* Reichenow.

VIDUA HYPOCHERINA

Vidua hypocherina Verreaux and Verreaux

Vidua hypocherina J. and E. Verreaux, 1856, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 8, p. 260, pl. 16 — coast of West Africa [undoubtedly East Africa].

Locally in dry country, from northwestern Somaliland and eastern and southern Ethiopia south to Jubaland, central Tanzania (Tanganyika) at Kilosa and Dodoma, and eastern Uganda to west shore of Lake Victoria.

VIDUA FISCHERI

Vidua fischeri (Reichenow)

Linura Fischeri Reichenow, 1882, Ornith. Centralbl., 7, p. 91 — Usegua, East Africa [= Useguha, Tanganyika].

Dry country, from northern Somaliland and eastern and southern Ethiopia to Jubaland, Kenya, northeastern Uganda, and Tanzania (Tanganyika) south to Morogoro and Iringa; may reach extreme southeastern Sudan.

VIDUA REGIA

Vidua regia regia (Linnaeus)

Emberiza regia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 313 — Africa; southern Angola suggested by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 810.

Southwestern Angola and South West Africa to Bechuanaland, southwestern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Matabeleland in Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia), western Transvaal, Orange Free State, and northern Cape Province.

Vidua regia woltersi Pinto

Vidua regia orientalis R. Pinto, 1959, Bol. Soc. Estudos Moçambique, no. 118, p. 24 — Funhalouro, Sul do Save, Moçambique. See also Pinto, 1960, South African Journ. Sci., **56**, p. 38, redescription.

Vidua regia woltersi R. Pinto, 1961, Bol. Soc. Estudos Moçambique, no. 129, p. 185. New name for *Vidua regia orientalis* Pinto, 1959, not *Hypochera* [= *Vidua*] *ultramarina* var. *orientalis* Reichenow, 1894, or *Vidua paradisea orientalis* Heuglin, 1871.

Known only from vicinity of type locality [not verified].

VIDUA MACROURA

Vidua macroura (Pallas)

Fringilla (*macroura*) Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. raisonné Oiseaux, adumbrat., p. 3 — East Indies; error, emended to Angola by Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 883.

Emberiza serena Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 312 — no locality.

Pseudospermestes microrhyncha Reichenow, 1916, Ornith. Monatsb., **24**, p. 168 — Buddu, west side Lake Victoria.

Africa from Senegal to Eritrea and south to Cape Province, except in dense forest and in deserts of Somaliland and the southwest; Fernando Po, São Tomé, Zanzibar and Mafia islands. Introduced on Mayotte, Comoro Islands, but now extinct (cf. Benson, 1960, Ibis, **103b**, p. 105).

SUBGENUS STEGANURA REICHENBACH

Steganura Reichenbach, 1850 (1 June), Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 76; also 1862, Singvögel, p. 63. Type, by monotypy, *Emberiza paradisaea* Linnaeus.

cf. Chapin, 1922, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 43, pp. 1-12.
Neunzig, 1929, Zool. Anz., 78, pp. 177-190.

VIDUA PARADISAEA

Vidua paradisaea (Linnaeus)

Emberiza paradisaea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 178 — Africa; restricted to Angola by Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 312.

Eastern Sudan, Eritrea, northern Somalia, and Ethiopia south through drier parts of eastern Africa to Transvaal and northern Natal, and west through Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) (rare in west), northern Bechuanaland, and Damaraland to southwestern Angola.

VIDUA ORIENTALIS

Vidua orientalis aucupum (Neumann)

Steganura paradisea aucupum Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 43 — Diourbel, 140 km. east of Dakar, Senegal.

Semi-arid zone from Senegal east through Mali, Haut Volta, and Niger to northern Nigeria where intergrades with *orientalis*.

Vidua orientalis orientalis Heuglin

Vidua paradisea orientalis Heuglin, 1871, Ornith. Nordost-Afrika's . . . , **1**, p. 583 — Bogosland; type from Keren, Eritrea, see Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., 78, p. 181.

Steganura aucupum nilotica Chapin, 1922, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 43, p. 5 — ten miles above Abu Zor, Blue Nile.

Steganura aucupum kadugliensis Bowen, 1931, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 83, p. 230 — Kadugli, southern Kordofan, Sudan.

Northern Nigeria, where intergrades with *aucupum*, east to Bahr el Ghazal, Mongalla, Blue Nile, and Eritrea.

Vidua orientalis togoensis (Grote)

Steganura paradisaea togoensis Grote, 1923, Ornith. Monatsb., **31**, p. 43 — Kete, Togoland.

Savannas south of range of *aucupum* from Sierra Leone east to Ghana and Togoland.

Vidua orientalis interjecta (Grote)

Steganura paradisea interjecta Grote, 1922 (July), Journ. f. Ornith., **70**, p. 402 — between Nola and Mbaiki, east Cameroon [= Oubangui-Chari].

Steganura aucupum longicauda Chapin, 1922 (Sept.), Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 43, p. 5 — Faradje, Uelle District, Congo.

Savanna south of *orientalis* from southern Nigeria east through Cameroons, Oubangui-Chari, and northern Congo to southern Sudan and western Ethiopia (Baro-Bongo confluence).

Vidua orientalis obtusa (Chapin)

Steganura aucupum obtusa Chapin, 1922, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 43, p. 6 — Luchenza, Nyasaland.

Kenya (once); Kivu region and western and southern Tanzania (Tanganyika) south to Malawi (Nyasaland), Mozambique south to Beira, Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and northeastern Transvaal, west through Katanga, southern Kasai, and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) to Angola.

VIDUA HYBRIDS

cf. Delacour, 1934, Oiseau, **4**, pp. 99-102.
Winterbottom, 1965, Ostrich, **36**, pp. 140-142.
———, 1967, Ostrich, 38, pp. 54-55.

Generic Names

Microchera Roberts, 1926, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **11**, p. 224. Type, by original designation, *Microchera haagneri* Roberts.

Prosteganura Yamashina, 1930, Tori, **6**, p. 115 (in English column). New name for *Microchera* Roberts, 1926, not *Microchera* Gould, 1861.

New Species and Subspecies

Microchera haagneri Roberts, 1926, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **11**, p. 224 — Bulawayo District = *Vidua paradisaea* × *Vidua funerea purpurascens* or *V. chalybeata amauropteryx.*

Prosteganura haagneri okadai Yamashina, 1930, Tori, **6**, p. 115 (in English column), pl. 7, upper fig. — Durban or Cape Town, South Africa = *Vidua paradisaea* × *Vidua f. funerea* or *V. chalybeata amauropteryx.*

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